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MEDITERRANEAN ACTION PLAN

Meeting of MAP National Focal Points

Athens, 11-14 September 2001

**REPORT BY THE COORDINATOR ON
ACTIVITIES CARRIED OUT DURING THE 2000-2001 BIENNIUM
and
RECOMMENDATIONS AND PROGRAMME BUDGET
FOR 2002-2003
PROPOSAL BY THE SECRETARIAT**

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Introduction

This report has been prepared in a special context, namely, preparations for the World Summit on Sustainable Development to be held in Johannesburg in September 2002. It also covers the application of recommendations adopted by the Contracting Parties at their 11th Ordinary Meeting held in Malta from 27 to 30 October 1999, and their implementation under the guidance of the Bureau. Lastly, it proposes a series of recommendations and activities with budgetary implications to be put into effect during the 2002 -2003 biennium, with a view to consideration and adoption at the 12th Meeting of the Contracting Parties (Monaco, November 2001).

The attention of National Focal Points (NFPs) is drawn to the following points in the report:

- . The status of ratifications and acceptances is still unsatisfactory, despite the progress made; it would be highly desirable for these procedures to be concluded in 2002 in time for the Second World Earth Summit so that the legal revision of the Barcelona Convention and its Protocols is seen as one of the positive achievements in the Mediterranean.
- . The new Protocol concerning cooperation in preventing pollution from ships and in combating pollution of the Mediterranean Sea by oil and hazardous and noxious substances in cases of emergency is ready for submission to a diplomatic conference convened in Malta in January 2002 at the invitation of the Maltese Government.
- . The reporting system required by the Parties will have to be reviewed with a view to adoption by the Contracting Parties.
- . A report has been prepared on objective criteria for admission of and cooperation with non-governmental organizations.
- . Pursuant to the decision of the Parties, the Secretariat has undertaken a process of evaluation of some of its activities for submission to the National Focal Points and the Contracting Parties.
- . The implementation of the Strategic Action Programme to address Pollution from Land-based Activities has made significant progress following the effective launching of the GEF Project, as well as preparations for the intergovernmental conference that will review the progress made in the Global Programme of Action adopted in Washington in 1995.
- . The entry into force of the new Protocol concerning Specially-Protected Areas and Biological Diversity in the Mediterranean has been followed by intensive activity. It is expected that the Contracting Parties will propose the designation of the first Specially-Protected Areas of Mediterranean Interest (SPAMIs). Guidelines for impact assessment on seagrass meadows will also be put before the National Focal Points.
- . The Secretariat has prepared a "white paper" on sustainable development of coastal zones, in which it expresses its concern at the slow progress in this vital sector.
- . The NFPs are asked to consider the sections on the progress made in the work of the Mediterranean Commission on Sustainable Development (MCSD), as well as the follow-up to its recommendations, MAP's contribution to the Johannesburg Summit,

implementation of the information strategy, and cooperation with intergovernmental organizations and the secretariats of other conventions.

In this connection, it should be noted that the question of international environmental governance, which is the subject of lively discussions at the ministerial level at the initiative of UNEP, will also have to be taken up within the context of the Mediterranean Action Plan, both as regards its internal operation and its relationship to other actors and participants in the region.

- . Lastly, the proposed budget for 2002-2003 was prepared taking into account both the need for financial strengthening of MAP's activities, which are expanding, and the moderate rate of increase in contributions, which is limited to 2 per cent per year.

I. COORDINATION

I.A Legal framework

1. Status of ratification of the Convention and the Protocols

The 11th Ordinary Meeting of the Contracting Parties (Malta, 27-30 October 1999) recommended to the Contracting Parties that they should:

- give high priority to the implementation of the MAP legal instruments and
for those that had not already done so:
- accept the amendments to the Convention for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea against Pollution (Barcelona Convention); the Protocol for the Prevention of the Pollution of the Mediterranean Sea by Dumping from Ships and Aircraft (Dumping Protocol); the Protocol for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea against Pollution from Land-based Sources (LBS Protocol); and/or
- ratify, accept, approve or accede to the Protocol concerning Specially-Protected Areas and Biological Diversity in the Mediterranean (SPA); the Protocol for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea against Pollution Resulting from Exploration and Exploitation of the Continental Shelf and the Seabed and its Subsoil (Offshore Protocol); and the Protocol on the Prevention of Pollution of the Mediterranean Sea by Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal (Hazardous Wastes Protocol).

Despite the efforts of the Bureau and the Secretariat (appeal of the Bureau to the Contracting Parties to expedite procedures to ratify the Convention and Protocols; letter of the President of the Bureau to the Contracting Parties; several contacts of the Coordinating Unit with Contracting Parties to speed up their procedures....), substantial progress was only possible for issues related to the SPA Protocol, which entered into force on 12 December 1999.

At present, nine Contracting Parties have accepted the amendments to the Convention; 10 Contracting Parties have accepted the amendments to the Dumping Protocol; eight Contracting Parties have accepted the amendments to the LBS Protocol; eight Parties have ratified the new SPA Protocol; two Parties have ratified the Offshore Protocol, and three Contracting Parties have ratified the Hazardous Wastes Protocol.

The detailed status of signatures and ratifications as at 10 July 2001 is attached as **Annex I** to this report.

New title: Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment and Coastal Region of the Mediterranean.

New title: Protocol for the Prevention and Elimination of Pollution of the Mediterranean Sea by Dumping from Ships and Aircraft or Incineration at Sea.

New title: Protocol for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea against Pollution from Land-based Sources and Activities.

Recommendations:

Recommendation to the Contracting Parties

1. Urgently to accept the amendments to the Convention for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea against Pollution; the Protocol for the Prevention of Pollution of the Mediterranean Sea by Dumping from Ships and Aircraft (Dumping Protocol); and the Protocol for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea against Pollution from Land-Based Sources (LBS Protocol);
2. Also urgently to ratify, accept, approve or accede to the Protocol concerning Specially-Protected Areas and Biological Diversity in the Mediterranean (SPA Protocol), the Protocol for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea against Pollution Resulting from Exploration and Exploitation of the Continental Shelf and the Seabed and its Subsoil (Offshore Protocol), and the Protocol on the Prevention of Pollution of the Mediterranean Sea by Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal (Hazardous Wastes Protocol).

2. Emergency Protocol

Following the decision of the 11th Ordinary Meeting of the Contracting Parties, the Bureau Meeting (Malta, 9 and 10 May 2000) invited the Secretariat to organize a consultation process with NGOs and to convene a Second Meeting of Legal and Technical Experts to revise the draft Protocol, taking into account the possible advantages of adopting a new Protocol instead of amending the present one.

The Secretariat, in cooperation with REMPEC, drafted a new revised document that was submitted to the National Focal Points and subsequently amended on the basis of the comments received.

The Bureau Meeting (Damascus, 31 October and 1 November 2000) requested the Secretariat to convene a meeting of experts to revise the new draft in order to allow the Bureau to establish its final position regarding the details and the date of the conference of plenipotentiaries, where the new or amended text of the Protocol will be adopted.

The 2nd Meeting of National/Legal Technical Experts to amend the Emergency Protocol was held in Monaco from 2 to 6 April 2001 at the kind invitation and with the support of the Government of Monaco.

After a very fruitful discussion and in view of the extensive and substantive amendments approved, the Meeting decided to recommend to the Contracting Parties that it should adopt a new Protocol rather than amend the present Protocol.

The Secretariat was accordingly requested to finalize the text adopted by the Meeting, including final clauses, which is attached as **Annex II** to this report.

This draft was submitted to the Bureau Meeting (Cyprus, 3-5 May 2001), which:

- “welcomed the result of the 2nd experts meeting in Monaco on the revision of the Emergency Protocol which reached a consensus on a text that represents a significant progress”;

- in view of the extensive revision of the text it “reaffirmed its attachment to the “New Protocol” formula, in preference to an Amended one which would facilitate its enforcement; This Recommendation will be submitted to the Contracting Parties”;
- “asked the Secretariat to send the English and French versions without delay and, before the end of May, the Arabic and Spanish versions, to allow the Contracting Parties to present their comments on the text by 31 July 2001 at the latest”. As of 15 July, very few comments had been received and these mainly concerned details of form.
- “decided that the Conference of Plenipotentiaries will be convened in Malta, preferably during the third week of January 2002, with the relevant budget approved at the last Bureau meeting”.

Recommendations:

(a) Recommendation to the Contracting Parties

To adopt the new Protocol formula rather than the amendments to the present Protocol.

(b) Recommendations to the Secretariat

- . To finalize the text adopted by the 2nd Meeting of National/Legal Technical Experts, taking into account the inputs from Contracting Parties;
- . To make the necessary arrangements to convene a Conference of Plenipotentiaries to adopt the new Protocol, to be held in January 2002 in Malta, at the kind invitation of the Maltese Government.

3. Reporting system

One of the most important ways of assessing the effects of the legal, administrative and other measures taken by the Contracting Parties for the ongoing implementation of the Mediterranean Action Plan, both nationally and regionally, is through a coherent reporting system that allows relevant national data to be obtained. Such reports also enable the Secretariat to formulate appropriate follow-up measures for consideration and eventual adoption by the Contracting Parties.

Reporting obligations have therefore been built into all the main components of the Mediterranean Action Plan. The main overall legal obligation is contained in the Barcelona Convention itself. In the original 1976 version of the Convention, Article 20 stipulated that the Contracting Parties shall transmit to the organization reports on the measures adopted to implement the Convention and the Protocols to which they are party, in such form and at such intervals as the meetings of Contracting Parties may determine.

The equivalent Article in the 1995 amended version of the Convention requires Contracting Parties to report on:

- the legal, administrative or other measures taken by them for the implementation of the Convention, the Protocols, and of the recommendations adopted by their meetings; and

- the effectiveness of the measures referred to in the preceding subparagraph and problems encountered in the implementation of the instruments.

A strict interpretation of this Article would impose a legal obligation on every country to submit a periodic report on any measure taken by it on any part of the programme. These reporting obligations can be considered as falling into two main categories, namely:

- legal obligations: reports to be submitted in conformity with the terms of the Barcelona Convention and its Protocols. These would include both periodic and ad hoc reports required from countries in compliance with either specific Articles of the Convention and each individual Protocol, or resolutions and recommendations adopted during ordinary and extraordinary meetings of the Contracting Parties for the implementation of any particular Protocol. They would include information on matters falling under any component of the Mediterranean Action Plan as long as such information is specifically required by the terms of any Article in the Convention or any Protocol;
- other obligations: reports to be submitted pursuant to resolutions and recommendations adopted at ordinary and extraordinary meetings of the Contracting Parties but not specifically required by the terms of the Convention or any Protocol.

Following the decision of the 11th Ordinary Meeting of the Contracting Parties, a document was prepared by the Secretariat taking into account contributions from MEDPOL, SPA/RAC, PAP/RAC and REMPEC.

On 28 February 2001, in Athens, the document was submitted to a working group composed of the Secretariat and representatives of members of the Bureau.

The amended document was revised by the Bureau Meeting (Cyprus, 3-5 May 2001) and, in view of the complexity of the subject, it was requested that the text be sent to the Contracting Parties for their consideration before the end of June 2001 and that a revised draft be submitted to the National Focal Points and then to the 12th Meeting of the Contracting Parties for final approval.

The proposed format has taken into account the existence of a number of global and regional conventions and programmes in similar environmental fields, as well as the need for coherence between the reporting commitments required of countries in terms of the Mediterranean Action Plan and under other such conventions and programmes. In addition, as four Mediterranean countries are European Union Member States and another four are currently applicants for membership, there is a similar need for harmonization with the reporting commitments required for compliance with EU environmental Directives. Considering the volume of information Contracting Parties are required to submit, the Secretariat has made a substantial effort to simplify the format adopted so as to limit the burden on national authorities to a reasonable level.

Finally, it is proposed to allocate a sum of US \$60,000 to help countries to meet their reporting obligations.

Recommendations:

Recommendation to the Contracting Parties

To adopt the proposed reporting format and to start implementing it during the next biennium.

Recommendations to the Secretariat

- . To provide technical and financial support for the smooth implementation of the reporting system;
- . To report to the Contracting Parties at their 12th Meeting on the lessons learned from the first phase of implementation and to propose appropriate revision based on MAP experience, as well as on ongoing coordination or reporting activities implement within the United Nations framework.

4. Liability and compensation

Since the 1997 Brijuni Meeting of Government-Designated Legal and Technical Experts on the Preparation of Appropriate Rules and Procedures for the Determination of Liability and Compensation for Damage Resulting from Pollution of the Marine Environment in the Mediterranean Sea Area (UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.117/4), convened by the MAP Secretariat at the request of the 9th Ordinary Meeting of the Contracting Parties, no other meetings have addressed this issue. Developing a comprehensive regime for liability and compensation in the Mediterranean for the purpose of implementing Article 16 of the Barcelona Convention, as amended in 1995, raises many complex issues of substance and procedure, as emphasized during the Brijuni Meeting. As similar issues were being discussed in other international forums, indicating that there would be developments in international liability and compensation regimes, this inevitably led to postponement of consideration of this issue to a future meeting while awaiting concrete progress. The 11th Ordinary Meeting of the Contracting Parties recommended that, following further developments at the international level, the MAP Secretariat should "convene, when appropriate in the year 2001, a second meeting of legal and technical experts on liability and compensation" (UNEP(OCA)/MED IG.12/9, 9 December 1999, Annex IV).

The only significant development relating to liability and compensation in the sphere of international law has been the adoption of the Basel Protocol on Liability and Compensation for Damage Resulting from Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal, on 10 December 1999, at the Fifth Meeting of the Parties to the Basel Convention.

As of 31 May 2001, 13 Parties had signed the Basel Protocol, including France and Monaco. The Protocol will provide a comprehensive regime for liability and adequate and prompt compensation for damage resulting from the transboundary movement of hazardous wastes and other wastes and their disposal, including illegal traffic in such wastes.

With the exception of the Basel Protocol, progress in other forums has been extremely slow. Within the framework of the Antarctic Treaty system, the Twenty-third Antarctic Treaty Consultative Meeting in 1999 affirmed the commitment to develop a liability regime, but there has been no significant progress. A working group was requested to prepare a working paper for submission to the next meeting in order to provide information and facilitate work on liability issues. The European Commission White Paper on

Environmental Liability remains the only recent development in this field. Moreover, the International Law Commission (ILC) has not made any progress on the topic of liability since it decided to suspend work on international liability until work on the prevention regime had been finalized. It should also be noted that the 1993 Council of Europe Convention on Civil Liability (Lugano Convention) has not yet entered into force because the three ratifications required have not been deposited.

Recommendations:

Recommendation to the Secretariat

To convene a meeting of experts in 2002 to prepare a document to be discussed at a meeting of legal experts designated by countries.

5. Meetings and support to countries on legal matters

The 11th Ordinary Meeting of the Contracting Parties recommended that the Secretariat: (i) assist Contracting Parties in their efforts to accede to the MAP legal instruments; (ii) help Contracting Parties to incorporate legal instruments in their national legislation; (iii) take the necessary action to make MAP legal instruments better known in the Mediterranean; and (iv) organize a training programme on international law for government-designated experts.

For this purpose, the following activities were organized:

- Workshop of Legal Experts on the Application of the Barcelona Convention (Tunis, June 2000);
- A meeting of officers responsible for marine and coastal legal instruments has been convened (November 2001), with the collaboration of the Junta de Andalucia, to discuss the present situation of legal and institutional protection of the Mediterranean, as recommended by the Contracting Parties;
- A programme of assistance to countries for the incorporation of legal instruments in their national legislation was initiated in 2001:
 - Syrian Arab Republic: legal assistance for accession to the MAP legal instruments;
 - Tunisia: support for institutional discussion and public awareness regarding the new legal instruments for coastal and marine protection;
 - Lebanon: support for the implementation of new legal instruments for coastal protection.

Recommendations:

Recommendation to the Secretariat

To strengthen support to countries on legal matters related to the protection of marine and coastal zones in the Mediterranean.

Budget for the component:

ACTIVITY	OFFICE	Proposed Budget (in US \$)							
		2002				2003			
		MTF	UNEP	EU	EXT	MTF	UNEP	EU	EXT
Legal assistance to the Secretariat	MEDU	15,000				15,000			
Assistance to countries to develop their national legislation and national enforcement control mechanisms for the implementation of the Convention and its Protocols	MEDU	20,000	10,000			20,000	10,000		
Training programme on environmental law	MEDU	20,000		15,000	20,000				
Assistance to countries to develop their reporting systems	MEDU	15,000	10,000			15,000	10,000		
SUB-TOTAL ACTIVITIES		70,000	20,000	15,000	20,000	50,000	20,000	0	0

I.B Institutional framework

1. Evaluation process

Evaluation of the 100 historic sites programme

At their 11th Ordinary Meeting, the Contracting Parties requested the Secretariat to assess the relevance of the 100 historic sites programme and its role within the context of MAP Phase II objectives, taking into account the work programme of the Mediterranean Commission on Sustainable Development (MCSD), as well as the work being carried out by other organizations, and to present options and recommendations to the 12th Ordinary Meeting of the Contracting Parties. Accordingly, in consultation with the French National Focal Point, the Secretariat contracted two experts - from Tunisia and France - with the terms of reference outlined by the Contracting Parties. These experts undertook missions in June-July 2001. The National Focal Points are requested to comment on their report (UNEP(DEC)/MED WG.190/10).

Evaluation of BP/PAP RACs

In conformity with the decision of the Contracting Parties, the Secretariat organized the evaluation of BP/RAC and PAP/RAC. A team of two experts for each Centre undertook this task, comprising experts from Belgium and Turkey for BP/RAC, and from the United Kingdom and Turkey for PAP/RAC. The same expert from Turkey, who has wide knowledge of MAP's history and activities, participated in the two evaluations.

After reviewing and assessing background and activity reports for the respective Centres, the experts collected information by means of questionnaires sent to Focal Points and partners concerned. They also held in-depth discussions with the staff concerned in MAP and the RACs, as well as with representatives of several Contracting Parties and some partners.

The collection and analysis of information, as well as the various missions, were undertaken during May and June 2001. The experts were invited to present their preliminary results and conclusions to the Joint Meeting of the National Focal Points of BP/ERS/PAP RACs before finalizing and submitting their draft report on the two evaluations.

The relevant documents and proposals will be forwarded to MAP Focal Points in August 2001 for their comments with a view to finalizing them before transmission to the Contracting Parties.

Cost-benefit analysis

All Centres and programmes were requested to undertake a cost-benefit analysis of their activities implemented so far during the 2000-2001 biennium and the relevant document will be made available as an information document.

On the basis of these experiences (evaluation and cost-benefit analysis), as well as other evaluation experiences, the Secretariat has prepared a methodology note to be considered and reviewed by a meeting of experts to be held in December 2001, with a view to its further application to MAP activities.

2. Evolution of RACs' structure. New proposal for Turkey

Background

The MAP structure is composed of:

- the Coordinating Unit (MEDU);
- the MED POL programme, directly managed by MEDU;
- one programme: 100 historic sites, managed by the *Atelier du patrimoine*;
- six Regional Activity Centres (RACs).

Four RACs were established by the Contracting Parties immediately after the creation of MAP (BP/RAC, PAP/RAC, REMPEC, SPA/RAC). They are funded by MAP with a cash/in kind contribution from the host country.

Offers to host two RACs – ERS/RAC and CP/RAC - were made by Italy (Antalya, 1993) and Spain (Barcelona, 1995) respectively and accepted by the Contracting Parties. It was specified that their cost would be covered by the host country. The change in ERS/RAC's legal status, however, and the subsequent lack of funds led this Centre to request financial support to cover financially the cost of its personnel and activities.

In view of past experience, consideration of the establishment of new structures should take into account certain criteria:

1. A general approach would be to welcome national initiatives intended to strengthen MAP, while at the same time ensuring that the MAP permanent structure did not become more complex and heavy.

Bearing this in mind, Contracting Parties could consider maintaining two types of structure under MEDU coordination within MAP:

- RACs established as permanent bodies;
 - programmes administered by a country and established for a limited period, subject to renewal, covering more specific objectives.
2. Any decisions concerning new structures should adopt the following approach:
 - the new structure should be given clear terms of reference and there should be no overlapping with the existing MAP structure;
 - when a decision is taken to establish a structure, the financing arrangements should be very clearly defined at the time the new structure is approved.

New proposals

Following a proposal by Turkey at the 11th Ordinary Meeting of the Contracting Parties to establish and host a new Regional Activity Centre within the framework of UNEP/MAP, a brief draft proposal was submitted to the members of the Bureau at their meeting held from 3 to 5 May 2001 in Nicosia, Cyprus.

The draft proposal concerned the “establishment of a Regional Activity Centre on EcoTourism”. Tourism is a major industry in the Mediterranean region and has an important economic, social and environmental impact. Analyses of its impact and trends, notably through the MCSD, have underlined the need to develop and promote tourism that is more compatible with sustainable development.

It is proposed to establish the new RAC in Antalya, one of Turkey's main tourism regions that has the amenities and experience to serve as a natural laboratory. The new RAC would be hosted by the Mediterranean University, which would provide the necessary facilities, as well as some of the professional and support staff. It would be established by and function in close cooperation with the Ministries of the Environment, Tourism and Foreign Affairs.

More information concerning this proposal can be found in the draft proposal submitted to the meeting of the Bureau (**Annex III**).

Following the assessment of this proposal by members of the Bureau, the Secretariat has requested the Turkish authorities to prepare and submit a more detailed proposal to the MAP NFPs. The revised draft proposal on the establishment of a new RAC on EcoTourism (or Tourism and Environment or Tourism and Sustainable Development) will be forwarded to the MAP NFPs as soon as it is received from the Turkish authorities concerned.

Similarly, it is recalled that, at the last Bureau Meeting, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya had expressed its intention to host a Regional Activity Centre on environmental education.

New objectives and functions of REMPEC

The Second Meeting of National Legal and Technical Experts on the Amendments to the Emergency Protocol to the Barcelona Convention, after a general exchange of views on the amendments concerning the objectives and functions of REMPEC, requested the Secretariat to defer the amended text to the MAP Focal Points under a new title that should read "Annex related to the Obligations and Functions of the Regional Centre for the Implementation of the Emergency Protocol". The text is attached as **Annex IV** to this report.

Recommendations:

Recommendations to the Contracting Parties

- . To consider the proposal by Turkey for the creation of a new Regional Activity Centre on EcoTourism and to decide thereon;
- . To approve the new objectives and functions of REMPEC.

3. UNEP/MAP incoming staff

The staff members listed below were recruited in accordance with the recommendations adopted by the Contracting Parties at their 11th Ordinary Meeting. The posts are financed under the MAP budget.

Professional

Ms. Colpan Beken	P.4	Programme Officer (MED POL)
Mr. Humberto Da Cruz	P.4	Programme Officer (MEDU)
Mr. Baher Kamal Youssef	P.3	Information Officer
Mr. Ante Baric	L.4	GEF Project Manager

General services

Ms. Margaret Watts	G.6	Library Assistant
Mr. Iordanis Meimarides	G.6	Computer Operations Assistant
Ms. Caroline Bienvenu	G.4	Secretary (MED POL)
Ms. Anastasia Vaporides	G.5	Administrative Assistant (GEF)

PAP/RAC

Mr. Marko Prem	Deputy Director
Ms. Darinka Povh	Environmental Economist

REMPEC

Mr. Christopher Sacco	G.7	Administrator
Ms. Francesca Sapiano	G.4	Clerk/Secretary
Ms. Michaela Tabone	G.6	Administrative Assistant

I.C Mediterranean Commission on Sustainable Development (MCSD)

Synopsis of activities

Since it was set up in 1996 as an advisory body to the Contracting Parties, the MCSD has met six times to review progress and prepare series of proposals to be put before the Contracting Parties on the various issues included in its work programme. Between MCSD meetings, the three ongoing working groups (Industry and Sustainable Development, Free-Trade and Environment in the Euro-Mediterranean Context, and Urban Management and Sustainable Development) have carried out intersessional activities such as studies, work sessions and workshops.

During the current biennium, the MCSD held its 6th meeting in Tunis (14-17 November 2000), at which, in addition to reviewing the progress of regular activities, members discussed the preparation of the Strategic Review for the year 2000 (which has subsequently been re-named the "Strategic Review for Sustainable Development in the Mediterranean Region") and its proposed conclusions, as well as a draft "Tunis Declaration" that emerged from the meeting. The presentation of the Strategic Review was revised and it has now been finalized by the Secretariat and printed.

The preparation of the Strategic Review has been a major task for the MCSD and the Secretariat during this period. It has provided an excellent opportunity to implement the participatory approach and the majority of MCSD members cooperated actively in supplying the necessary information in replies to lengthy and detailed questionnaires and, in some instances, synthetic national reports. It also provided the occasion for bringing together several actors concerned with sustainable development in order to discuss and prepare national contributions

To ensure better communication and wider dissemination of information concerning the Strategic Review, its contents and conclusions, a synthesis is being prepared. Its text and lay-out will be reviewed by the next MCSD meeting and then by the Contracting Parties before it is finally printed. Together with other reports currently being prepared by the Coordinating Unit and various RACs, it will constitute an important input by UNEP/MAP to the World Summit on Sustainable Development.

The "Tunis Declaration" recalls the major issues at stake in the Mediterranean and underlines the need for an integrated approach to sustainable development. It proposes a series of recommendations on "Cooperation and Financing", "Legal Framework" and "Decentralization and Participation". The draft Declaration will be considered by the Contracting Parties at their 12th Ordinary Meeting.

Since the last meeting of the MAP National Focal Points, the MCSD met in October 1999 in Rome and in November 2000 in Tunis, and it will meet in Antalya in October 2001. All MCSD meetings have benefited from important support from the host countries/members. The MCSD Steering Committee has met once a year to review progress and advise the Secretariat.

Follow-up and prospects

In view of the importance of elaborating a Mediterranean Sustainable Development Strategy, it was proposed to initiate the process by preparing strategic orientations that would provide the framework and outline the preparatory process for the regional strategy. These would be structured around three major components, namely, "environment and natural

resources issues", "economic development and social equity" and "sustainable development policies, integration and participation". A brief draft framework document will be prepared and reviewed by the next meeting of the MCSD and subsequently by the 12th Ordinary Meeting of the Contracting Parties before the elaboration of a more substantial document to be reviewed by a meeting of experts in 2002 is initiated. This document is expected to provide clear guidance for the preparation of the regional strategy. This activity is undertaken with generous financial support from Spain.

After some five years of activity, several members have expressed the view that the MCSD programme of work, its methods and achievements should be evaluated in order to draw lessons and, if necessary, prepare corrective measures so as to enhance the MCSD's visibility, efficiency and impact. The Secretariat has therefore commenced preparation of an "assessment of MCSD activities and prospects", to which MCSD members have been requested to contribute by providing brief summaries of their views and thoughts.

In this context and in conformity with the mandate and terms of reference of the MCSD, as well as the various related decisions of meetings of the MCSD and the Contracting Parties, the Secretariat was requested to prepare "guidelines for implementation and follow-up of MCSD proposals". Since the first recommendations were adopted, the issue of how they should be implemented and who would be responsible has been raised at several meetings. Questionnaires were sent to all MCSD members, MAP National Focal Points who did not attend the MCSD, and MAP components. The questions were adapted to each group and addressed the five sets of recommendations already adopted. They mainly concerned how recommendations had been, were being or would be implemented, and existing and potential constraints. The information provided by all MAP members, members belonging to the three major groups, as well as the MAP support centres concerned, was extremely valuable. In addition, 12 in-depth case studies were undertaken so that actual and future implementation could be assessed and lessons could be drawn for the purpose of developing realistic guidelines.

This information has been analysed and synthesized in the report on "Draft guidelines for implementation and follow-up of MCSD proposals " (UNEP(DEC)/MED WG. 190/Inf.12). In view of the extreme importance of this issue, these draft guidelines will be reviewed by a meeting of experts in 2002, together with new proposals by the three on-going thematic working groups, which are expected to be presented to the next Ordinary Meeting of the Contracting Parties for adoption. After review by the meeting of experts, the guidelines will be considered by the Bureau and subsequently by the Contracting Parties.

Membership issue

In conformity with its terms of reference, members of the MCSD representing the three major groups (local authorities, socio-economic actors, and non-governmental organizations) are nominated for a period of two years. The Secretariat has requested the parties concerned to propose candidates, bearing in mind that the final selection, to be made by the Contracting Parties at their 12th Ordinary Meeting, will take into account several criteria, in particular, expertise, expected contribution, scope of activities, role in communication and awareness, relation with networks, geographical distribution, etc.

In order to ensure a smooth transition and continuity, the new members of the MCSD will be kept informed of MCSD activities and, if possible, associated with them until they take up their positions as new members at the 8th meeting of the MCSD in 2002.

Miscellaneous

Several MCSD members have expressed concerns relating to the effective participation of MCSD members representing the three major groups and, in order to improve their participation and contribution, as well as cooperation among them, a working session will be organized, with the support of the Secretariat, immediately before the next MCSD meeting.

In conformity with the decision taken by the 11th Meeting of the Contracting Parties, Palestinian experts were invited to participate in the MCSD meeting and related inter-sessional workshops.

Budget for the component

ACTIVITY	OFFICE	Proposed Budget (in US \$)							
		2002				2003			
		MTF	UNEP	EU	EXT	MTF	UNEP	EU	EXT
Support to countries and partners for the implementation and follow-up of MCSD recommendations	MEDU	10,000		8,732	20,000	20,000		29,323	20,000
Implementation and follow-up of MCSD recommendations (experts, working sessions)	MEDU	20,000		5,000	20,000	10,000			20,000
Preparatory activities for the elaboration of strategic orientations and a Mediterranean Sustainable Development Strategy	MEDU	30,000		10,000	50,000 *	10,000	10,000	20,000	50,000
SUB-TOTAL ACTIVITIES		60,000	0	23,732	90,000	40,000	10,000	49,323	90,000

*Funds already provided by the Government of Spain, for strategic orientations including the organization of a Workshop

I.D Cooperation and partnership

1. United Nations agencies, Convention Secretariats, intergovernmental organizations and funding institutions

At all their Meetings, the Contracting Parties have requested the Secretariat to strengthen cooperation with various United Nations agencies, convention secretariats and other relevant Intergovernmental organizations (IGOs), in particular with the European Union (EU), the Global Environment Facility (GEF), the Mediterranean Technical Assistance Programme (METAP), the Centre for Environment and Development for the Arab Region and Europe (CEDARE), the League of Arab States, etc, so that environmental issues can be better integrated with economic activities and to promote sustainable development in the Mediterranean region.

As there are many actors in the Mediterranean – at the global or regional levels - working on environmental and sustainable development matters and, in general, they have to address similar issues with the same national institutions, more systematic cooperation is needed to enhance synergies and limit overlapping. This is particularly true for fairly similar regional programmes such as UNEP/MAP, METAP and EU/SMAP, which address virtually the same people in Ministries of the Environment.

Moreover, throughout the process of preparing world reports such as the UNEP Global Environment Outlook (GEO) and the report for the World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD), the Mediterranean Region has usually been split into three sub-regions, whereas UNEP/MAP has been working towards the image of an integrated regional entity.

In compliance with the decisions of the Contracting Parties, contacts and cooperation have been developed and strengthened with several United Nations agencies, convention secretariats and other relevant IGOs. During the 2000-2001 biennium, various activities were undertaken with a view to:

- creating synergy among institutions and activities;
- promoting MAP achievements, in particular:
 - within the framework of the preparatory process for the UNEP/GEO III report, which is one of the most important reports for the preparation of the WSSD, the MAP Secretariat has sought to promote and enhance the visibility of the Mediterranean region. According to the classic regional geographical division in the United Nations, the Mediterranean extends over three regions, namely, Europe, West Asia and Africa. The MAP Secretariat has been associated in the preparatory process and has proposed specific thematic and institutional inputs (prepared by MEDU, MEDPOL and all RACs) to be incorporated in the respective chapters or in boxes in the report. It has participated in some important working sessions and presented some of MAP's achievements. Its proposals were generally found interesting and relevant to other regions. It is thus expected that activities and achievements in the Mediterranean region will figure largely in the UNEP/GEO III report;

- participating in the UNEP/EMG (Environment Management Group) as a Regional Seas representative, together with the Caribbean region, the Secretariat has been associated with the working sessions on international environmental governance. This has provided a valuable opportunity to exchange views and strengthen cooperation with other members of the EMG, mainly secretariats of multilateral environmental agreements (MEAs). MAP also participates actively in the annual meeting of the Regional Seas Convention Secretariats and in Action Plans under the aegis of UNEP;
- as the European Union is the major partner in the Mediterranean, the MAP Secretariat and all MAP components are closely following related developments, particularly within the framework of the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership. There is a great deal of interest concerning the expected impact of cooperation on the future of the region. In conformity with the decisions of the Contracting Parties, in some cases emanating from the MCSD, important projects have been prepared in close cooperation with the countries and have been submitted for funding under the EU/SMAP programme. These projects concern Management of Coastal Regions, Tourism and Biodiversity and Protected Areas;
- considering the increasingly important role of the European Environment Agency (EEA) in data collection, information, analysis and reporting, not only in Europe but also in the Mediterranean region as a whole, and bearing in mind the interest of the EU and its EEA in the Mediterranean, as well as its expertise in relevant fields, a Memorandum of Understanding has been developed, defining a detailed framework for joint activities in order to strengthen cooperation, avoid duplication and promote synergy. There is currently cooperation on indicators, statistics and the Environment/Development report with BP/RAC, on indicators and information with MEDPOL, and on remote-sensing with ERS/RAC. A report on the "State of pressures of the marine and coastal Mediterranean environment" was jointly prepared with MEDU, printed together with a summary and widely disseminated;
- progress in the control and management of soil erosion and the desertification process could have a critical impact on the future of the region; contacts with the Secretariat of the Convention to combat Desertification (CCD) have been initiated in order to seek ways and means of cooperating in the implementation of this important Convention in the Mediterranean region. PAP/RAC has also been cooperating with FAO on soil erosion issues;
- within the framework of the Strategic Action Programme to address pollution from land-based activities, cooperation with GEF has been strengthened and should be still further enhanced with the preparation of the BIO Strategic Action Programme;
- cooperation with METAP has continued, mainly at three levels:
 - (i) institutional cooperation between the two Secretariats through regular exchanges;

- (ii) GEF/SAP will be an important element, like METAP, in implementing this project; and
 - (iii) cooperation with BP/RAC in activities related to free trade and environment in the Mediterranean region;
- several activities have been undertaken jointly with WHO, IAEA, WMO, UNESCO/IOC, which are important partners in the MEDPOL programme. Together with CP/RAC, several partners have contributed to the MCSD activities on industry and sustainable development, for example, UNEP/DTIE, UNIDO/ICS, CITET.
- The MED POL Secretariat maintained close contact with IGOs and NGOs in the course of implementing MED POL's activities. In particular, joint work was carried out with RAMOGE in relation to biomonitoring and MED POL participated in a number of meetings of the Adriatic Initiative on planning of joint activities. Several NGOs played an active role in MED POL meetings. It is expected that there will be active cooperation with several NGOs during the coming biennium in the context of implementing the SAP;
- the RACs have cooperated and/or jointly undertaken activities with relevant institutions in the region on various thematic issues, for example, BP/RAC with Global Water Partnership/MEDTAC on water issues, with CEDARE on waste, with UNEP/DTIE and EU on free trade, with UNEP and the World Tourism Organization on tourism, with CIHEAM and FAO on Agriculture, and mainly with Eurosat for the implementation of the MEDSTAT-ENV Programme. In the case of ERS/RAC, cooperation on remote-sensing issues was developed or strengthened with EU/JRC and Eurostat, UNIDO, CEDARE and ESA., PAP/RAC closely cooperates with UNEP and FAO on coastal management and soil issues respectively;
- MEDU and all MAP components have been asked to participate in various meetings, working sessions and workshops on Mediterranean environmental and development issues, at the regional and national levels. In view of MAP's achievements, UNEP is increasingly requesting the Secretariat to exchange information and cooperate with other Regional Seas Programmes. The approach followed by the Secretariat is to focus on relations with neighbouring programmes, especially the Red Sea programme;
- cooperation in the biodiversity sector has been strengthened, in particular with the Secretariats of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) and the Ramsar Convention. A Memorandum of Cooperation was signed with the CBD and a Joint Focal Points Meeting for SPA/RAC and CBD was organized in Valencia (18-26 April 2001). A similar Memorandum of Cooperation was signed with the Ramsar Secretariat and certain activities under the MedWet component of the Ramsar Convention were initiated. A similar Memorandum of Understanding could be signed with the Bonn Convention in the future.

UNEP's legal division requested the Secretariat to contribute to the Montevideo Programme III concerning further developments in environmental law. The programme was adopted by UNEP's Governing Council at its last session.

Bearing in mind the need to develop and strengthen, as much as possible, practical and useful cooperation and synergies so as to build solid foundations for sustainable development in the Mediterranean region, the partners concerned should find appropriate ways and means of developing systematic cooperation founded on joint activities, joint training, and joint publications, for their mutual benefit.

Recommendations:

(a) Recommendation to the Contracting Parties

To provide the Secretariat with support in promoting cooperation and coordination with the relevant intergovernmental organizations and their respective regional offices, through the exchange of information and joint activities and, where useful and necessary, the preparation of Memorandums of Understanding and joint programmes of work

(b) Recommendations to the Secretariat

(MEDU, RACs and Programmes concerned)

1. To strengthen cooperation with relevant United Nations agencies and their regional offices or commissions, as well as with the Secretariats of environmental conventions and other intergovernmental organizations in particular:
 - IMO, GEF, WHO, IAEA, WMO, UNESCO-IOC, UNIDO-ICS in the implementation of marine pollution programmes;
 - CBD, Ramsar, Bern, Bonn and CITES for the implementation of biodiversity programmes;
 - the European Commission and the European Environment Agency in the context of the Euro-Mediterranean partnership;
 - UNEP and its Regional Offices concerned, especially in the preparation of the Global Environment Outlook (GEO) reports;
 - the Arab League, its Council of Environment Ministers, CEDARE and METAP on issues of common concern through joint activities and exchange of information;
 - CCD and UNFCCC in the establishment of operational linkages;
2. To prepare joint projects to be submitted for external funding by relevant intergovernmental organizations, particularly their regional offices or commissions, including MEDA/SMAP;
 - Also to prepare and sign Memorandums of Understanding with major regional/international institutions (global conventions, UNEP Regional Offices, United Nations Regional Economic Commissions, European Union institutions, etc.), and for formulate work programmes that include time-bound objectives.

2. Preparation of the Johannesburg Summit (World Summit on sustainable Development)

In December 2000, the United Nations General Assembly decided to invite the world's leaders to a summit to renew the global commitment to sustainable development agreed in 1992 in Rio de Janeiro. It is of major importance for MAP to be fully involved in the preparation of the Summit. A work plan was submitted to the Bureau by the Secretariat and is being implemented:

- (i) the World Summit will be held in September 2002 in Johannesburg, South Africa;
- (ii) in order to start the preparatory process, a high-level Steering Committee has been established, chaired by the Deputy Secretary-General of the United Nations, and a number of national and regional meetings have been scheduled;
- (iii) as regards national preparations in the Mediterranean region, several countries have already initiated the process and the MAP Coordinating Unit could provide some support for publications;
- (iv) the regional and subregional preparations will be ongoing during 2001. MAP has sent contributions to the bodies responsible for the preparatory reports (UNEP Regional Offices and United Nations Regional Economic Commissions). The Secretariat intends to participate in this regional exercise (Geneva, September 2001 – Cairo, October 2001);
- (v) following the recommendation made during the course of a preparatory process that involved all levels and all the major groups, the MAP Coordinating Unit is actively supporting initiatives by NGOs, especially a general meeting to prepare Mediterranean NGO input to the World Summit organized by RAED, Medforum and MIO-ECSDE;
- (vi) in addition to the synthesis of the strategic review being prepared, during 2001 the Coordinating Unit and the RACs will prepare five documents covering MAP's achievements in the following sectors:
 - combating pollution from land-based activities (under press);
 - biodiversity and protected areas;
 - integrated coastal zone management;
 - maritime pollution prevention activities;
 - revision of MAP legal instruments
- (vii) guidelines for a regional strategy for sustainable development in the Mediterranean will be prepared in 2001-2002;
- (viii) at the invitation by Dr Topfer, Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme, the Secretariat is participating in the "international environmental governance" exercise.

Recommendations:

(a) Recommendation to the Contracting Parties

To take into account MAP's achievements in the national and regional process of preparing the World Summit on Sustainable Development.

(b) Recommendation to the Secretariat

To participate actively and contribute to the preparation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development and to report to the Bureau on matters of relevance.

I.E Non-governmental organizations and other partner organizations

At their 10th Ordinary Meeting, the Contracting Parties decided to “undertake a methodological reflection in relation to NGO participation in MAP” and for this purpose, decided to “establish a Working Group composed of representatives of the Contracting Parties” to review this subject and propose the necessary recommendations.

Pursuant to those decisions, the meeting of the Working Group was convened at MAP headquarters in Athens on 9 October 1998. It reviewed in detail a Secretariat report, that included draft recommendations, and made a number of amendments thereto. The report of the meeting was issued as document UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.147/3.

At its meeting held in Tripoli, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, on 16 and 17 November 1998, the Bureau of the Contracting Parties reviewed the draft recommendations of the Working Group and members made a number of suggestions, including the following:

- the importance of the issue and the role of NGOs in the field of public awareness and participation should be recognized;
- the network approach should receive support. Networks should act as focal points for the various NGOs they represent and should ensure the widest possible dissemination of information on MAP activities to other NGOs and the public in general;
- relevant NGOs and the private sector should be encouraged to become involved in specific environmental and sustainable development issues;
- the role of NGOs should be complementary to that of governments and those NGOs that are making a real contribution to protection of the Mediterranean environment should be welcomed;
- the selection of NGOs to be MAP partners should be established on a solid basis. NGOs should not seek funds for the purpose of carrying out their responsibilities but should offer their contributions to MAP and to Mediterranean countries;
- MAP should select environmental and sustainable development themes on which NGOs can help and contribute.

The 11th Ordinary Meeting of the Contracting Parties adopted the recommendations proposed by the Working Group (as presented in Annex V to the present report), authorized the Bureau to review the existing list of partners according to the new selection criteria to be proposed by the Secretariat, and invited the Secretariat to strengthen cooperation and assistance to Mediterranean NGOs.

In response to the above mentioned objectives, the Secretariat:

- (a) prepared a report that was submitted to the Bureau Meeting in Cyprus (4 and 5 May 2001), including:
 - elements for a cooperation strategy with partners in civil society;
 - revision of the list of MAP partners;
 - new criteria for inclusion in the list of MAP partners;
 - proposal for a new classification of MAP partners;
 - creation of a support fund for NGOs.

- (b) organized a meeting in Barcelona on 19 April 2001 with major partner NGOs and networks. The participants considered that the meeting constituted a significant step forward in relations between MAP and NGOs.

At this meeting a number of suggestions were made, including the following: the elimination of any ranking in the list of partners; the adoption of the new classification of partners; the redefinition of criteria for partners; increased funding for NGOs' activities and meetings.; better definition of partnership within the MAP framework; the convening of regular meetings with partners;

- (c) prepared an amended directory of MAP partners;
- (d) undertook various activities in which partners participated actively (meetings, workshops and projects);
- (e) provided assistance for a number of specific NGO activities and meetings.

At its meeting in Cyprus, the Bureau decided:

- (a) to adopt the new classification of partners divided into five major categories:
- intergovernmental organizations;
 - local authorities;
 - socio-economic actors;
 - NGOs;
 - educational and university institutions;
- (b) to request the Secretariat to prepare a new set of criteria combining those for inclusion and those for retention of partners; (**Annex V**)
- (c) also to request the Secretariat to prepare a new document for the cooperation strategy taking into account the new criteria and categories.

Recommendations:

(a) Recommendations to the Contracting Parties

1. To adopt the proposed new criteria for inclusion and retention in the list of partners;
2. To implement the various recommendations on cooperation with NGOs and their partners.

(b) Recommendations to the Secretariat

1. To strengthen cooperation and assistance to Mediterranean NGOs and other partners included in the NGO/MAP list of partners;
2. To include the following organizations in the NGO/MAP list of partners:
 - Environmental Perception (Greece)
 - Association for Forest Development and Conservation (AFDC) (Lebanon)

- Institut du Droit Economique de la Mer (INDEMER) (France)
- Sustainable Business Associates (SBA) (Switzerland).
- Centre International de Droit Comparé de l'Environnement (CIDCE)
- Organisation des Communicatrices Méditerranéennes (OCOM)

Budget for the component

ACTIVITY	OFFICE	Proposed Budget (in US \$)					
		2002			2003		
		MTF	EU	EXT	MTF	EU	EXT
Support to non-governmental organizations and other major actors	MEDU	50,000	10,000	50,000	30,000	30,000	50,000
SUB-TOTAL ACTIVITIES		50,000	10,000	50,000	30,000	30,000	50,000

I.F Meetings and conferences organized within the MAP framework

In addition to the Contracting Parties meetings, various other meetings are held regularly to achieve the objectives of MAP, such as: decision-making meetings (Bureau of the Contracting Parties), advisory meetings (meetings of the Mediterranean Commission on Sustainable Development –MCSD), National Focal Points meetings for MAP and the Regional Activity Centres (RACs), technical meetings (MEDPOL meetings, meetings relevant to legal issues and NGOs, meetings organized within the framework of the Regional Activity Centres).

The purposes of all these meetings are to review the implementation of the Barcelona Convention and its protocols as well as the various decisions of the Contracting Parties and prepare the different work programme. Moreover, consultation with and advice of the representatives of the Contracting Parties as well as those of the Intergovernmental and Non-Governmental Organizations are fundamental to conceive effective actions for the best pursuing of the MAP objectives.

In compliance with the decisions of the last meeting of the Contracting Parties (Malta, 27-30 October 1999), various decision-making, advisory and technical meetings were held during the 2000-2001 biennium, including:

- Workshop on Integrated Coastal Area and River Basin Management(Toulon, 10-12 January 2000);
- Expert Meeting on National Legislation for ICAM in Mediterranean Countries (Split, 17-18 January 2000);
- Meeting of MEDU and RAC Directors (Athens, 24-25 January 2000);
- Meeting of the Bureau of the Contracting Parties (Malta, 9-10 May 2000);
- Final Presentation Conference on CAMP "Israel" (Jerusalem, 24-25 May 2000);
- Consultation Meeting on the Identification of Marine Pollution emerging issues (Rome, 31 May – 1 June 2000);
- Workshop of Legal Experts on the Application of the Barcelona Convention (Tunis, 8-10 June 2000);
- 4th Meeting of the Steering Committee of the MCSD (Corfu, 22-23 June 2000);
- Workshop on Major Oil Emergency at Sea (Tunis, 28 June 2000);
- Symposium on Marine Vegetation (Corse, 3-4 October 2000);
- Capacity Building for Desertification/Erosion Control Management in the Mediterranean Region (Tunis, 5-7 October 2000);
- REMPEC Focal Points (Malta, 25-28 October 2000);
- Bureau Meeting of the Contracting Parties (Damascus, 31 October – 1 November 2000);
- 6th MCSD Meeting (Tunis, 14-17 November 2000);
- Meeting of MEDU and RAC Directors (Athens, 15-16 January 2001);
- Working Group on Reporting System (Athens, 28 February 2001);
- Experts Meeting to discuss Strategic Options for Coastal Management (Split, 2-3 March 2001);
- Third Meeting of CP/RAC National Focal Points (Barcelona, 22-23 March 2001);
- Meeting of Experts on the Implementation of the Strategic Action Programme (SAP) (Catania, 28-30 March 2001);
- Second Meeting of National Legal /Technical experts to amend the Emergency Protocol (Monaco, 2-6 April 2001);
- MEDU Meeting with NGOs (Barcelona, 19 April 2001);
- Joint Meeting of National Correspondents in the Mediterranean of the CBD and the SPA Focal Points (Valencia, 20-21 April 2001);
- 5th Meeting of the National Focal Points for SPA (Valencia, 23-26 April 2001);
- 5th MCSD Steering Committee (Monaco, 18-19 May 2001);

- Meeting of MEDPOL National Coordinators (Venice, 28-31 May 2001);
- Joint BP/PAP/ERS Focal Points Meeting (Palermo, 12-16 June 2001);
- First Meeting of National Correspondents (SAP Biodiversity) (Alicante, 24 July 2001).

The reports of all these meetings were distributed to all participants and to MAP Focal Points urging them to implement the various recommendations contained therein.

For further information on MAP and RAC meetings, the Calendar of meetings organized within the framework of MAP and RACs during 2000-2001 is attached as **Annex VI** to this report.

The issue of proliferation of international meetings to which Contracting Parties representatives are requested or invited to attend, in relation with the increased number of Conventions and other international activities, has become an important issue addressed in the framework of the International Environmental Governance on-going exercises.

MAP increasing activities (MCSD, and its working groups, GEF-SAP, SAP Biodiversity) contribute to this complexity at the regional level. MAP should consider this question with a view of rationalizing the number and the length of the meetings. As a first step, it could be envisaged to hold the MAP NFPs meeting back to back with the Contracting Parties.

Concerning the recommendation of the last Bureau meeting (Cyprus, 3-5 May 2001) on the use of Arabic as a working language at certain important MAP meetings, the Secretariat has prepared the requested feasibility report for some of the proposed meetings, as well as a list of MAP documents translated into Arabic during the last two years (**Annex VII**).

At its last meeting in May 2001, the Bureau has mandated the Secretariat to financially assess the cost of pre-session, in-session and post-session documents to be translated into Arabic language.

It appeared that the cost of a meeting is increased by 39% minimum. The rules of procedures stipulate that translation into four languages (including Arabic) is required for meetings of the Contracting Parties. It is the feeling of the Secretariat that this condition should be extended to documents issued at meetings held by the Bureau, being body of the Parties.

Recommendations:

Recommendation to the Secretariat

- 1) The Secretariat will present to the next Bureau meeting a report aiming at rationalizing MAP Calendar of meetings**
-) Arabic interpretation and translation will be provided at the Bureau meetings,**

Budget for the component

ACTIVITY	OFFICE	Proposed Budget (in US \$)					
		2002			2003		
		MTF	EU	EXT	MTF	EU	EXT
Meeting of the MAP National Focal Points to consider the progress of the Action Plan and the 2004-2005 programme budget, followed by the 13th Ordinary Meeting of the Contracting Parties to review and approve the 2004-2005 programme budget	MEDU				50,000 *		200,000
8 th Meeting of the Mediterranean Commission on Sustainable Development (MCSD)	MEDU	50,000 *		30,000			
9 th Meeting of the Mediterranean Commission on Sustainable Development (MCSD)	MEDU				40,000 *		40,000
Meetings of the Steering Committee of the Mediterranean Commission on Sustainable Development (one per year)	MEDU	20,000			20,000		
Meetings of the Bureau (two per year) to review the progress of the Action Plan, advise the Secretariat on matters that have arisen since the meeting of Contracting Parties, and decide on programme/ budget adjustments	MEDU	40,000			20,000		
Meeting of the Regional Activity Centres' Directors and the Coordinating Unit for programming and coordination of MAP activities (one per year)	MEDU	5,000			5,000		
2nd Meeting of Mediterranean Government-designated experts on liability and compensation	MEDU				20,000		60,000
Presentation Conferences for CAMP projects (participation of RACs)	MEDU	10,000			10,000		
Provision for unforeseen costs related to the organization of meetings	MEDU	10,000			15,000		
Meeting of MAP Finance and Administration Officers for coordination of project formulation and monitoring, budget, travel, etc.	MEDU	10,000					
SUB-TOTAL ACTIVITIES		145,000	0	30,000	180,000	0	300,000

* Indicative figures; Pending contribution from host country

I.G Financial issues

Status of contributions for 2000 – 2001 (Annex VIII)

- (a) for 2000, pledges paid amounted to US \$5,602,579. Unpaid pledges represent US \$1,243,340;
- (b) for 2001, pledges paid (as at 5 July) amounted to US \$3,444,104. Unpaid pledges (to date) represent US \$3,743,978;
- (c) the Libyan Ministry of Environment has just remitted all accrued arrears (since 1995) together with the 2001 contribution.

Implementation of activities

It is recalled that activities approved by the Contracting Parties are implemented by means of a project document with the RACs/other organizations when the amounts involved exceed US \$50,000 for supporting organizations (NGOs, IGOs) and US \$100,000 for cooperating agencies.

In such cases, a **project document** is drafted.

This document first outlines the **background**, identifying the problem that the project is intended to resolve. A **legal component** then refers to the legislative authority – in MAP's case the Contracting Parties, i.e. the decision-making body – which takes note of the nature of the problem and authorizes the Secretariat and its related bodies to implement the activities required to resolve the issue. The way in which the project contributes to the implementation of the approved programme of work must be explained.

The **needs** noted, expected **results**, tangible **outputs** and **activities** to be implemented must be clearly stated. The **work plan and timetable** summarize activities to be undertaken, the time-frame allowed, the body responsible for action undertaken, as well as the outputs expected.

The institutional framework defines the role of supporting organizations/cooperating agencies. The management structure for project implementation must be clearly defined. The type of **evaluation** (S.E.F.S., in-depth.....) to be undertaken must be stated at this stage.

The aim of **project monitoring** is to assess the status of project implementation in relation to the approved work plan and budget. It takes the form of a **reporting system**:

- **progress reports** are due every six months. The report should show the status of implementation for each output specified in the approved work plan, any actual or potential problems, and provide information on deviation from the approved workplan and budget;
- an **inventory of outputs** should be submitted together with progress and terminal reports;

end-of-project reporting is in the form of a **terminal report and a self-evaluation fact sheet**:

- the **terminal report** contains information on the achievement of results and outputs as a result of project implementation. Variance from expected results must be explained. Lessons learned and recommendations for follow-up action must be identified. These reports must be submitted within 60 days of the completion of the project.
- the **self-evaluation fact sheet** provides information on the results achieved and outputs, and explains variances in terms of duration, cost, results and outputs. It also identifies the lessons learned and the recommendations for follow-up of activities;
- **financial reporting** involves a detailed statement of expenditure broken down per budget line concerned, as well as a cash advance statement. Reports are due on a quarterly basis. A final statement showing unliquidated obligations must be submitted at the end of the year;

Finally, **terms and conditions** set out the rules concerning non-expendable equipment and responsibility for cost overruns.

As at 1 July 2001, seven project documents were in effect with BP/RAC, ERS/RAC, PAP/RAC, SPA/RAC, IAEA, REMPEC and WHO for a total amount of US \$5,525,500.

If the amounts involved do not exceed US \$50,000 for supporting organizations or US \$100,000 for cooperating agencies, a **Memorandum of Understanding (MOU)** is drafted and this is a binding document. It is used to implement an activity or group of related activities (e.g. support for a meeting, production of a technical report or publication, support to participants/experts from developing countries to take part in training/workshops/seminars/conferences.....).

A MOU should spell out clearly the **activity(ies)/outputs ; work plan and timetable ; budget and duration.**

It must be consistent with the financial rules and regulations and include **standard United Nations clauses on legal status, obligations, title rights, indemnification, privileges and immunities, arbitration, termination and amendments**, where applicable.

In 2000, **19 MOUs** with IGOs & NGOs covered UNEP/MAP financial commitments for various activities for a total amount of **US \$186,766.** In 2001 so far, six **MOUs** cover a total of **US \$66,000.**

Cash management

- (a) at the beginning of the current biennium, the level of MTF cash was sufficiently sound to allow planned activities to start;
- (b) at its second meeting in 2000, held in Damascus on 31 October and 1 November 2000, the Bureau authorized UNEP to release a total amount of US \$355,000 to cover activities approved at the 11th Meeting of the Contracting Parties and initially foreseen as being funded by external funds (meetings, reporting system, information, evaluation).

All related funds have been committed. Some activities have been completed (expert meeting to amend the Emergency Protocol), some are ongoing (information and awareness, evaluation and reporting system). Funds are obligated for the last major meeting – Conference of Plenipotentiaries – due to be held in January 2002.

I.H Information, public awareness and participation

Issues at stake

The Contracting Parties agreed on the need to promote activities in the field of information, public awareness and participation, through a specific strategy. Since the adoption of the MAP Information Strategy, the focus has been on the need to proceed in a more systematic manner towards the progressive achievement of the main objective, namely, to enhance the visibility of MAP and its role and contribution to safeguarding the environment and promoting sustainable development in the Mediterranean region.

I.H.1 Implementation of the MAP Information Strategy:

Pursuant to the recommendations in the MAP Information Strategy, a full-time Librarian was recruited on 1 August 2000 and a full-time Information Officer joined the MEDU on 22 January 2001.

Several of the specific activities for the implementation of the Strategy have been carried out and/or improved and new activities have been launched:

(a) MAP logo

A UNEP/MAP logo has been agreed by the Bureau of the Contracting Parties and chosen from a set of proposals, and it is used on all MAP publications, as well as the MAP web site. Copies of this logo were sent to all Contracting Parties and major partners.

(b) MAP publications:

1. MAP brochure, in English, French, and Arabic. The new brochure is composed of seven chapters that describe in detail the background to the MAP and each of its components.

. MAP leaflet, in English, French, and Arabic, summarizes the contents of the new MAP brochure.

3. MAP posters: Two new posters, one promoting Mediterranean visibility and cooperation and the other presenting general information about MAP.

4. MCSD brochure, in English and French, providing detailed information on the role, structure, and activities of the Commission.

5. MCSD Strategic Review 2000, in English and French, with a new lay-out, harmonized with the MCSD brochure

6. MAP Technical Report Series (MTS), with a new lay-out and thematic structure: Curbing Pollution; Managing Coastal Areas; Safeguarding Natural and Cultural Resources, and Integrating the Environment and Development.

7. MEDWAVES in English, French and Arabic, with issue number 44 reflecting its transformation from a news bulletin to a magazine with more interesting content, a more topical style of drafting and an attractive lay-out. In its new version, MEDWAVES is intended to be a regular information tool targeted mainly at the public in general.

8. *MED POL* "Protecting the Mediterranean from Land-based Pollution", in English.
9. *Partners' publications*: a number of national brochures, for which the Secretariat has given support and has provided a harmonized structure, objectives, contents and lay-out, have been already produced by Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Lebanon, Malta, Morocco, Syrian Arab Republic. Others by Egypt, Greece and Turkey are expected to be completed before the 11th Meeting of the Contracting Parties
10. *RACs publications*: the process of harmonizing the structure, drafting style and lay-out of the RACs publications has been launched and will be implemented gradually..

(c) MAP website

The MAP website has been re-designed and re-structured. It is scheduled to be fully operational in September, with appropriate links to RACs and all MAP partners, and it will have special pages on MAP libraries, the GEF Project, etc.

The focus has been on transforming the MAP web site into a more dynamic source of information with a completely new lay-out.

(d) MAP Library

The automation process has already begun and the appropriate technical structure and software installed. It is scheduled to be implemented throughout the year 2002 and completed by the year 2003. INMAGIC software is now installed in the Library. Databases have been designed and in the second half of 2001 entry of the manual records will commence.

The process of converting key MAP documents into electronic format has also commenced. Converting meeting records from the previous DOS-based CDS/ISIS database into the new Windows-based INMAGIC system already represents a significant achievement. It will allow the catalogue to be integrated into the Library databases and it is planned to link the index to electronic copies of meeting documents in the future. In due course, it is planned to make access to the index and meeting documents in electronic format available through the MAP web site

In addition to receiving and filing over 300 publications, from July 2000 to June 2001, as a reference period, the Library received 409 enquiries for information and documents. Of these, 36 per cent came from MEDU and RAC staff and the other 64 per cent came from external users. Of the external clients, 29 per cent were in the educational sector. Students find the Library a very valuable source of legal environmental information concerning MAP programmes. Forty-three per cent of the enquiries were from people coming to the Library in person, followed closely by 39 per cent received via e-mail. In response to enquiries to the Library, 656 publications/documents were sent out.

A new service was introduced to MEDU staff (access for RACs is pending). As part of a worldwide consortium of United Nations Libraries, MAP now has access to the UN subscription to Elsevier's online service **Science Direct**. Elsevier is one of the world's leading scientific publishers and this subscription means access to the full text of many of Elsevier's journals. Users can do online searches by subject or by journal and view, download or print articles in full. It is expected that this will result in cost savings and at the same time will broaden the base of accessible, up-to-date scientific literature.

(e) Press kits

- A thematic press kit on the Emergency Protocol containing general MAP information, together with a fully detailed background document and a press release, was produced and disseminated in Monaco in April 2001 on the occasion of the Meeting of National Legal and Technical Experts that drafted the new text of the Emergency Protocol. The press kit was produced in English and French.
- A general press kit is being prepared for the 11th Ordinary Meeting of the Contracting Parties in Monaco containing general MAP information and publications, together with an information note and a press release.

Recommendations:

Recommendation to the Secretariat

(MEDU and RACs)

To consolidate the implementation of all the above-mentioned activities in order to promote MAP visibility further, mainly through:

- (a) the preparation of thematic publications;
- (b) the preparation of information tools addressed to specific target groups, such as youth;
- (c) the restructuring and regular updating of the MAP mailing list in order to increase and improve the dissemination of MAP information materials both at the regional and national levels.

I.H.2 MAP media network:

Issues at stake

The media are the main channel for reaching the public in general. Networking with the media is thus a key component of MAP activities aimed at achieving the widest possible dissemination of MAP information.

Response

A MAP media network has been already set-up and includes nearly 350 data entries, including:

- (i) over 250 media and communication professionals covering environment and sustainable development-related issues;
- (ii) nearly 100 publishers and editors of specialized magazines and newsletters from international, regional and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations.

The network will be further enriched by additional inputs from both the partners and the RACs. It is estimated that it will contain nearly 500 data entries.

Gaps

Having set up a highly-useful network of media-targeted professionals, these professionals should now be contacted regularly, briefing them on both general and specific MAP activities.

Recommendations:

Recommendation to the Secretariat

(MEDU and RACs)

To make further efforts to network with communication and media professionals in the Mediterranean in order to improve the dissemination of MAP information, with special focus on youth, mainly through seminars and workshops, as well as the drafting of special features.

I.H.3 Strategy for information, public awareness and participation

Issues at stake

Rapid and effective progress has been made in the production of specific information tools such as publications, the web site and the media network, but another major component of the MAP Information Strategy has also been addressed, namely, the gradual elaboration and implementation of harmonized criteria in the field of information, public awareness and participation at various levels in the region.

Responses

A first concrete step has already been achieved. As a follow-up to the MCSD recommendations, approved by the Contracting Parties, on information, awareness and participation, a major workshop at which relevant national and regional studies were considered took place in Cairo from 21 to 23 October 2000, with the financial support of the European Union.

The Cairo workshop concerned "Status, Stakes and Strategies for Information and Awareness on Environment and Sustainable Development in the Arab Countries" and was organized jointly with the League of Arab States, CEDARE, RAED, and national and regional NGOs.

The workshop proposed a number of key components for a proposed strategy in this field. The framework has been already drafted and all parties concerned will be consulted on the final version.

Gaps

This strategy is subregional and concerns the Arab countries. There is still a need, however, for the formulation of a Mediterranean Strategy on Public Awareness, Information and Participation.

Many common problems and concerns in Mediterranean countries require the definition of common criteria in the fields of information, public awareness and participation. These can be defined in a Mediterranean Strategy.

Recommendations:

Recommendation to the Secretariat

(MEDU)

To elaborate and propose guidelines for a Mediterranean Strategy on Information, Public Awareness and Participation, and for this purpose:

- to ensure the involvement of all MAP partners;
- to integrate the strategy for Arab countries as a component of the Mediterranean Strategy;
- to elaborate a subregional component for the Mediterranean Balkan countries and to utilize the two subregional strategies as a major component of the proposed Mediterranean Strategy;
- when proposing specific activities within the framework of the Mediterranean Strategy, to take into account the importance of involving local authorities and, progressively, the private sector, mainly small and medium-sized enterprises.

I.H.4 World Summit on Sustainable Development in 2002:

Information is expected to play an important role in MAP's preparations for the World Summit on Sustainable Development in 2002. MAP should take advantage of this worldwide event to ensure greater visibility.

Responses

A set of thematic publications is currently being prepared in a joint effort with all RACs on:

- (i) land-based pollution;
- (ii) the new MAP legal framework;
- (iii) biodiversity;
- (iv) maritime activities;
- (v) sustainable management of coastal regions.

Recommendations:

Recommendation to the Secretariat:

To produce an information folder containing short summaries (two pages) of each of these publications, mainly for widespread distribution at the World Summit on Sustainable Development.

Budget for the component

ACTIVITY	OFFICE	Proposed Budget (in US \$)							
		2002				2003			
		MTF	UNEP	EU	EXT	MTF	UNEP	EU	EXT
Preparation, editing, translation, printing and dissemination of brochures, including the upgrading of the MAP web page	MEDU	50,000				50,000			
Preparation, translation, printing and dissemination of the MAP magazine MEDWAVES (Arabic, English and French)	MEDU	40,000				40,000			
Support for the preparation of national reports and public awareness campaigns	MEDU	10,000	10,000			10,000	10,000		
Preparation of an information kit for the public and the press, including specific material for the World Summit on Sustainable Development	MEDU	40,000	10,000			20,000	10,000		
Preparation of regional guidelines for information, public awareness and participation	MEDU			15,000	10,000				
Workshop for communication professionals on coverage of environmental issues and review of regional guidelines	MEDU	20,000	10,000		30,000				
Workshop for specialized communication professionals on coverage of coastal zone management-related issues (jointly with PAP/RAC) - Subregional	MEDU					15,000			30,000
Workshop for specialized communication professionals on coverage of clean production related-issues (jointly with CP/RAC) - Subregional	MEDU					10,000			30,000
Publication and dissemination of MAP Technical Reports	MEDU	15,000				10,000			
Library services; assistance to countries and partners	MEDU	10,000				10,000			
SUB-TOTAL ACTIVITIES		185,000	30,000	15,000	40,000	165,000	20,000	0	60,000

ACTIVITY	OFFICE	Proposed Budget (in US \$)							
		2002				2003			
		MTF	UNEP	EU	EXT	MTF	UNEP	EU	EXT
TOTAL ACTIVITIES COORDINATION		510,000	50,000	63,732	230,000	465,000	50,000	79,323	500,000

II. COMPONENTS

II.A POLLUTION PREVENTION AND CONTROL

Issues at stake

Land-based pollution assessment and control

Land-based sources of pollution continue to be a major danger for the Mediterranean. The environmental impacts are not only obvious locally but often extend to the open Mediterranean Sea. Reduction of marine biodiversity, habitat destruction and coastal erosion, eutrophication, algal blooms, endangered species, are becoming the most important threats to the Mediterranean.

LBS pollution is the result of urban coastal development (96 million inhabitants in 1970, 145 million in 2000 and probably 176 million in 2025), the development of tourism as an essential economic sector for all Mediterranean countries (expected to reach around 200 million tourists in 2025), the increased density of industrial activities in coastal areas where basic resources are available and, finally, the increase in the land area devoted to agriculture.

Sewage discharge into the sea is the most commonly practised method of final wastewater disposal in coastal residential and tourist communities, as well as in industrial zones in the Mediterranean. Municipal wastewater is discharged directly into the immediate coastal zone, either untreated or after being subjected to various treatment procedures. It carries increased loads of nutrients, a heavy load of microorganisms, including bacterial and viral pathogens, and a variety of chemical wastes. Mediterranean cities with a population exceeding 10,000 discharge 9,000,000m³ of untreated wastewater per day, and these account for 53 per cent of cities.

Although environmental awareness in the industrial sector has improved, resulting in reduced input of pollutants, especially from large industrial complexes, pollution from industrial sources is still serious in many areas where small and medium-sized industries face economic and technical difficulties in undertaking environmental measures. In general, inputs of industrial pollutants have fallen due to the application of EU measures on industrial pollution by European Mediterranean countries, but as much as 80 per cent of industrial effluents in Southern and Eastern Mediterranean countries and those with economies in transition are still discharged directly into the Mediterranean without prior treatment. There is pollution by heavy metals, persistent organic pollutants and various chemical substances from industrial sources discharged into the Mediterranean directly or through rivers and their catchment areas. The approval of the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) has highlighted the need to reinforce measures to control the use, handling and discharge of POPs of industrial origin into the marine environment.

Rivers and river basins should also be considered sources of pollution of the Mediterranean. As a result of their pollutant content, they affect all activities carried out in the river basin.

There are worrying trends in solid waste management in coastal areas. These include increased quantities of solid waste on the beach, floating on the sea and deposited on the seabed. Plastics are the major components of the solid waste. Coastal cities with inadequate landfill sites, tourist centres, pleasure craft and commercial boats and ships are the most

important sources of solid waste in the Mediterranean. It appears that the situation in the region will only improve if the institutional and operational mechanisms that govern the management and control of solid waste in coastal areas are substantially strengthened.

Agriculture and urban runoffs are the major sources of pesticides, nutrients, chemicals, oil and persistent substances. The extension of urban centres in coastal areas and the development of intensive agricultural activities give cause for concern in the Southern and Eastern parts of the Mediterranean. As a result, the release of chemicals and nutrients associated with the runoffs has increased. It is expected that pollution by runoffs will increase significantly following the establishment of the Mediterranean Free Zone, which could encourage the development of agriculture and small coastal cities in the Southern and Eastern countries in order to balance the multilateral exchanges with the highly-industrialized Northern Mediterranean countries. Consequently, the negative impacts of run-offs on the marine environment and its ecosystems would be exacerbated due to higher inputs of pesticides, nutrients and various persistent chemicals.

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

The launching of the Mediterranean GEF Project and the approval of the SAP operational methodology are considered benchmarks in the process of achieving the SAP objectives. The GEF Project includes a capacity-building programme at national and regional levels, which is essential to allow Mediterranean countries to embark upon the process of preparing national diagnostic analyses and, subsequently, formulating national action plans to enable them to initiate the long-term process of implementing the SAP. These activities will go beyond the current biennium and extend into the 2004-2005 biennium.

It is crucial to harmonize and make use of the GEF Project activities for the concrete implementation of the SAP operational methodology. The success of the Project and the long-term implementation of the SAP depend on stronger coordination at the national level among different authorities, institutions and NGOs, and between the Secretariat and the MED POL/SAP national coordinators.

Marine pollution monitoring activities are essential for effective coastal planning and management and pollution control. They enable the Secretariat and the Parties to unite their efforts to undertake continuous assessment of the state of the Mediterranean Sea and then elaborate and develop appropriate rules and measures to reduce pollution and preserve the Mediterranean environment.

Sea-based pollution prevention and control

In the world's oceans and seas, the density of merchant vessel traffic in the Mediterranean is particularly significant. Around 30 per cent of all international sea-borne trade originates from or is destined for the many ports in the Mediterranean or passes through the Mediterranean Sea. The Mediterranean Sea is, and remains, a major route for transporting oil and gas from the Middle East and North Africa to Europe and North America, while on the basis of a broad assessment, excluding vessels that are in seaports for any reason, about 1,500 cargo vessels of > 150 GRT cross the Mediterranean Sea at any one

time. The Mediterranean also has a fairly extensive coastline in relation to its water mass, and pollution hazards, particularly accidents to vessels, can pose a major local problem and are highly critical for the tourist industry, which is one of the major pillars of the economy.

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

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

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

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

- illegal operational discharges of oil (e.g. discharge of oily bilge and ballast waters; chemical and oil tank washing);
- discharge of refinery effluents.

While reaffirming their commitment to preparedness for, response to and cooperation in cases of accidental marine pollution, in 1995 the 9th Meeting of the Contracting Parties approved the following priority fields of activity within the transport sector for the forthcoming decade (1996–2005). These take into account Agenda MED 21 and were subsequently adopted by the Conference of Plenipotentiaries:

(i) Prevention

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

(ii) Preparedness and response

To promote the establishment of national, bilateral and/or subregional systems for preparedness for and response to accidental marine pollution .

Lastly, in 1997, the 10th Ordinary Meeting of the Contracting Parties adopted a regional strategy on the prevention of pollution of the marine environment by ships, focusing mainly on: monitoring the effective implementation of the relevant IMO Conventions by the Flag State, Port State and Coastal State; developing port reception facilities; safety of navigation; surveillance of discharge and prosecution of offenders; emergency towing.

The same Meeting of the Contracting Parties decided as a result that: (a) the Emergency Protocol should be amended in order to introduce the provisions necessary to implement the regional strategy on prevention; (b) pending the adoption and entry into force of the amendments, REMPEC should be entrusted with implementing the strategy for cooperation among Mediterranean States, thereby complementing its action on preparedness for and response to accidental marine pollution; and (c) the Annex to Resolution 7 regarding the Objectives and Functions of REMPEC should be amended.

Pursuant to the adoption of the regional strategy on the prevention of pollution by ships, action has been taken to revise the Emergency Protocol and to provide the Mediterranean region with the necessary legal framework to address the above-mentioned issues, amending the objectives and functions of REMPEC according to these priority sectors.

In early April 2001, the Emergency Protocol was completely revised and it is expected that the new Protocol will be signed and adopted by the Conference of Plenipotentiaries scheduled to be held in Malta in January 2002.

The translation of the revised Protocol into practical action is expected to reduce pollution from maritime transport-related activities significantly. On the other hand, not only technical and financial problems have to be resolved, but also difficulties related to differences in the setting of priorities in the coastal States, due in part to their economic diversity. The success of these efforts will depend on enhancing cooperation and reinforcing a regional attitude.

Responses

Land-based pollution assessment and control

Coordination

Concerning **MED POL personnel**, with the recruitment of Ms Çolpan Polat Beken to the post of MED POL Programme Officer, during the biennium 2000-2001 all the MED POL posts were filled. As planned, in addition to the post of MED POL Coordinator (Mr. F.S. Civili), one post (Mr. F. Abousamra) covers the technical and policy aspects of the implementation of the SAP and the LBS, Dumping and Hazardous Wastes Protocols, and the other post (Ms. C. Beken) covers the formulation and follow-up of the monitoring activities, data management, research and other scientific aspects. The WHO Senior Scientist continues to work full time on the MED POL Programme, dealing with the sanitary aspects related to the SAP and LBS Protocol, compliance and enforcement.

Work has continued with the **United Nations cooperating agencies** for the implementation of specific activities. Cooperation with IAEA/MESL has been fundamental for the data quality assurance activities on chemical analyses and takes the form of training,

intercalibration, scientific visits, purchase of instruments, advice and quality control in participating laboratories. WMO has continued to assist MED POL in the implementation of airborne monitoring and research projects and IOC has assisted the work on marine litter and other research.

During the 2000-2001 biennium, as a result of negotiations aimed at closer cooperation within the framework of the MED POL Programme including the SAP, a Memorandum of Understanding was signed with UNIDO-ICS outlining the fields in which the agency will contribute to the programmes. In particular, UNIDO-ICS will assist financially and technically the implementation of activities related to the Pollutants Release and Transfer Register (PRTR), the development of the SAP and the Mediterranean GEF Project in relation to industrial pollution.

In the 2000-2001 biennium, an important **agreement** was signed with the *Centro Interuniversitario per la chimica e la biologia dei metalli in traccia* of the University of Genoa on training and intercalibration for biological effects monitoring. In cooperation with RAMOGE, this agreement is expected to make an important contribution to the development of biomonitoring techniques and to broadening participation by Mediterranean laboratories in the MED POL biomonitoring programme.

Close contacts have been maintained with **MED POL Coordinators** for the implementation and coordination of MED POL activities in the various countries. The number of monitoring agreements finalized was, however, smaller than expected. Although an ad hoc meeting will be held before the end of 2001 to review and discuss activities, the present meeting may wish to discuss the reasons that are delaying the finalization of monitoring programmes.

During the 2000-2001 biennium, closer contacts were established and there was an exchange of information with the **UNEP/GPA Secretariat** in The Hague. Because of the progress made by MAP in implementing the principles and recommendations of the GPA (implementation of the LBS and the SAP), UNEP in fact considers the MAP experience to be a very valuable model for other regional seas programmes. In particular, with a view to the convening of the first intergovernmental meeting on the implementation of the GPA in Canada in September 2001, the GPA Secretariat has asked MAP/MED POL to liaise with the Mediterranean region countries in order to collate national reports on the implementation of the GPA that could be presented to the intergovernmental meeting in Canada. In March 2001, a letter was sent to all National Coordinators for that purpose and the first national reports have been received by the MAP/MED POL Secretariat.

The **Mediterranean GEF Project** was formally approved by the GEF Council on 12 April 2000 and became fully operational in January 2001. A number of activities related to the implementation of the SAP have already been initiated. MED POL will play a major role in the implementation of the project, which is expected to create a solid technical and institutional basis for the long-term implementation of the SAP.

The **meeting of MED POL National Coordinators** was held in Venice from 28 to 31 May 2001. It examined the progress made in the MED POL Programme during the 2000-2001 biennium and discussed and agreed on the activities to be carried out during the next biennium. The report of the meeting was published in document UNEP(DEC)/MED WG.183/7.

Pollution assessment

The process of preparing **MED POL national monitoring programmes** continued in all countries so as to formulate and implement new national programmes covering trend monitoring, biological effects monitoring and compliance monitoring.

Six countries finalized monitoring agreements (Albania, Croatia, Cyprus, Greece, Slovenia and Turkey) and draft programmes were prepared for Algeria, Lebanon, the Syrian Arab Republic and Tunisia. Negotiations have commenced with Bosnia and Herzegovina, Egypt, Israel, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malta and Morocco. As a result, and bearing in mind the somewhat slow progress made until now in the negotiations, the Secretariat foresees further delays in finalizing all the above programmes. Efforts should be made by the countries and the Secretariat to identify and solve the problems inherent in the formulation and implementation of the programmes. Countries that do not usually receive financial assistance for the preparation and implementation of MED POL national monitoring programmes (France, Italy, Monaco and Spain) have also been contacted and urged to submit their monitoring proposals for MED POL Phase III. Only the negotiations with Monaco have made progress and it is expected that a programme will be finalized in 2001.

In 2000, financial assistance for the implementation of monitoring activities was provided to Albania, Croatia, Cyprus, Egypt, Greece (for biomonitoring), Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Slovenia, Syrian Arab Republic, and Turkey for a total of US \$510,000, including purchase of equipment by IAEA, expert assistance to formulate the programme, and cash for the local purchase of equipment and material. During 2000-2001, there were further contacts with Albania, Croatia, Cyprus, Slovenia and Turkey regarding the submission of a new programme for 2001. Data were received from Croatia, Cyprus, Greece, Slovenia and Turkey. The Secretariat undertook a preliminary evaluation of the data and results and comments were sent to the countries.

Work started during 2001 on preparing a new **database** adapted to the needs and requirements of MED POL Phase III, i.e. to accommodate and manage data from trend, compliance and biological effects monitoring. Several scientists were contacted both within and outside the region in order to make use of the experience gained, ensure compatibility with other data banks and avoid duplication of work. New formats are now available on EXCEL worksheets. More information on the work being carried out on the management of MED POL data is contained in document UNEP(DEC)/MED WG.190/Inf.7. Efforts have also been made to present all the data available (MED POL Phases I and II) in a final report, including a CD-Rom. This report will be completed during 2001 and will be widely circulated.

Concerning **data quality assurance**, work continued under the technical coordination of IAEA/MESL. During the 2000-2001 biennium, five intercomparison exercises were carried out covering trace metals, methylmercury, petroleum hydrocarbons, chlorinated pesticides and sterols, and two new reference materials were prepared and made available to participating laboratories. Two training courses, attended by 11 scientists, were organized on the analysis of chlorinated pesticides and PCBs and trace metals respectively. IAEA/MESL technical staff also maintained frequent contact with the participating laboratories. It should be noted that on several occasions IAEA/MESL integrated MED POL participating scientists in the capacity-building programme of the IAEA Project RAF-7 at no cost to MED POL.

In the area of biomonitoring, under the agreement signed with the *Centro Interuniversitario per la chimica e la biologia dei metalli in traccia* of the University of Genoa for the period 2000-2001, intercalibration activities were organized for all the participating laboratories, together with a training course. An additional training course will be organized at the end of 2001. Several editions of an information bulletin for the exchange of information

on MED POL biomonitoring techniques and the enhancement of exchanges among participating laboratories were prepared by RAMOGE and widely distributed in the region.

As a follow-up to a consultation meeting held in Athens in December 1999 to discuss the outline of a **coastal litter** management programme to be implemented within the framework of MED POL, a questionnaire was prepared and sent to countries in order to identify gaps and problems and to contribute, as a first step, to the preparation of an up-to-date assessment of the situation. A document containing a first assessment of the issue prepared on the basis of the questionnaires returned was prepared and submitted to the MED POL Coordinators for consideration and comments. It contains a review of the state of the art of coastal solid waste management in the region and proposes guidelines to be considered at national and regional levels to reduce the adverse impacts of solid waste on the Mediterranean marine and coastal environment. The document is presented to this meeting as UNEP(DEC)MED WG.190/Inf.6. The long-term aim of the activity, which is part of the implementation of the Strategic Action Plan (SAP), is to prepare a regional strategy for coastal litter management and help countries to elaborate and formulate national action plans.

During the biennium, negotiations on the launching of a **Pollutant Release and Transfer Register (PRTR)** Mediterranean programme were initiated. In view of the possible difficulties arising from the launching of such a programme on a regional scale, it was felt necessary to set up and implement a pilot project in a Mediterranean country where steps had already been taken to implement a PRTR in the past. The pilot project, which will be carried out in Egypt, would therefore consist of putting in place institutional and technical arrangements that would permit the PRTR concept to be implemented for a defined number of industrial activities and chemicals. The negotiations with the Egyptian Environmental Affairs Agency (EEAA) on the implementation of the Mediterranean PRTR pilot project in Alexandria have been completed and a MOU has been signed. UNIDO-ICS has offered to contribute to the implementation of the project and UNEP/Chemicals and UNEP/DTIE were contacted with a view to joint implementation. A meeting was held in Athens between MED POL and UNIDO-ICS to prepare the launching of the project. It was agreed to organize a workshop at the premises of EEAA-Alexandria to explain the objectives of the project, the technical implementation process at the level of the EEAA and local industries, and to define the modalities for participation by NGOs and local media information systems. Following the launching procedure, the EEAA-Alexandria branch would ensure the follow-up to the implementation of the activity. Initial contacts were made to investigate the possibility of launching further similar pilot projects in other countries.

In the biennium 2000-2001, under the **research component**, it was planned to convene a small scientific meeting with Mediterranean experts and the competent United Nations cooperating agencies to identify emerging pollution issues that might warrant more in-depth assessment and possibly propose suggestions for action to countries. A two-day "brain storming" meeting was therefore held in Rome on 31 May and 1 June 2000, co-sponsored by the Italian scientific Agency ENEA (see document UNEP(DEC)MED WG.168.3). Twelve well-known Mediterranean experts were invited, together with the competent United Nations agencies, in order to prepare short papers on environment and pollution emerging issues, which were discussed during the meeting. The report of the meeting was sent to all National Coordinators. A number of issues were identified, for example, eutrophication, airborne pollution, marine antifoulants and climate change. A second meeting will be held in September 2001 within the framework of the CIESM General Assembly.

In the context of **cooperation with the European Environment Agency (EEA)**, a meeting was organized in Athens on 23 and 24 October 2000 to review the flow of monitoring data from European Mediterranean countries, taking into account EEA and MAP/MED POL requirements. The meeting, sponsored by the EEA, was attended by all the Mediterranean

countries members of the European Union and led to a useful exchange concerning EEA and MED POL reporting systems and procedures.

Concerning the review and development of **indicators**, being carried out as part of the activities of the MCSD, the Secretariat has cooperated closely with BP/RAC and the EEA to elaborate a set of marine pollution indicators that could be applied in the unified MAP Reporting System.

Pollution control

A meeting of experts was organized by WHO/MED POL in Athens on 21 and 22 March 2000 in the context of the MED POL Programme to initiate the process of reviewing the list of **pollution hot spots** and to facilitate the preparation of a priority list by using common criteria and standards for the classification of hot spots. The meeting was held as part of the Mediterranean GEF Project process for the implementation of the SAP, initiated in January 2001. Twelve experts from Mediterranean countries participated, together with a METAP representative.

A consultative meeting of experts to discuss and agree on transboundary criteria for the selection of pollution hot spots as part of the GEF Project was convened in Athens on 5 and 6 April 2001. It was attended by 11 experts from both eligible (eight participants) and non-eligible (three participants) GEF countries. The meeting examined the proposed criteria and the results of its deliberations are being sent to National Coordinators.

At the Workshop of Experts on **Compliance and Enforcement** of Legislation in the Mediterranean for Control of Pollution resulting from Land-based Sources and Activities (Athens, 16-18 March 1999), it was recommended that the Secretariat establish an informal regional network for the purpose *inter alia* of (i) facilitating and creating contacts with other environmental protection professionals in the region; and (ii) establishing contacts with other regional networks and relevant international frameworks that have similar exchange programmes in other regions.

The Secretariat started to contact similar networks and in particular the International Network for Environmental Compliance and Enforcement (INECE), which deals with the subject at the global level. The Secretariat felt that collaboration with such a network could make a valuable contribution to the work on compliance with and enforcement of environmental laws in the region. Following agreement by the Bureau of the Contracting Parties, the Secretariat became a partner of the INECE. As a result, it will have the opportunity to participate in activities in the following sectors: (i) networking; (ii) capacity-building; and (iii) cooperation.

During the regional training courses on Sewage Treatment Plant Management and Operation held in Greece and France in May 1998 and April 1999, the participants expressed the wish to obtain training material for use at future national courses. In order to meet this need and assist national lecturers in their task, up-to-date training material has been prepared. This comprises transparencies and explanatory notes for lecturers and has been prepared in such a way as to facilitate translation and desktop publishing in any of the Mediterranean languages. It has been sent to international experts for review and comment before being circulated.

The Italian National Environmental Protection Agency (ANPA) has developed a training programme for environmental compliance and enforcement based on North-South cooperation. As MED POL is involved in this activity, ANPA has expressed the wish to cooperate and to unite efforts in order to achieve better results at the regional level. For this purpose, a meeting was held at ANPA premises in Rome from 8 to 10 March 2000 to discuss

the modalities for such collaboration and cooperation. ANPA would contribute financially to the implementation of joint activities within the framework of MED POL. In the context of this cooperation, ANPA enabled a number of Mediterranean experts to attend two training courses held during 2001.

The meeting of the Informal Network on Compliance and Enforcement was held in Sorrento, Italy, from 15 to 17 March 2001 (document UNEP(DEC)/MED WG.178/3). The meeting was jointly organized with ANPA and its counterpart body in the Campania region and was attended by 18 countries (Albania, Algeria, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Cyprus, Egypt, Greece, Israel, Italy, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malta, Monaco, Morocco, Slovenia, Spain, Syrian Arab Republic, and Tunisia). Participants described the situation in their countries as regards existing environmental inspection systems. During the discussions, it was agreed that meetings of the informal network should be held regularly, that information exchange should be intensified and that the capacity-building component should be reinforced in order to strengthen the inspection systems. Countries could request assistance from the MED POL programme. It was also agreed that preparation of guidelines for environmental inspections should be initiated and a discussion was held on their possible contents. The process could be financed through the ongoing GEF Project.

A document on "Municipal Wastewater Treatment Plants in Mediterranean Coastal Cities" was published (MAP Technical Reports Series No. 128). It was prepared by WHO/MED POL and describes the state of treatment of municipal wastewater from Mediterranean coastal cities with populations exceeding 10,000. The content of the document was approved by the meeting of the MED POL Coordinators and was updated in 2000.

Implementation of the SAP/LBS and GEF Project

Within the framework of the **implementation of the SAP**, the Mediterranean GEF Project was launched in January 2001 with the recruitment of an acting GEF Project Manager. In July 2001, Mr Ante Baric, a Croatian national, was recruited as GEF Project Manager. Since January 2001, the Secretariat has held two meetings of the Interagency and Coordination Committees of the Project to discuss the latter's operation (documents UNEP(DEC)/MED WG. 180/2 and UNEP(DEC)/MED WG.181/5). These meetings examined the role and duties of the Project partners, the national institutional arrangements and budget issues. The implementation strategy of each partner was also reviewed. The participants from 11 countries and four agencies stressed the importance of NGO participation in the implementation of the Project.

As part of the implementation of the Strategic Action Programme to Address Pollution from Land-Based Activities (SAP), MED POL started work on the concrete **operational aspects of the implementation of the SAP**, which had been adopted by the Contracting Parties in Tunis in 1997. According to Article 15 of the revised LBS Protocol, the SAP would become legally binding when the Protocol entered into force. A letter was sent to all MED POL National Coordinators asking them to indicate the parts of the Programme that might require updating in the light of possible legal, scientific and technical developments in the region. A number of countries replied and the Secretariat noted their remarks. Accordingly, MED POL prepared a SAP operational document, which was discussed by representatives of the Contracting Parties, NGOs and relevant United Nations bodies at a meeting held in Catania, Italy, from 28 to 30 March 2001. This meeting was co-sponsored by the *Fondo EuroMediterraneo* (FEM), the Municipality of Catania and the association of Italian municipalities *Amici per la vita* (document UNEP(DEC)/MED WG. 185/4).

The operational document was elaborated on the basis of (i) the remarks received from countries which replied to the Secretariat's request for comments concerning the process of updating of the SAP; and (ii) the Secretariat proposals on the long-term implementation of the SAP to ensure the sustainability, effectiveness and assessment of SAP-related activities. The document was discussed in detail at the Catania meeting and, as a result, a new revised document was prepared for the meeting of MED POL Coordinators, who approved it and recommended its transmission to the MAP Focal Points and then to the Contracting Parties for adoption. The document (UNEP(DEC)/MED WG.190/6) is presented to this meeting for review and approval.

Implementation of the Dumping Protocol

Pursuant to the provisions of the Dumping Protocol (Articles 4 and 6), the Secretariat prepared the following two **new Guidelines**: (i) for the management of fish waste; and (ii) for platforms and other man-made structures. These were sent to Coordinators for comments and, amended as appropriate, were presented to the meeting of MED POL Coordinators. While the Guidelines on the management of fish waste were approved by the MED POL Coordinators, who recommended their transmission to MAP Focal Points and then to the Contracting Parties for adoption (see document UNEP(DEC)/MED WG.190/7), the Guidelines on the dumping of platforms will be further developed during the 2002-2003 biennium, during which they will be finalized (document UNEP(DEC)/MED WG.183/5).

Other activities

As a follow-up to an approach to the Secretariat by a number of countries concerning problems and possible options related to the management and disposal of **brine** produced by sea water and brackish water desalination activities, the Secretariat has tried to gather data and information on the issue. It appears that it is common practice in the region and elsewhere to discharge or dump the brine into the sea. According to some preliminary data collected in the Mediterranean and other non-Mediterranean regions, it would seem that the amounts of brine produced and discharged are very large and that these practices: (i) appear to have possible effects on the ecosystems under some specific conditions and in some locations; and (ii) in the Mediterranean region they have direct implications for the provisions of the Dumping and LBS Protocols. As a result, the Secretariat has prepared an assessment of the situation and an outline of guidelines that may be considered by the Focal Points and later by the Contracting Parties for the management of brine discharges (see document UNEP(DEC)/MED WG.190/Inf.8).

Sea-based pollution prevention and control

In connection with preventing and combating accidental marine pollution and in conformity with the strategies adopted in 1989 and 1997, as well as the programmes approved by various Ordinary Meetings of the Contracting Parties, REMPEC conducted activities aimed at improving and strengthening the regional system for cooperation and mutual assistance in cases of emergency and at increasing the levels of preparedness for and response to accidental marine pollution of individual coastal States.

Since the 11th Meeting of the Contracting Parties, REMPEC has mainly focused on collecting and disseminating information, capacity-building, assistance to countries in cases of emergency, and implementation of the Meeting's recommendations.

The following needs have been identified:

- (i) prevention of pollution of the marine environment from ships:
 - through regional cooperation, promotion of the implementation and enforcement of the Conventions of the International Maritime Organization (IMO) on the prevention of marine pollution from ships;
- (ii) preparedness, response and cooperation in relation to accidental marine pollution:
 - strengthening the capacity of Mediterranean Coastal States and facilitating cooperation among them in order to respond to accidents causing or likely to cause pollution of the sea by oil and other harmful substances, especially in cases of emergencies in which there is a serious and imminent danger to the marine environment or when it may affect human life;
 - assistance to Mediterranean Coastal States in developing their own national capabilities to respond to accidents causing or likely to cause pollution of the sea and facilitating information exchange, technological cooperation and training;
 - establishment of a network for such an exchange of information ;
 - assistance in cases of emergency.

The following are the results of the **activities carried out by REMPEC** since November 1999:

Collection and dissemination of information

The major outcome of this activity is the ongoing development of the Regional Information System (RIS). In addition, the Transport of Chemical Substances (TROCS) database has been further developed and made available to all interested users, together with the RIS printed documents, which have been updated and circulated according to REMPEC's distribution lists.

The complete list of the RIS documents was updated and transmitted to REMPEC's Operational Focal Points in the various countries.

Furthermore, with a view to providing decision-makers with technical information that can be utilized when updating NCPs and databanks, the following documents of major interest for the Centre's Operational Focal Points were distributed:

- Impact Reference System (IRS) - Effects of oil on the marine environment: impact of hydrocarbons on fauna and flora, issued by the European Commission - Environment, within the framework of the Community Information System for the control and reduction of pollution. Due to the relevance of this document for REMPEC's work, the Centre is seeking some funding with the aim of translating it into French in the near future;
- brochure on the Agreement on Cooperation in dealing with Pollution of the North Sea by Oil and other Harmful Substances (Bonn Agreement).

Capacity-building

In the field of capacity-building, the Centre continued to give priority to the development of national systems for preparedness and response and to the adoption of subregional contingency plans.

The following are some indicators of the actual results achieved:

- status of the Emergency Protocol: all Contracting Parties have ratified the Protocol.
- status of ratification of IMO Conventions and related Protocols: at the end of the project, out of 29 relevant Conventions and their Protocols, 10 had been ratified by almost all Contracting Parties and six of them in part. The status of ratification of these Conventions and Protocols at the beginning and end of the project is shown in Annex IV (a) and (b) to the present report. Comparing the two tables, it can be seen that the majority of ratifications took place during the earlier periods. During the implementation of the project, the new ratifications were: SOLAS Protocol and LOAD LINES Protocol (one new ratification); Italy denounced CLC 69 and Fund 71; Malta, Morocco and Slovenia ratified CLC/Fund Protocols 92. This indicator may be considered very satisfactory.
- status of National Contingency Plans (NCPs):
 - existing NCPs in 10 countries did not change (Algeria, Croatia, Cyprus, Egypt, France, Italy, Monaco, Morocco, Spain, and Tunisia);
 - NCPs were under preparation and awaiting approval in two countries (Malta and Turkey);
 - in six countries, NCPs were under preparation or undergoing major revision (Albania, Greece, Israel, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Slovenia, and Syrian Arab Republic);
 - one country had started preparatory activities (Lebanon); and
 - activities had not started in one country (Bosnia and Herzegovina).
- the assistance provided to the national authorities of Algeria, Cyprus, Egypt, Israel, Lebanon, Malta, Morocco, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia and Turkey;
- the establishment of the subregional operational system for the Eastern Mediterranean, involving Cyprus, Egypt and Israel;
- the development of the national system and related national contingency plan in the Syrian Arab Republic;
- the activities related to preparedness for and response to accidents in port areas in Turkey.

The results of the training/exercise component in particular are remarkable. Since November 1999, a large number of participants have taken part in the meetings, training and workshops organized: 62 participants attended two regional training courses; 186 participants attended seven national/subregional training courses; 64 participants attended the Meeting of the REMPEC Focal Points; and 28 participants attended five other meetings,

making an impressive total of 340 participants. The lists of participants at REMPEC meetings, the distribution of participants by country and their affiliation confirm that the REMPEC training component is highly successful.

In addition to participants from national authorities, officially designated by the respective NFPs, the meetings were also attended by representatives of relevant private and State industries and their respective national and/or regional associations. This is a good example of the application of the participatory principle and the involvement of major stakeholders in the implementation of a project.

Assistance to countries in cases of emergency

REMPEC regularly collected information concerning accidents that caused or were likely to cause pollution of the Mediterranean Sea by oil. Alerts and accidents recorded in the Mediterranean between January 1998 and September 2000 were listed in a supplement to Section 4 of Part C of the Regional Information System, which also gives an analysis of the situation regarding accidental marine pollution by oil in the region.

As in previous years, in most cases REMPEC received the first notification of accidents through the Lloyd's Casualty Reporting Services and only exceptionally information came first from the Centre's National Focal Points.

Since November 1999, there have been no major marine oil pollution accidents in the Mediterranean region that necessitated international cooperation in dealing with their consequences. All registered oil spills in the Mediterranean were of a very limited size and were dealt with by the competent national authorities or clean-up contractors respectively. On the other hand, some accidents involving hazardous materials other than oil were of greater magnitude.

Whenever requested by the competent national authorities, REMPEC provided assistance to the coastal States facing marine pollution incidents. This assistance ranged from facilitating communications, dissemination of information and reports, to providing the countries concerned with expert technical advice concerning preparedness and response measures.

Among the incidents recorded, two were of particular importance:

- (i) from January 2000 onwards, the Centre has provided technical assistance and support in gathering relevant information to Cyprus, Israel and the Syrian Arab Republic, where a significant number of plastic bottles (ranging from 750cc to 1lt.) containing a pesticide product were washed ashore from an unknown source; and
- (ii) the M/T "CASTOR", loaded with 29,500 tonnes of unleaded gasoline, sustained a transverse crack of the main deck during extremely severe weather conditions on 30 December 2000. REMPEC closely followed the development of the situation from 2 January 2001 until the final transfer of all the cargo from the damaged tanker on 8 February 2001. On 4 January 2001, the Centre provided the requested information on the product and on procedures for dealing with it to the Moroccan authorities. REMPEC participated in meetings organized on 21 January 2001 by the competent national authorities of Cyprus (the Flag State) and on 31 January 2001 by the Malta Maritime Authority.

During the period under review, some Contracting Parties to the Emergency Protocol with coasts on more than one sea (e.g. France, Turkey), were affected by serious marine pollution accidents that occurred outside the Mediterranean. REMPEC also closely followed the development of the situation and the progress of response operations in these cases.

Cooperation with other organizations and the relevant impact

During the implementation of the project, cooperation with a number of specialized international governmental and non-governmental organizations was established and successfully maintained, for example, MOIG, INTERTANKO, ITOFF, IPIECA, UNEP Industry and Environment PAC in Paris, UNEP IRPTC, WMO, OECD, GESAMP, CEFIC.ICE, Environment Canada, US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), the Helsinki Commission and the Agreement on Cooperation in dealing with Pollution of the North Sea by Oil and other Harmful Substances (Bonn Agreement). Throughout the implementation of the project, regular contacts and exchange of information have taken place between REMPEC and the aforementioned organizations, allowing the sharing of experience and the transfer of technology. This cooperation has resulted in the improvement of the Centre's professional capacity and in the increased quality of its work on the implementation of project activities, as well as having a catalytic effect at the intellectual level and enhancing cost-effectiveness for the joint activities.

Within the framework of this cooperation, the following important agreements were reached:

- (i) with the Italian Ministry for the Environment on the organization of the regional training course MEDEXPOL 2000 in Naples, Italy, in November 2000;
- (ii) with ICRAM, in order to utilize its expertise in the environmental field as a component of the Mediterranean Assistance Unit (Memorandum of Understanding being finalized);
- (iii) with UPI (*Unione Petrolifera Italiana*) on the secondment of a junior engineer to REMPEC for an initial period of two years.

As in the past, cooperation with the oil industry has continued to develop and increase. In particular:

- (i) within the framework of the "CSN" (*Coopérant du Service National*) system, Elf-Aquitaine has continued to provide REMPEC with a junior chemical engineer. This support will continue in 2002 under the "VCI" (*Volontaire Civil International*) system;
- (ii) the Italian Oil Industry, represented by UPI, has already announced that a junior engineer will be seconded to REMPEC for the next biennium.

Implementation of the recommendations of the 11th Ordinary Meeting of the Contracting Parties

- (i) Revision of the Emergency Protocol

REMPEC, in close collaboration with UNEP/MAP and IMO, has completed the preparation of the final draft proposal for the revised (new) Emergency Protocol. The document was presented to the Second Meeting of National Legal and Technical Experts on the amendment process, convened by UNEP/MAP in Monaco from 2 to 6 April 2001, for discussion and approval of the final version.

The draft of the new Protocol will be presented to the Conference of Plenipotentiaries for approval and signature.

The Annex to Resolution 7 relating to the mandate and responsibility of the Centre will be amended accordingly and presented to the 12th Meeting of the Contracting Parties in November 2001 for adoption.

(ii) Prevention of pollution by non-commercial pleasure craft activities

With the assistance of a trainee (a postgraduate in law) provided by the Regional Council of Brittany (France) on a six-month work placement at REMPEC, the Centre is in the process of finalizing an assessment of pleasure craft and related facilities in the Mediterranean. This should be considered as the first step towards further studies into the issue of preventing marine pollution from pleasure craft activities.

(iii) Mediterranean Technical Working Group

Pursuant to the relevant recommendation of the 11th Ordinary Meeting of the Contracting Parties (document UNEP(OCA)MED 14.12/9), the Meeting of REMPEC Focal Points, held in Malta from 25 to 28 October 2000, established the Mediterranean Technical Working Group (by correspondence) and agreed that the lead country for the 2001-2002 biennium would be Italy (Mr. Ezio Amato, from ICRAM, Chairman). At the same time, the Meeting agreed on the following items to be addressed in 2001-2002:

- an inventory of oil and bulk chemicals commonly traded in Mediterranean ports or terminals;
- an inventory of national legislation for the implementation of MARPOL 73/78, specifically Article 4 of the Convention on the prosecution of violations.

Monitoring progress

The results achieved are at present evaluated during the implementation of activities at the following levels:

- through permanent communication with and guidance from the Coordinating Unit of the Mediterranean Action Plan (UNEP/MAP);
- at Meetings of REMPEC's National Focal Points;
- through permanent communication with and guidance from IMO.

Gaps

Land-based pollution assessment and control

The Parties have shown concrete determination to control the pollution of the Mediterranean through the adoption of the SAP, the approval of the SAP operational strategy, the adoption of guidelines for the control of dumping activities, and the development of monitoring programmes. However, new emerging pollution issues such as coastal litter, brine, pollution from mariculture, etc. show that there are still gaps and these will have to be addressed before the national and regional efforts deployed for the control of land-based pollution can be wholly successful.

These gaps are of a legal, institutional and technical nature.

Many countries still lack experience and the capacity to enforce environmental legislation. National legislation and standards for the discharge of urban and industrial wastewater, seawater quality, seafood quality and marine ecosystem quality often have to be reformulated and updated on the basis of new global and regional agreements, as well as scientific facts. In addition, the delayed entry into force of the Dumping, LBS and Hazardous Waste Protocols deprive marine pollution control activities of the necessary legal support.

In view of the launching of the SAP, which requires broad-based and well-coordinated efforts at the national level in order to achieve its objectives and targets, the establishment of inter-ministerial committees is deemed to be essential for the harmonizing and coordination of the priorities and policies of different government sectors such as the environment, public works, finance, etc.

Concerning the continuous assessment of pollution, national monitoring programmes have still not been finalized in all countries. Programmes should contain provisions for trend, compliance and biological effects monitoring. For this purpose, priority should be given to capacity-building to support the formulation and design of programmes to improve the often limited sampling and analysis capacities, as well as the managerial use of the results of monitoring activities. A new database to accommodate all the new data for the monitoring programme should also be prepared.

Special attention should be given to the assessment of dumping activities and the management of hazardous wastes. These two activities will be carried out during the biennium and will help the Secretariat to plan, elaborate and propose future activities for the implementation of the Dumping and Hazardous Wastes Protocols. There is little feedback from countries on the use made and the applicability of the guidelines, reports, etc. prepared by the Secretariat and this should be provided in order to take corrective measures where necessary.

Sea-based pollution prevention and control

Concerning prevention of pollution of the marine environment by ships, no funds could be secured for the implementation of the relevant activity.

The project proposed to the EC within the framework of the EUROMED Programme (reception facilities in the Mediterranean region) was approved. The relevant funds are expected to be made available by the EC by the end of 2001.

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

- the development of national preparedness and response systems (including trained personnel, resources and organizational structures) in some Contracting Parties has not reached the desired level and can prove an obstacle to the activation of mutual assistance mechanisms between neighbouring States, as well as to the possibility of developing subregional contingency plans;
- the reporting obligations are not respected by a number of Contracting Parties and the standard pollution reporting system which informs coastal States directly or through the Centre is not always adhered to;

- the extension of the scope of national contingency plans to hazardous substances other than oil is still in its infancy;
- the incorporation of the oil industry within the organizational infrastructure for preparedness for and response to accidental marine pollution in some Contracting Parties is insufficient;
- the establishment, where necessary, of port reception facilities for the collection of wastes from ships has not been completed;
- the development of monitoring activities in the Mediterranean in order to prevent, detect and combat pollution, and to ensure compliance with the relevant international regulations (operational/illicit discharge from ships) needs further coordinated action by all parties concerned;
- pollution from non-commercial leisure craft, although covered by certain provisions of the new Emergency Protocol, means taking additional measures to prevent and/or abate the harmful effects on the marine environment caused by certain activities related to non-pleasure craft.

Concerning personnel, the permanent professional staff at REMPEC (currently, one director and two programme officers) is already insufficient to respond to all the requests from countries. In addition, the new mandate and responsibilities under the new Emergency Protocol require at least one more programme officer and reorganization of the office.

The activities now carried out by REMPEC are not comparable in terms of quantity and quality to those that were carried out when the original decisions were taken on the Centre's staff and structure. In this new scenario, the posts of the professional staff also need to be reclassified. For the time being, the P4 post of the Technical Expert should be reclassified as P5. This adjustment will not lead to an increase in the budget.

Concerning the Centre's premises, its relocation to new premises in the Grand Harbour, which was expected to take place in the near future, has been postponed due to a delay in signing the contract between the Government of Malta and the consortium entrusted with the development of the new cruise terminal.

In May 2001, the Centre was informed that the relocation of its offices can now be expected 36 months after the signing of the above-mentioned contract.

As there is no deadline for signature of this contract and the number of the Centre's staff is likely to increase soon due to the extension of its mandate, the Maltese authorities agreed with REMPEC that some improvements to the surroundings of the Centre's present premises should be carried out, together with some structural changes inside the building required to accommodate the new staff and improve the working conditions.

Nevertheless, the relocation of REMPEC to permanent premises in a building that would fully meet its requirements remains the target.

Recommendations:

Land-based pollution assessment and control

GENERAL POLICY AND COORDINATION

(a) Recommendations to the Contracting Parties

- . To confirm the orientation of the MED POL Programme and to lay emphasis on the implementation of action-oriented pollution control activities; to this end, to give priority to the full implementation of the activities of the SAP, including those under the Mediterranean GEF Project;
2. To continue to formulate, implement and follow up pollution assessment-related activities that are deemed to be essential tools for verifying the state of pollution of the region, the progress made by countries in the control of pollution, as well as a valid means of achieving appropriate coastal zone management;
3. Also to continue and strengthen cooperation with the competent United Nations cooperating agencies supporting MED POL, the Regional Activity Centres, intergovernmental, international, regional and subregional organizations, institutions, agreements and programmes and NGOs for the implementation of the SAP and the other approved MED POL activities, laying special emphasis on cooperation with the UNEP/GPA Coordination Office for the implementation of the GPA at the regional level;
4. To give priority to the implementation of activities within the GEF-funded Strategic Action Programme (SAP), and in particular those directed towards achieving the long-term sustainability of the project through the implementation of appropriate economic instruments.

(b) Recommendations to the Secretariat

(MED POL)

To give priority to activities aimed at assisting countries to implement the SAP and to cooperate fully with the organizations involved in the implementation of the Mediterranean GEF Project.

(PAP/RAC)

To continue the implementation of the SAP project component "Sustainability of SAP", and to contribute to the creation of the financial platform in GEF-eligible countries for the reduction of land-based pollution of the sea by promoting the use of the most appropriate economic instruments.

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE SAP

Recommendation to the Contracting Parties

To adopt the "Operational Document for the implementation of the SAP", which describes the activities to be carried out at the national and regional levels in order to achieve the gradual reduction and, by the year 2025, the elimination of pollution.

MUNICIPAL WASTEWATER

(a) Recommendation to the Contracting Parties

To make the reduction of municipal pollution a priority objective and, accordingly, to implement policy action such as promoting and updating the related national regulations.

(b) Recommendations to the Secretariat

(MED POL)

- . To update regularly the list of wastewater treatment plants and to prepare a new updated list by 2003;
- . To provide assistance to countries for the updating of national regulations on sewage discharges;
- . To prepare guidelines on sewage treatment and disposal and on wastewater reuse;
- . Also to prepare an assessment of municipal wastewater reuse practices in the Mediterranean region;
- . To promote research on alternative and innovative sewage treatment techniques adapted to specific Mediterranean conditions, taking into account ongoing programmes at the regional and international levels.

SOLID WASTES

Recommendation to the Secretariat

(MED POL)

To prepare guidelines on the management of coastal and marine litter, together with an action plan to assist countries to improve the institutional and technical aspects of coastal litter management.

INDUSTRIAL POLLUTION

(a) Recommendation to the Contracting Parties

To establish, by the year 2003, the national baseline budget for emissions for each of the pollutants identified in the SAP, based on common or comparable methodologies for establishing the baseline budget and tracking the pollution reductions achieved.

(b) Recommendation to the Secretariat

(MED POL)

To assist countries to establish, by the year 2003, the national baseline budget for emissions of each of the pollutants identified in the SAP and to prepare the necessary supporting technical documents and methodologies.

MONITORING

(a) Recommendation to the Contracting Parties

To make every effort to formulate and implement national monitoring programmes, including trend, compliance and biological effects monitoring, in accordance with the agreed MED POL Phase III objectives and methods, as a tool for marine pollution assessment and control; for this purpose, to provide national institutions participating in the monitoring activities with the necessary basic institutional and financial support.

(b) Recommendations to the Secretariat

(MED POL)

1. To continue to assist countries in the formulation, finalization and implementation of their national monitoring programmes with the aim of including trend, compliance and biological effects monitoring;
2. To continue to work on the finalization of the new MED POL Phase III database for the proper management of monitoring data and to assist countries to establish compatible national databases;
3. To give priority to the implementation of data quality assurance programmes for chemical and biological effects monitoring in order to ensure that the data are of high quality and are reliable;
4. To initiate work on the issue of river pollution and river basin management by preparing basic technical and information documents, utilizing funds from the Mediterranean GEF Project and taking into account the work done by other relevant organizations;
5. To consider the inclusion of eutrophication parameters among the mandatory parameters of the MED POL Phase III trend monitoring programme;
6. To prepare a review of existing criteria and standards for the classification of polluted areas;
7. To finalize the Quality Criteria and Standards for Bathing Waters, in cooperation with the WHO and the European Union, and, if necessary, to convene a meeting

during the biennium with a view to the adoption of the Criteria and Standards by the 13th Ordinary Meeting of the Contracting Parties.

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

Recommendation to the Secretariat

(MEDU and MED POL)

To formulate, in cooperation with MAP-accredited NGOs, an Action Plan to promote the participation of all concerned components of civil society in the implementation of the SAP, taking into account relevant international programmes and conventions such as the Aarhus Convention.

REPORTING

(a) Recommendation to the Contracting Parties

To consider the development of Pollutant Release and Transfer Registers (PRTRs) as an essential tool for the assessment and control of industrial pollution and to make every effort to provide the necessary data and information for their implementation in the region.

(b) Recommendations to the Secretariat

(MED POL)

1. To continue working on the implementation of PRTRs by providing the necessary assistance to countries;
2. To review and develop a set of marine pollution indicators, in cooperation with Blue Plan, EEA, UNIDO-ICS and other competent bodies and organizations;
3. To elaborate a reporting system on the implementation of the SAP, taking into account the development of similar systems being tested by the GPA Secretariat.

NATIONAL ACTION PLANS

(a) Recommendation to the Contracting Parties

To adopt national action plans to address pollution from land-based activities as part of the implementation of the SAP, if they have not already done so. The plans should be completed by the year 2003 and be operational by the year 2005.

(b) Recommendation to the Secretariat

(MED POL)

To assist countries to formulate and/or strengthen national action plans to address pollution from land-based activities.

OTHER ACTIVITIES RELATED TO THE LBS PROTOCOL

(a) Recommendations to the Contracting Parties

1. To provide the Secretariat with all the necessary data and information for the regular review of the list of pollution hot spots every four years, with the first revised list to be prepared during the 2002-2003 biennium;
2. To establish and/or strengthen pollution inspection systems with the aim of making them fully operational by the year 2005.

(b) Recommendations to the Secretariat

(MED POL)

1. To elaborate further the guidelines for the management of brine;
2. To prepare a revised list of pollution hot spots based on official data and information provided by countries;
- . To provide assistance to countries in establishing and/or upgrading pollution inspection systems.

ACTIVITIES RELATED TO THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DUMPING PROTOCOL

(a) Recommendations to the Contracting Parties

1. To provide the Secretariat with all the necessary data and information so that it can prepare an assessment of dumping activities during the period 1995-2001;
2. To adopt the guidelines for the management of fish wastes or organic materials resulting from the processing of fish and other marine organisms, which were prepared by the Secretariat in close cooperation with national authorities. The guidelines will come into force with the entry into force of the Dumping Protocol as revised in 1995.

(b) Recommendations to the Secretariat

(MED POL)

1. To complete the assessment of dumping activities for the period 1995-2001, based on information provided by the Contracting Parties;
2. To prepare guidelines for the management of inert uncontaminated geological materials, in close cooperation with national authorities;
3. To develop the guidelines for the dumping of platforms and other man-made structures at sea, in close cooperation with national authorities

ACTIVITIES RELATED TO THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE HAZARDOUS WASTES PROTOCOL

(a) Recommendation to the Contracting Parties:

To make every effort to ratify the Protocol on the Prevention of Pollution of the Mediterranean Sea by Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal, adopted in 1996.

(b) Recommendation to the Secretariat

(MED POL)

To prepare an assessment of the situation of hazardous waste management in Mediterranean countries, including a review of effective approaches to combating illegal transboundary movements of hazardous wastes.

ACTIVITIES RELATED TO THE IDENTIFICATION AND FOLLOW-UP OF EMERGING ENVIRONMENTAL AND POLLUTION ISSUES

Recommendations to the Secretariat

(MED POL)

1. To continue to follow up ongoing research and study developments on the issue of climate change and its environmental implications for the Mediterranean region and to inform the Contracting Parties accordingly;
- . To work on the identification of emerging environmental and pollution issues (including marine antifoulants, airborne pollution and the impact of fish farming activities), in consultation with MED POL National Coordinators, and to fund limited research projects and prepare assessments in cooperation with competent intergovernmental organizations and United Nations cooperating agencies.

SEA-BASED POLLUTION PREVENTION AND CONTROL

(a) Recommendations to the Contracting Parties

- . To adopt the decision on the new mandate, objectives and functions of REMPEC;
2. To ratify the new Emergency Protocol to the Barcelona Convention as soon as possible, once approved, so as to enable its implementation;
3. To provide REMPEC with an additional Programme Officer, as well as financial resources, so that it can carry out its new responsibilities in the field of prevention of pollution from ships. To re-investigate the possibility of seconding professional officers to the Centre on a temporary basis;
4. To reclassify the present post of the "Technical Expert P4" at REMPEC to "Programme Officer P5";
5. To invite the host country of REMPEC to identify and provide the Centre with a building suitable to its requirements as soon as possible;
6. To maintain, revise and promote, either individually or through bilateral or multilateral cooperation, Contracting Parties' contingency plans and means for combating pollution of the sea by oil and other harmful substances;
7. To comply with reporting obligations and to utilize and adhere to the "POLREP System" and to the "Post Incident Report", for the exchange of information on accidental pollution at sea;
8. To support and facilitate the work of the Mediterranean Technical Working Group established by the REMPEC Focal Point Meeting held in October 2000, pursuant to the recommendation addressed to the Contracting Parties at the 11th Ordinary Meeting;
9. To take any appropriate action to promote aerial surveillance as a means of monitoring and prosecuting violations of existing regulations for the prevention of pollution from ships, on the basis of the relevant Recommendation addressed to the Contracting Parties at the 11th Meeting and the outcome of the Meeting of REMPEC Focal Points, (Malta 25-28 October 2000; REMPEC/WG.18/14);
10. To propose and discuss, within the framework of the IMO, an agreed common regional policy for the prevention of pollution from ships, based on the adopted 1997 regional strategy and taking into consideration the provisions of the new Emergency Protocol;
11. To support REMPEC's efforts to implement the programme of activities under the EC MEDA project on port reception facilities;
.
To further the process aimed at preventing pollution from pleasure craft at regional level.

(b) Recommendations to the Secretariat

(REMPEC)

- . To support the Contracting Parties in their efforts to promote common actions and proposals at the IMO related to prevention of pollution from ships;
- . Also to support the Contracting Parties in maintaining, revising and promoting national and subregional preparedness and response systems.

(REMPEC and MEDU)

To endeavour to obtain the necessary external funds to move ahead with the process of studying suitable actions to prevent pollution from pleasure craft.

CLEANER PRODUCTION

(a) Recommendations to the Contracting Parties

- . To invite the Contracting Parties to promote the incorporation of an environmental dimension in the public procurement processes an environmental dimension.
- . To invite the Contracting Parties to consider RAC/CP activities as an example of constructive cooperation to be quoted in the framework of events organized for the WSSD in 2002.
- . To invite the Contracting Parties to facilitate the inclusion of cleaner production concerns in the work of Mediterranean accession countries in their efforts to prepare for EU environmental regulations.
- . To invite the Contracting Parties to utilize RAC/CP commitment in the process of implementation of the Strategic Action Programme (SAP) and of the GEF Mediterranean Project and to carry out activities according to its field of competence.
- . To invite the Contracting Parties to focus on the creation of CP Centres and provide them with the needed technical assistance through the RAC/CP cooperation.
- . To invite the Contracting Parties to request from RAC/CP updated periodical Studies on the status of Cleaner Production in MAP countries.
- . To invite the Contracting Parties to enhance RAC/CP participation in activities carried out by UNEP and UNIDO in the Mediterranean.

b) Recommendations addressed to the Secretariat:

- . To invite the Secretariat to strengthen co-operation with other programmes and components of MAP, in particular with MEDPOL concerning the implementation of SAP and the Mediterranean Commission for Sustainable Development (MCSD) in the framework of the Thematic Group on Industry and Sustainable Development as well as to strengthen co-operation with other Mediterranean entities.
- . To invite the Secretariat to encourage stronger links with European level initiatives such as IPPC, EMAS, IPP and Ecolabel and with institutions to strengthen an integrated approach to cleaner production and to improve information sharing with the non EU Mediterranean countries, as well as to increase its participation in international fora such as the IMPEL network.
- . To invite the Secretariat to enlarge the scope of activities to cover, as well as processes, products and services, to focus its activities on SMEs and micro industries and to pay more attention to air pollution and soil pollution within its activities, in addition to water pollution and solid wastes generation.
- . To invite the Secretariat to provide environmental information to industries to give them guidance and promote the environmental culture aiming at improving their performance.
- . To invite the Secretariat to review the CP tools developed by it (MOED, GHP...), to identify improvement opportunities and to publish the studies carried out to facilitate its use in the Mediterranean countries.
- . To invite the Secretariat to elaborate a written report about all activities carried out by RAC/CP in the last 3 years and forwards it to all NFP.
- . To invite the Secretariat to organise site visits to facilities that have implemented CP

techniques and to test CP case studies in Mediterranean industries and carry out demo projects.

- . To invite the Secretariat to train trainers and to organise long-term training courses and workshops and co-operation with MAP countries.
- . To carry out studies on economic instruments to promote CP and on product-oriented issues related to CP and on the experience in environmental management in industrial parks and industrial cities.
- . To invite the Secretariat to enhance the exchange of information among the RAC/CP NFP network and to enlarge the Mediterranean CP experts Database,.
- . To invite the Secretariat to increase the use of Internet and the RAC/CP web page as a tool for RAC/CP NFP network, as well as to link the web page of RAC/CP to the MAP web page on enforcement and compliance.

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

Budget for the component

ACTIVITY	OFFICE	Proposed Budget (in US \$)					
		2002			2003		
		MTF	EU	EXT	MTF	EU	EXT
A. LAND BASED POLLUTION							
Monitoring: Assistance to countries for the formulation and implementation of national monitoring programmes (trend, compliance and biological effects monitoring)	MEDPOL	130,000	20,000		120,000	30,000	
Development and management of MED POL database	MEDPOL	25,000			5,000		
Expert consultations for MED POL database management	MEDPOL	20,000			10,000		
Data quality assurance (chemical analyses)	MEDPOL	70,000			70,000		
Quality assurance (bio-monitoring)	MEDPOL	15,000		10,000g	15,000		10,000g
Training and fellowships	MEDPOL	40,000			30,000		
Meeting of Experts on the preparation of marine pollution indicators	MEDPOL			60,000g			
Implementation of the LBS Protocol/SAP:							
Preparation of national diagnostic analyses and national baseline budgets for SAP implementation	MEDPOL	60,000			50,000		
Assistance for the preparation of NAPs in relation to the GEF Project	MEDPOL	40,000		75,000b	30,000		110,000b
Preparation of pre-investment studies in relation to the GEF Project	MEDPOL			1,000,000b 1,000,000c 110,000e 200,000f	50,000		800,000b

ACTIVITY	OFFICE	Proposed Budget (in US \$)					
		2002			2003		
		MTF	EU	EXT	MTF	EU	EXT
Consultation meetings for pre-investment studies in relation to the GEF Project	MEDPOL	20,000		30,000b	20,000		40,000b
Assistance to countries for compliance and enforcement of legislation and systems of inspection (WHO)	MEDPOL	20,000			20,000		
Preparation of regional guidelines for industrial wastewater in relation to the GEF Project (WHO)	MEDPOL			13,000b			
Preparation of guidelines on pollution inspection systems in relation to the GEF Project (WHO)	MEDPOL			13,000b			
Government-designated Meeting of Experts to review regional guidelines in relation to the GEF Project (WHO)	MEDPOL				15,000		50,000b
Training course on sewage treatment plants operation and management in relation to the GEF Project (WHO)	MEDPOL	15,000		30,000 c			30,000 c
Preparation of regional guidelines for the application of BAT, BEP, for industries and national and regional training courses on cleaner production techniques (CP/RAC)	MEDPOL			80,000 c 40,000 d			10,000 c
Training courses on pollution inspection in relation to the GEF Project (WHO)	MEDPOL	20,000		30,000 c 10,000 a			60,000 c
Meeting of Government-designated experts to review regional plans in relation to the GEF Project	MEDPOL				20,000		40,000b
Assessment of health-related aspects of the pollution of the Mediterranean sea (WHO)	MEDPOL			10,000 a			10,000 a
Updating of the list of municipal waste water treatment plants and preparation of assessment of wastewater reuse practices including preparation of guidelines (WHO)	MEDPOL	10,000			20,000		
Preparation of action plan for coastal litter management	MEDPOL	10,000					
Assistance to countries for the preparation of PRTR	MEDPOL	10,000			10,000		
Meeting of Experts on brine discharges	MEDPOL	20,000		40,000g			
Reporting costs in relation to the GEF Project	MEDPOL			30,000b	10,000		30,000b
Translation of documents in relation to the GEF Project	MEDPOL			40,000b	10,000		20,000b
Staff travel in relation to the GEF Project	MEDPOL			40,000b	10,000		30,000b
Economic Instruments for the Implementation of the SAP MED project (support to the national authorities for the implementation of economic instruments in ICAM and mitigation of pollution from land based activities)	PAP/RAC			139,000b			99,000b
Dumping and Hazardous Wastes Protocols: Assessment of 1995-2001 dumping activities	MEDPOL	10,000					

ACTIVITY	OFFICE	Proposed Budget (in US \$)					
		2002			2003		
		MTF	EU	EXT	MTF	EU	EXT
Preparation of guidelines for dumping of inert geological materials and finalization of guidelines on dumping of platforms	MEDPOL	15,000					
Preparation of assessment of management of hazardous wastes in the Mediterranean region	MEDPOL	10,000					
Research/emerging issues: Research on emerging issues	MEDPOL	30,000			25,000		
Assessment of environmental effects and implications of mariculture activities in the Mediterranean	MEDPOL	10,000					
Policy/Coordination: Meeting of MED POL National Coordinators	MEDPOL				40,000		30,000g
Review meeting on the implementation of monitoring programmes	MEDPOL				40,000		30,000g
Meeting of Government-designated Experts to finalize interim quality criteria for bathing waters (WHO)	MEDPOL	20,000		20,000 a			
National meetings to review/present NAPs in relation to the GEF Project	MEDPOL	20,000		80,000b	40,000		200,000b
Consultation meeting of the Informal Network on Compliance and Inspection	MEDPOL				20,000	20,000	30,000g
Meeting of Government-designated Experts for the integration and best use of the GEF activities in the SAP implementation	MEDPOL	70,000					
Donors meeting in relation to the GEF Project	MEDPOL				35,000		
B. SEA BASED POLLUTION Pollution Control : Assistance from REMPEC or through REMPEC consultants to the Mediterranean Coastal States in developing: a) bilateral and multilateral operational agreements and designing of pilot projects for external financing; b) their national capacities in the fields of preparedness for and response to accidental marine pollution; c) port emergency response systems and designing pilot projects for external financing to enhance the preparedness and response systems of Mediterranean ports	REMPEC	25,000			25,000		
Ongoing development and updating of the Regional Information System (RIS), TROCS, Mediterranean Information Decision Support Integrated System (MIDSIS), databanks, library, website and information exchange network.	REMPEC	8,000	12,000		8,000	12,000	
Assistance to countries in case of emergency, maintenance and mobilization of the Mediterranean Assistance Unit (MAU).	REMPEC	4,000			4,000		

ACTIVITY	OFFICE	Proposed Budget (in US \$)					
		2002			2003		
		MTF	EU	EXT	MTF	EU	EXT
Development of and support to subregional operational systems from combating major marine pollution accidents: Eastern Mediterranean, Western Mediterranean, Adriatic.	REMPEC	10,000			10,000		
Specialized regional training courses on preparedness and response to marine pollution by oil and hazardous substances (two per biennium).	REMPEC	70,000			70,000		
Assistance to countries, which so request, for the preparation and organization of national seminars/workshops/training courses.	REMPEC	10,000					
Preparation of a model training programme on prevention, preparedness and response in ports and its testing.	REMPEC				12,000		
Sixth Meeting of REMPEC Focal Points (in 2002).	REMPEC	66,000					
Subregional and national seminars on preparedness for and response to accidental marine pollution in the Mediterranean Arabic speaking countries	REMPEC			(i)			(i)
LIFE Project "Risk Assessment of the ports of Mersin and Iskenderun, Turkey, with associated capacity -building for preparedness and response to marine pollution.	REMPEC			(ii)			(ii)
Three-year LIFE project to develop the national system for preparedness for and response to accidental pollution in the Syrian Arab Republic (one more year).	REMPEC			166,000			
Pollution prevention: Assessment of the maritime traffic in the Mediterranean and related risks (in collaboration with Blue Plan and oil/chemical industry).	REMPEC	20,000					
Workshop on the implementation of both MARPOL 73/78 and the regional strategy on the prevention of pollution from ships in the Mediterranean. (New Emergency Protocol)	REMPEC	60,000		(iii)			
Two-year MEDA project on port reception facilities for collection ship generated garbage, bilge waters and oily wastes	REMPEC			400,000			240,000
C. REMOTE SENSING: Preparation of guidelines on EO based on monitoring methods relevant to the LBS Protocol	ERS/RAC			8,000			8,000
Formulation and preparation with Mediterranean countries of project proposals on seawater quality and oil-spill monitoring, relying on remote sensing, modelling and GIS techniques, applying for external funds	ERS/RAC			10,000			10,000

ACTIVITY	OFFICE	Proposed Budget (in US \$)					
		2002			2003		
		MTF	EU	EXT	MTF	EU	EXT
Carrying out of pilot projects on the application of space technologies for the monitoring of water quality and oil spills, in cooperation with MEDPOL and REMPEC	ERS/RAC			30,000			30,000
TOTAL ACTIVITIES		983,000	32,000	3,714,000	844,000	62,000	1,917,000

Notes: a = WHO; b = GEF; c = FFEM; d = CP/RAC; e = METAP; f = UNIDO-ICS; g = expected from countries.

- (i) IMO/TCD has made an oral commitment to support this component financially. The amount estimated is between US \$120,000 and 150,000 for the biennium, but it has yet to be confirmed officially pending approval of the "Integrated Technical Cooperation Programme" for 2002-2003, which should be by the end of June 2001;
- (ii) A project for the total amount of approximately US \$500,000 commenced in September 2000 with the money transferred to REMPEC on a case-by-case basis for activities carried out under the project.
- (iii) IMO has declared orally its willingness to contribute financially to support this component. The amount will be defined at a later stage.

II.B BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY AND SPECIALLY-PROTECTED AREAS

With the entry into force of the Protocol on Specially-Protected Areas and Biological Diversity in the Mediterranean in December 1999, a new stage in Mediterranean cooperation in the field of conservation and the sustainable use of marine and coastal biological diversity is beginning.

The Mediterranean is known for its relatively wide diversity of species. Several of its species are endemic and their disappearance from the Mediterranean would therefore bring about their extinction at the global level. The disappearance of such species would certainly cause problems for halieutic resources and species that are exploited for the subsistence of the people living along its shores, thus sparking off social and economic problems that would be dangerous for the region's future and stability. So the Mediterranean, as regards biology, appears to be a vulnerable ecological unit, the protection of which requires common action from the countries that border on it. Although these countries are not the only users of this Sea, they are those most concerned by its protection.

Growing development of economic activity along the shores of the Mediterranean (over 10 per cent of the annual industrial value added in the world comes from this area) and unbridled urbanization, particularly in the coastal areas of the countries of the region, added to the increase in the volume of world and regional maritime traffic passing through this Sea, give rise to enormous discharges of chemical and biological pollutants every day that seriously harm ecosystems and disturb the natural reproduction of species and the functioning of the environment.

The pollution and damage have an exceedingly harmful impact on biological resources, habitats and ecosystems in the Mediterranean: the increasingly alarming scarcity of fauna and flora species, and the degradation of critical habitats (e.g. marine turtle nesting sites, *Posidonia* meadows, *Lithophyllum* rims, etc.). Moreover, phenomena probably due to the disturbance of the ecological balance and/or global warming are increasingly frequent, for example, the repeated appearance of plankton bloom, the proliferation of jellyfish or the death of gorgonia recorded over the past years in the Mediterranean. Although these phenomena are linked to human activity, they frequently have a very serious impact at the socio-economic level. The deterioration of this Sea, in fact, has a direct influence on the sustainability of several sectors of economic activity (tourism, fishing etc.). It is therefore important that the Mediterranean countries work together, coordinate their initiatives and adapt their policies to reduce pressure on the coast and the marine ecosystems and rehabilitate damaged areas.

The praiseworthy initiatives and efforts of the Mediterranean countries, sometimes on a large scale, to preserve their natural heritage have not so far been sufficient to slow down the decline of species and the degradation of marine and coastal habitats. For example, the *Posidonia* meadow, believed to be the most important ecosystem in the Mediterranean, continues to retreat, particularly off the big Mediterranean urban centres. Certain uses of fishing gear that are harmful to non-target species and to sustainable fishing still exist in many countries. As regards the terrestrial part of the Mediterranean coast, the draining and drying out of wetlands, their use as dumping grounds, the uncontrolled development of urbanism and of tourism centres on sites of ecological interest, are all practices that have become current in the region, although they are contrary to the principles of sustainable development action.

To save the region's natural heritage, it is important to protect sites of local, national and/or regional interest that contain elements of significant natural value, particularly the characteristic ecosystems of the Mediterranean and habitats that are important for the

survival of species and the sustainable use of the halieutic resources that are vital to the lives of the people living along the shores. This could be done by setting up protected areas and implementing programmes to manage them. Much has been achieved in this field in the Mediterranean, but many sites of interest are not yet protected, and the same holds good for the habitats of certain threatened species. As for management measures, these remain insufficient or even non-existent in several Mediterranean protected areas.

Adequate knowledge of the status and, if possible, evolution of biological diversity is a necessary precondition for defining suitable conservation and management plans. But it should be noted that, generally speaking, the Mediterranean has not been sufficiently studied. Lack of information and data on biological resources and their habitats does not facilitate their sustainable and rational management nor does it encourage the design of efficient strategies for this purpose.

The new SPA Protocol offers a suitable framework. By adopting it, the Contracting Parties reaffirmed their interest in and commitment to the conservation and sustainable use of marine and coastal biological diversity, seen as a common natural heritage. This interest was further underlined by the determination shown by the Secretariats of the various pertinent international and regional legal instruments to coordinate their programmes and collaborate so as to give Mediterranean countries better support in this area, avoid duplication and make the best use of the resources available.

Despite the lacunae, Mediterranean action in the area of conservation of marine and coastal biological diversity is a model for other parts of the globe. What has been done must be consolidated and the available tools strengthened. The stakes, the results achieved, the gaps to be filled and the recommendations in this field for 2002-2003 are shown below.

II.B.1 Data collection and periodic assessment of the situation

Issues at stake

In order to design and implement suitable measures for the conservation and management of the natural heritage, it is important to possess reliable data on the state of the elements that make up biological diversity and the trends in their development. It is also important that data be collected and presented according to standard methods, so that data from diverse origins are complementary and comparable. Moreover, the data collected must be available, easily accessed and regularly updated. New communication and data-transfer technology should be used.

The availability of reliable data allows periodic evaluations of the state of biological diversity to be carried out as often as necessary, on condition, however, that the updating of these data is guaranteed, particularly via monitoring programmes.

Responses (activities over the period 2000-2001)

a) Several of the provisions of the new SPA Protocol and of the MAP Phase II concern the collection of data on Mediterranean marine and coastal biological diversity. To help the Contracting Parties implement these provisions, SPA/RAC, in collaboration with experts from the Mediterranean countries and relevant international organizations, has elaborated technical tools for data-collection, namely (i) the Standard Data-Entry Form (SDF) for national inventories of natural sites of conservation interest; (ii) a classification of marine habitat types for the Mediterranean; (iii) a reference list of Mediterranean marine habitats; and (iv) a reference list of species. These technical tools were finalized by a meeting of experts held in Rome, Italy, on 23 and 24 March 2000 (with the technical and financial support of the Italian

Istituto Centrale per la Ricerca Applicata al Mare (ICRAM). They were then adopted by the Bureau of the Contracting Parties.

b) Priority was given to the marine environment when elaborating the technical tools, and SPA/RAC is currently working to complete these technical tools with a view to covering terrestrial coastal environments. Three consultants have been entrusted with the task of elaborating a draft classification of terrestrial habitats in the Mediterranean coastal area, providing a brief description and an assessment of the threats and/or uses for each habitat. A meeting of experts on the subject is foreseen for November 2001.

c) SPA/RAC directly assisted several Contracting Parties to collect data on marine and coastal biological diversity for natural heritage protection purposes, using the above-mentioned tools. At the request of the Tunisian National Focal Point, SPA/RAC organized a field survey to map *Posidonia* meadows and other vegetation formations of ecological importance in the Kerkennah Islands. The data collected during the field mission (June 2000) were compiled according to the SDF and used to produce maps of the main formations in the survey area. Four national experts participated in the field mission, which was completed by a mission to the University of Alicante (Spain) to undertake the necessary laboratory work. The outputs from this activity will be used by the Tunisian authorities concerned for their project on the creation of a marine protected area in the Kerkennah islands.

d) In the same context, SPA/RAC assisted the Libyan National Focal Point for SPAs to organize a field survey in the Farwà lagoon. The aims of the field study were (i) to collect information on the main vegetation formations and to compile a synthesis of this information using the SDF; (ii) to identify the main human activities that might have an impact on the seagrass beds (industrial waste, fishing, aquaculture...); and (iii) to map the main habitats within the Farwà lagoon. The field survey took place from 5 to 15 June 2000 with the participation of seven Libyan scientists (from the National Environment Authority and the Marine Biology Research Centre), two consultants and one SPA/RAC expert.

e) A field survey similar to the two mentioned above is being organized in Morocco and will cover the marine part of the Al Hoceima National Park.

f) It should be noted that, since its adoption by the Bureau of the Contracting Parties, the SDF is increasingly being used by national and international Mediterranean organizations, which have informed SPA/RAC of their projects in the field. Collaboration in this respect has been established with RAMOGE and with ICRAM.

Gaps

a) Despite all that has been done, there are still gaps in the data, especially as regards the marine environment. Implementing the Mediterranean data-collection programmes using the standardized technical tools adopted within the MAP framework can help to make good these gaps in the medium term. Such programmes can only be implemented effectively if the Mediterranean countries possess specialists trained in the use of these technical tools at the national level. This is not the case for many countries in the region so it is necessary to promote training in this field. Moreover, the lack of taxonomists has frequently been mentioned and affects all Mediterranean countries. This is in fact a world issue. It is vital that taxonomy training programmes be set up and that study grants and other ways of encouraging students to specialize in taxonomy be developed. Bilateral cooperation mechanisms could be used for this purpose.

b) The lack of data is exacerbated in the Mediterranean by the absence of effective mechanisms for circulating and exchanging scientific information and reliable techniques. Certain countries and some organizations have set up databases and other information

sources, but the majority are not easily accessed. In the Mediterranean there is no clearing-house mechanism such as that recommended in the CBD. The joint consultation meeting organized by SPA/RAC and the CBD Secretariat (Valencia, 20-21 April 2001) stressed the need to develop a clearing-house mechanism at Mediterranean level devoted to the various aspects of conservation of biological diversity.

Recommendations:

(a) Recommendation to the Contracting Parties

To attach greater importance to taxonomy and to take note of the recommendations made by the 5th Meeting of Focal Points for SPAs on this topic.

(b) Recommendations to the Secretariat

(SPA/RAC)

1. To strive to implement the recommendations of the 5th Meeting of Focal Points for SPAs regarding taxonomy (Appendix 1) with a view to elaborating a Mediterranean strategy that will take into account other initiatives, particularly the world taxonomy initiative undertaken within the framework of the Convention on Biological Diversity;
- . To computerize the Standard Data-Entry Form (SDF) elaborated for compiling inventories of sites of conservation interest, and to organize long-term training courses on the use of the SDF and assist the Contracting Parties in its application;
- . To make the SPA/RAC databases available on the Internet, circulate GIS data and, in collaboration with the CBD Secretariat, make efforts to establish a Mediterranean clearing-house mechanism that will network with the national clearing-house mechanisms and others set up within the framework of the CBD.

II.B.2 Planning and management

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

Issues at stake

a) For many years, in response to concerns regarding the situation of the Mediterranean marine turtle population, many initiatives have been undertaken on the study and conservation of this species. Exchange of information and experience is a very important factor in the conservation of migratory species such as marine turtles. Moreover, the situation of marine turtles in the Mediterranean is marked by lack of contact among the various groups active in this field. There are many reasons for this, especially the absence of or limited opportunities for meetings.

- b) Marine turtle conservation initiatives require the intervention of many actors and the involvement of the various users of the Sea, especially fishermen.
- c) Legal protection of marine turtles at national level remains one of the most effective ways of protecting this species. The revised Action Plan stresses this aspect and particularly recommends that Contracting Parties that have not yet extended legal protection to marine turtles should do so as soon as possible, taking into account the existing international conventions.

Responses (activities over the period 2000-2001)

- a) Given the important role of fishermen in protecting marine turtles, SPA/RAC has prepared an information/awareness course for fishermen to reduce mortality due to incidental capture in fishing gear. The course includes (i) a trainers' manual, and (ii) a brochure for fishermen.
- b) SPA/RAC has started work on a list of habitats that are important to marine turtles in order to improve knowledge of the distribution and status of these habitats. The data collected are being compiled to elaborate a Mediterranean Atlas with special focus on the nesting sites of marine turtles.
- c) Pursuant to a recommendation by the Contracting Parties, a Mediterranean Conference on Marine Turtles will be organized jointly with the Secretariats of the Bonn Convention and the Bern Convention. This Conference will give scientists and conservationists working on marine turtles in the Mediterranean an opportunity to share the most recent scientific and technical knowledge on the biology and conservation of this species. The Italian Government, through the Ministry of the Environment and the ICRAM, has offered to provide a financial and logistic contribution to the organization of the Conference, which will take place from 24 to 28 October 2001 in Rome, Italy.
- d) To provide decision-makers and legislators with the necessary information and practical advice for developing and effectively implementing measures to protect Mediterranean marine turtles, SPA/RAC has prepared draft Guidelines for the elaboration of legislation and regulations on the conservation and management of marine turtle populations and their habitats. The 5th Meeting of National Focal Points for SPAs examined the guidelines and decided to submit them to the Contracting Parties.
- e) To promote exchanges among Mediterranean specialists, SPA/RAC has prepared a directory of marine turtle specialists working in the Mediterranean.
- f) At the request of the Tunisian National Focal Point, in 1999 SPA/RAC prepared a study on conservation of the Kuriat Islands, particularly marine turtle nesting sites. During the summer season in 2000, SPA/RAC supported the scientific survey that had been carrying out monitoring, nest management and research activities on the Kuriat Islands since 1996.
- g) Following the adoption of the revised Action Plan for the Conservation of Mediterranean Marine Turtles, SPA/RAC published a document containing the integral text of the Action Plan with illustrations and commentaries to make its recommendations more accessible.

Gaps

- a) Several marine turtle conservation programmes require the involvement of fishermen. An important gap that has been noted is the lack of cooperation with the relevant fishing organizations. Their participation has in fact been very limited so far. Establishing

constructive dialogue between the representatives of the conservation and fishing sectors must be a priority.

b) Tagging marine turtles is particularly important in view of the information this can provide (movement, stranding, growth rate, etc.). Many countries have, however, developed tagging programmes that use different methodologies, thus making it difficult to compare results. In addition, information from the various tagging programmes is not accessible and in most cases is not published.

c) Until now, marine turtle conservation has focused on the conservation of nesting beaches. However, a large number of turtles die at sea and the available information on critical habitats for marine turtles (other than nesting sites) is in general extremely limited and fragmentary in the Mediterranean. Several new technologies could be used to provide this type of information so as to identify habitats that are essential for turtles for effective conservation at sea and on land.

Recommendations:

(a) Recommendations to the Contracting Parties

1. To promote coordination with the FAO and the GFCM regarding measures for the protection of turtles in the Mediterranean, interacting with the fisheries sector, and also to promote national networks of experts in order to strengthen the Mediterranean network;
2. To provide no further funding for tagging programmes that do not conform to the norms established within the framework of the Action Plan;
3. To take note of the guidelines for the elaboration of legislation and regulations on the conservation and management of marine turtle populations and their habitats and to take them into account when preparing or upgrading the existing relevant legislation and implementing it;
4. To support the design and implementation of a project to be submitted for European Commission financing on the identification of habitats that are important for marine turtles in the Mediterranean.

(b) Recommendations to the Secretariat

(SPA/RAC)

1. To standardize tagging methods and to centralize information resulting from different tagging programmes in a database for which SPA/RAC will be responsible;
2. To update the directory of marine turtle specialists to include organizations and/or laboratories and to create a website grouping all the available resources for the conservation of marine turtles in the Mediterranean;
3. To prepare: (i) a project to be submitted for European Commission financing on the identification of habitats that are important for marine turtles; (ii) a study on existing rescue centres and guidelines for setting up and managing such centres; and (iii) a project to assess Mediterranean marine turtle populations;

In the context of strengthening cooperation with other conventions, to contact the CITES Secretariat and invite it to attend future meetings.

(ii) Implementing the Action Plan for Managing the Mediterranean Monk Seal

Issues at stake

a) The Mediterranean monk seal is one of the species most threatened with extinction in the whole world.

b) The Meeting of Experts on the implementation of the action plans for marine mammals (monk seals and cetaceans) adopted within the framework of MAP (Arta, Greece, 29 to 31 October 1998) concluded that the situation of the monk seal was deteriorating each year and that the species appeared to be continuing to decline. The Meeting adopted recommendations concerning priorities for the implementation of the Action Plan for the Management of the Mediterranean Monk Seal. Obtaining and exchanging scientific and technical information on monk seal habitats was seen as a priority for the identification of appropriate conservation measures.

c) Several countries have adopted up long-term action plans for the protection and conservation of the monk seal. These plans, within the framework of the regional action plan, generally aim at protecting known sites seen as important for the species.

Responses (activities over the period 2000-2001)

In order to obtain better information on the presence of the monk seal and the state of conservation of its habitat, SPA/RAC gave support to a field survey undertaken as part of the collaboration between the ANPE (Tunisia) and the ICRAM (Italy) along the northern coasts of Tunisia, particularly on the La Galite archipelago. The survey took place in July 2000. During the survey, some 18 caves were identified and mapped, five of which offer ideal conditions for sheltering the monk seal and developing a long-term monitoring programme.

Gaps

a) While stressing the importance of field surveys and inventories of habitats favourable to the Mediterranean monk seal, SPA/RAC believes that the action undertaken in the Mediterranean for its conservation is not sufficient to ensure survival of the species and that it has not been possible to halt its decline. It invited the Focal Points for SPAs to assess the need to implement the provisions in paragraph 21 of the Action Plan concerning the measures to be envisaged if attempts to stop the decline of the species proved fruitless. A working group on the monk seal met at the 5th Meeting of Focal Points for SPAs to study the Secretariat's suggestion. The meeting considered that all measures for conservation of the monk seal had not been implemented and the Secretariat's suggestion was premature. It recommended that an emergency group of specialists be set up in the immediate future to elaborate an emergency plan containing a timetable for practical action.

b) In order to obtain an overall picture of the status of conservation of the population, further information on the surviving individuals in the region should be collected.

Recommendations:

(a) Recommendation to the Contracting Parties

To take note of the recommendations made by the 5th Meeting of National Focal Points for SPAs and to promote their implementation.

(b) Recommendation to the Secretariat

(SPA/RAC)

To set up, in the immediate future, an emergency group of specialists to draw up an emergency plan containing proposals for practical action and a timetable.

(iii) Implementing an action plan for the conservation of cetaceans in the Mediterranean Sea

Issues at stake

a) It is clear that cetacean populations in the Mediterranean are increasingly threatened by pollution and by certain human activities. The difficulty of conserving these species is exacerbated, at least for some of them, by the lack of scientific data. In 1991, the Contracting Parties, aware of the seriousness of the situation, adopted an action plan aimed at uniting the efforts of countries to conserve Mediterranean cetaceans.

b) The most urgent actions concern revising legislation so as to give cetaceans better protection and reduce incidental catches. It is also urgent to improve scientific knowledge in this field. The sharing of available data and coordination of monitoring programmes (e.g. stranding monitoring programmes) are some of the main actions required.

c) For the Mediterranean region, the entry into force of the ACCOBAMS Agreement in 2001 represents an important step for the conservation of cetaceans. ACCOBAMS is an appreciable complement to the Action Plan for the Conservation of Cetaceans in the Mediterranean Sea adopted within MAP. It is important, however, to ensure adequate coordination between the organizations concerned and make sure that there is no duplication of their respective activities. It should be noted that ACCOBAMS will set up two subregional coordination units (one for the Mediterranean and one for the Black Sea) and is expected to entrust the functioning of these units to existing structures, one of these being the SPA/RAC for the Mediterranean. The Contracting Parties have requested SPA/RAC to study the practical modalities of this issue with the ACCOBAMS Interim Secretariat.

Responses (activities over the period 2000-2001)

a) During the past two years, SPA/RAC has collaborated closely with the Interim Secretariat of ACCOBAMS and the CIESM in activities related to the implementation of the Action Plan. These have mainly been directed to developing the monitoring of cetacean strandings in Mediterranean countries. SPA/RAC organized a training/coordination workshop to take stock of the existing programmes implemented in Mediterranean countries to monitor cetacean strandings and to assess the feasibility of developing a Mediterranean coordinating network. The following issues were discussed: (i) present situation of cetacean stranding monitoring at the national level; (ii) development of national networks for monitoring cetacean strandings; (iii) collection of data; (iv) Mediterranean database on cetacean strandings; (v) sampling and exchange of samples; (vi) assessing to what extent

standardization of monitoring methods is possible; and (vii) elaborating concerted methods to be used by the Mediterranean teams working in this field.

b) Certain countries in the region have elaborated national action plans for the conservation of cetaceans that integrate and make provision for the measures advocated.

c) In conformity with the recommendations made by the Contracting Parties, SPA/RAC continued to coordinate with the ACCOBAMS Agreement Interim Secretariat in connection with its future role as subregional coordinating unit for the Mediterranean. A draft Memorandum of Understanding was drawn up and submitted to the National Focal Points for SPAs at their 5th Meeting.

Gaps

a) Certain countries in the region have elaborated national action plans for the conservation of cetaceans that integrate and make provision for the measures advocated and others have shown interest in elaborating and implementing such national plans. SPA/RAC has been called upon to help in this process.

b) The lack of data on cetacean populations remains one of the major lacunae. It is thus important to take further data-collection initiatives and set up easy-to-access databases that integrate the results obtained. Monitoring of cetacean strandings on Mediterranean coasts constitutes a valuable source of information that must be exploited. The Spanish Government has offered its support for the establishment of a Mediterranean database of information on cetacean strandings. The 5th Meeting of Focal Points for SPAs (Valencia, 23 to 26 April 2001) welcomed the Spanish proposal.

Recommendations:

(a) Recommendations to the Contracting Parties

1. To take note of the progress made in coordination between MAP and ACCOBAMS and of the draft Memorandum of Understanding on cooperation, which will govern SPA/RAC's role in implementing ACCOBAMS as the subregional coordinating unit for the Mediterranean;
2. To welcome the offer by Spain with regard to the establishment of a Mediterranean database on cetacean strandings (MEDACES). SPA/RAC will be the depositary for the database, whose management will be entrusted to the University of Valencia's Cavanilles Biodiversity Institute, which will receive financial support from the Spanish Government for this purpose. The data to be included in MEDACES must be provided annually via national coordination centres appointed by the National Focal Points for SPAs.

(b) Recommendations to the Secretariat

(SPA/RAC)

- . To assist the Contracting Parties in elaborating and implementing national action plans for the conservation of cetaceans, including the networks for monitoring strandings and training;

- . To collaborate with ACCOBAMS in: (i) developing national networks on monitoring strandings; (ii) action to reduce interactions with fishing; and (iii) organizing surveys in the Eastern Mediterranean.

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

Issues at stake

Given both the importance of marine vegetation in maintaining the balance of marine ecosystems and the threats to marine vegetation formations, in 1999 the Contracting Parties adopted an Action Plan for the Conservation of Marine Vegetation in the Mediterranean Sea. As well as species conservation, the aim of the Action Plan is to protect vegetation formations that are significant for the marine environment, particularly meadows and formations that can be viewed as natural monuments (*Posidonia* barrier reefs, etc.). The Action Plan contains a timetable for implementation that clearly specifies the action to be carried out and the period within which this must be done.

Responses (activities over the period 2000-2001)

a) In conformity with paragraph 18 of the Action Plan, SPA/RAC organized a First Mediterranean Symposium on Marine Vegetation to take stock of the available scientific data, which was held in Ajaccio on 3 and 4 October 2000. At the Symposium, in addition to the presentation of articles and scientific posters, there were three round tables on: (i) taxonomy and taxonomists; (ii) marine vegetation and the management of coastal areas (impact, cartography, database); and (iii) proposals on other species and populations that should be given priority in the Action Plan's implementation.

b) Discussion at the Symposium underlined the growing scarcity of taxonomists and the absence of documents describing Mediterranean marine flora, for use in implementing the Action Plan. It was also pointed out that a wide variety of mapping methods was currently in use, resulting in lack of consistency. It is therefore necessary to standardize the study methods and presentation of results. The Action Plan provides that the Symposium must be held regularly every four years, but participants at the First Symposium recommended the holding of a Second Symposium in late 2003.

c) In accordance with paragraph 19 of the Action Plan, SPA/RAC elaborated the first version of the Mediterranean database on marine vegetation, which includes about 500 records of scientific papers concerning Mediterranean marine vegetation (biology, ecology, cartography, taxonomy, conservation, threats, uses, etc.). The database and the software developed for its use by SPA/RAC (management and querying) were distributed to several Mediterranean laboratories and scientists.

d) To facilitate exchange among Mediterranean specialists, as recommended by the Action Plan, SPA/RAC has compiled a Directory of Mediterranean specialists in marine vegetation. The first version of the Directory was distributed at the First Symposium on Marine Vegetation.

e) In order to assist the Mediterranean countries in implementing paragraph 11 of the Action Plan, SPA/RAC prepared draft guidelines for impact assessment of seagrass meadows. These were submitted to the 5th Meeting of Focal Points for SPAs, which finalized them for submission to the Contracting Parties.

Gaps

a) Article 25 of the Action Plan stipulates that relevant international organizations and/or NGOs, laboratories and any organization or body may be invited to join in the work necessary for implementing the present Action Plan. At their Ordinary Meetings, the Contracting Parties may, at the suggestion of the meeting of National Focal Points for SPAs, grant the status of "Action Plan Associate" to any organization or laboratory which so requests and which carries out or supports (financially or otherwise) the carrying out of concrete actions (conservation, research, etc.) likely to facilitate the implementation of the present Action Plan, taking into account the priorities contained therein. In this context, SPA/RAC has received applications from GIS Posidonie (France), ICRAM (Italy), INSTM (Tunisia), the Secretariat of the RAMOGE Agreement, the University of Corsica (France) and the World Seagrass Association. SPA/RAC has frequently had the opportunity of collaborating with these bodies and, on the basis of the results of this collaboration, believes that they constitute precious partners. The 5th Meeting of the National Focal Points for SPAs decided in favour of according Action Plan Associate status to the said organizations.

b) Compiling inventories, mapping the most important marine meadows and assessing their condition are some of the recommendations made in the Action Plan. In certain countries in the region, programmes have been implemented along these lines, whereas in most Mediterranean countries, due to lack of financial resources and suitable skills, such programmes can only be undertaken with technical and financial assistance. It is therefore important that SPA/RAC, in collaboration with the Action Plan Associates, assist those countries that so request. Such assistance should first of all focus on monitoring the health of the meadows and disseminating related techniques through technical manuals and training, as well as through the elaboration of projects to be funded from outside the MTF.

Recommendations:

(a) Recommendations to the Contracting Parties

1. To take note of the Guidelines for impact assessment on seagrass meadows and use them as a basis for elaborating, improving and implementing relevant legislation;
2. Pursuant to paragraphs 25 and 26 of the Action Plan for the Conservation of Marine Vegetation in the Mediterranean Sea, to grant "Action Plan Associate" status to the following institutions: GIS Posidonie (France), ICRAM (Italy), INSTM (Tunisia), the Secretariat of the RAMOGE Agreement, the University of Corsica (France) and the World Seagrass Association.

(b) Recommendations to the Secretariat

(SPA/RAC)

1. To promote monitoring of the health of meadows and to disseminate the relevant techniques through technical manuals and trainings;
2. To organize the Second Mediterranean Symposium on Marine Vegetation in 2003;

- . To prepare a request for funding for a project (i) on mapping meadows (with Action Plan Associates); (ii) on Mediterranean marine flora; and (iii) on reference collections.

(v) Development of specially-protected areas

Issues at stake

a) Creating specially-protected areas is often an effective way of conserving natural sites of particular interest, but the effectiveness of the protected areas depends on the concrete implementation of the recommended management and protection measures.

b) Within the framework of the new SPA Protocol and with a view to promoting Mediterranean cooperation for the protection and management of natural sites, the Contracting Parties decided to establish a List of Specially-Protected Areas of Mediterranean Importance (SPAMIs). This List will include marine and coastal protected areas that have been proposed by one (or several) Contracting Party(ies) and meet the conditions set out in Appendix 1 to the Protocol: "Common criteria for the choice of protected marine and coastal areas that could be included in the SPAMI List".

Responses (activities over the period 2000-2001)

a) Following the entry into force of the new SPA Protocol in December 1999, SPA/RAC deemed it necessary to start preparations for the List of SPAMIs, even though such activities had not been foreseen in its programme-budget for 2000-2001 adopted by the 11th Ordinary Meeting of the Contracting Parties. To assist countries in elaborating their reports proposing candidate areas (Article 9, paragraph 3, of the Protocol), SPA/RAC prepared a draft format for the reports and organized a meeting of experts to review it with a view to submitting the format to the 5th Meeting of National Focal Points for SPAs. The Bureau of the Contracting Parties approved the convening of such a meeting, which was held in November 2000 in Ajaccio, France, with financial support from the French Government through the Ministry of Land-Use Planning and the Environment and the Corsican Environment Authority. The draft report format adopted at that meeting was reviewed by the 5th Meeting of National Focal Points for SPAs, which recommended that it be submitted to the Contracting Parties for adoption.

b) SPA/RAC has also continued to assist countries in assessing the state of conservation of marine and coastal natural sites and in identifying protected areas in their Mediterranean coastal areas. The main activities undertaken in this regard are listed below.

c) Following an agreement with the National Focal Point for SPAs in Croatia, in 1999 SPA/RAC organized an expert mission to Croatia to prepare a study on marine and coastal biodiversity (protected areas, conservation of species, institutional aspects, legislation, etc.). This mission examined the legal and institutional framework governing protected areas in Croatia and identified a series of measures that would improve the management of two protected areas and make good the gaps noted as regards data on marine biotopes. As a follow-up to the mission, thanks to a financial contribution made by the Principality of Monaco, a programme to collect data on the marine biotopes of the Miljet National Park was launched.

d) In 2000, SPA/RAC organized a field mission to prepare a comprehensive study on the conservation of marine and coastal sites of interest on the Mediterranean coast of Egypt. This mission produced the following five reports: (i) assessment of the status of the wetlands on the Mediterranean coast of Egypt; (ii) the marine environment of the Mediterranean coast of Egypt; (iii) terrestrial habitats on the Mediterranean coast of Egypt; (iv) Mediterranean protected areas in Egypt: status and development; and (v) planning and monitoring public access to the Burullus nature reserve. The mission enabled a diagnosis of the state of conservation of the sites to be made and led to a certain number of recommendations. SPA/RAC is working jointly with the Nature Conservation Sector of EEAA to carry out activities according to the proposed recommendations.

e) In March 2000, SPA/RAC carried out a mission to Bosnia and Herzegovina jointly with the Ramsar Convention Secretariat and the MedWet Programme. The main objective of the mission was to assess the feasibility of launching a project for the integrated management of the lower Neretva area. The mission visited the Hutovo Blato area and discussed management measures with the local authorities responsible for it. It also met representatives of the Croatian Government to discuss integrated management proposals for the lower Neretva area and possible transboundary cooperation.

f) In the context of assisting implementation of the SPA Protocol, following a request by the Algerian Minister for the Environment, SPA/RAC undertook a mission to Algeria to identify actions to be carried out to develop protected areas along the Algerian coast. As a result of this mission, a work programme was drawn up, concerning in particular the natural sites of the Habibas Islands, the Rachgoun Islands and Cap de Garde. In a first phase, SPA/RAC will lend its support for the conduct of an assessment study on the protection and management of the sites chosen. The main aim is to give those sites, which are of Mediterranean interest, suitable protection and management to enable them to be included in the list of SPAMIs.

g) SPA/RAC undertook a mission to Lebanon in January 2001 to identify areas of cooperation with the Lebanese Ministry of the Environment. As a result of this mission, a work programme is being finalized. Several activities concerning the better management of the nature reserves of the Palm Islands and Tyr Beach will be included in the work programme.

h) SPA/RAC collaborated with the Corsican Environment Authority in organizing a Mediterranean Symposium on marine protected areas. This took place in Ajaccio (Corsica, France) from 9 to 11 November 2000. The main subjects dealt with by the Symposium were: (i) the legal and institutional aspects of setting up marine protected areas; (ii) the management of marine protected areas; and (iii) the role of marine protected areas in environmental education and awareness. The main recommendations made by the Symposium will appear in its proceedings, which are being published.

i) In accordance with the recommendations made by the 11th Ordinary Meeting of the Contracting Parties, SPA/RAC prepared and submitted for funding by the European Union's SMAP Programme a "Regional Project for the Development of Marine and Coastal Protected Areas in the Mediterranean Region". The aim of the proposed project is to assist Mediterranean countries that are eligible for SMAP funding to strengthen the conservation and sustainable management of the elements that make up Mediterranean marine and coastal biological diversity. The actions planned have been designed to act as models and thus play a pilot, demonstration role. The project also aims at concrete action in line with the priorities already defined at the national and regional levels, and will thus help countries to

meet some of their obligations under the SPA Protocol and the Convention on Biological Diversity. For each country involved in the project that already has marine protected areas on its Mediterranean coast, the project provides for pilot actions to prepare and initiate the implementation of a management plan for a marine protected area. For countries that do not yet have established marine protected areas on their Mediterranean coasts, the project envisages the identification of sites that contain habitats of interest with a view to elaborating a national plan for the development of marine protected areas. To support the elaboration and implementation of the conservation and management plans, the project includes several capacity-building activities so as to ensure greater sustainability as regards the project's goals. The project includes the preparation of: (i) seven management plans for marine protected areas and the initiation of their implementation; and (ii) two national plans for the development of marine protected areas. Five national workshops and one regional training seminar will also be organized and two technical guides will be produced and disseminated.

Gaps

a) Much remains to be done to develop Mediterranean marine and coastal protected areas. Despite all that has been achieved, several sites of interest for conservation remain unprotected. The quality of management and effective protection is not up to standard in many countries of the region.

b) It is expected, however, that there will be significant progress over the coming years in the development of Mediterranean marine and coastal areas. This will be due to (i) the important work being done in compiling inventories of sites of interest for conservation; (ii) the preparation of the List of SPAMIs; (iii) and, if accepted, the future implementation of the regional project for the development of marine and coastal protected areas in the Mediterranean submitted by SPA/RAC for MEDA/SMAP funding.

c) With the entry into force of the new SPA Protocol, SPA/RAC will have to commence elaborating certain tools needed to facilitate the implementation of the provisions of the Protocol and of MAP Phase II regarding protected areas. This concerns in particular: (i) a "drafting aid" for the presentation of reports proposing SPAMI candidates; (ii) guidelines for the establishment and management of specially-protected areas (Article 16, paragraph c, of the Protocol); and (iii) a definition of the modalities for awarding the Mediterranean Diploma instituted by MAP Phase II (Section 2.3).

d) At the 5th Meeting of National Focal Points for SPAs, the following delegations notified the Meeting of their countries' intention to make suggestions for inclusion in the SPAMI List:

- the delegations of France, Italy and Monaco for the French-Italian-Monegasque Sanctuary for the conservation of marine mammals;
- the delegation of Tunisia for the sites of Zembra, La Galite and the Kneiss Islands;
- the delegation of France for several sites, among them the Port-Cros National Park, and the delegation of Spain for some sites.

It is expected that these Parties will confirm their proposals at the 12th Meeting of the Contracting Parties.

Recommendations:

(a) Recommendation to the Contracting Parties

To adopt the annotated format for the reports presenting areas proposed for inclusion in the SPAMI List (UNEP/(DEC)MED WG.190/12).

(b) Recommendations to the Secretariat

(SPA/RAC)

1. To prepare a "drafting aid" for the presentation of reports and to include therein an explanation of the procedure for inclusion in the SPAMI List, to work on establishing the List, and to provide assistance, as far as resources allow, to countries requesting assistance in this respect;
2. To draw up guidelines for the establishment and management of specially-protected areas, provided for by Article 16 of the Protocol (paragraph c);
- . To prepare a draft document defining modalities for awarding the Mediterranean Diploma, instituted by MAP Phase II (Section 2.3), which will be awarded at Ordinary Meetings of the Parties to SPAMIs that are distinguished by the implementation of specific concrete activities for the management and conservation of the Mediterranean natural heritage.

(vi) Other strategic issues related to the conservation of biological diversity

Issues at stake

a) Despite all the initiatives introduced over the last few years for the conservation of biological diversity in the Mediterranean countries (national studies and strategies in the context of the CBD, various initiatives related to the European Union's Habitat Directive, etc.), there has not been sufficient assessment of the situation and planning of action in the area of conservation of biological diversity.

b) The CBD is a comprehensive framework that could be implemented at the level of marine and coastal areas in the Mediterranean through the new SPA Protocol. There must be close contact and coordination with the CBD Secretariat. It is also necessary to make sure that the activities carried out in the context of other conventions and agreements of relevance to the conservation of biological diversity are complementary and coordinated.

Responses (activities over the period 2000-2001)

a) Under the Strategic Action Programme to address pollution from land-based activities in the Mediterranean region (SAP MED), the GEF Council approved a project on preparing a Strategic Action Plan for Biodiversity in the Mediterranean Region (SAP BIO). SPA/RAC was designated lead agency

b) The main objective of the SAP BIO project is to provide, over a 30-month period, a framework for activities to produce a SAP for the conservation of biodiversity to be submitted to the 13th Ordinary Meeting of the Contracting Parties for adoption. The SAP BIO will provide a logical basis for implementing the new SPA Protocol (1995). The starting point must be both an assessment of Mediterranean marine and coastal biodiversity at the regional and

national levels, based on existing inventories and databases, and information on projects, international agreements and national plans concerning biodiversity, in order to work in synergy with these existing programmes. Within the framework of this project, factors that are negative for biodiversity, remedial action, approaches, measures and an investment portfolio should be identified at national and regional levels. For each country, a national report and a national action plan will be elaborated.

c) Through their MAP National Focal Points, Mediterranean countries were invited to designate National Correspondents whose main role will be to coordinate the project's activities at the national level and to advise SPA/RAC on implementing the project. The SAP BIO project started on 1 January 2001 and the First Meeting of the Advisory Committee took place in Tunis on 22 and 23 February 2001. The First Meeting of national correspondents will be held in Alicante (Spain) from 2 to 4 July 2001. Within the framework of the SAP BIO project, an agreement was concluded between SPA/RAC and the FAO's Fisheries Department concerning the role to be played by FAO in implementing the project. The agreement provides for preparation by FAO of technical documents and guidelines, in close cooperation with SPA/RAC, so as to facilitate the national processes for elaborating the action plans provided in the project in order to tackle the problem of the impact of fishing activities on biological diversity.

d) In order to encourage coordination and avoid duplication of work on the conservation of biodiversity, in accordance with the recommendations made by the Contracting Parties, SPA/RAC has established cooperation links with the CBD Secretariat. In May 2000, on behalf of the MAP Coordinator, SPA/RAC's Director signed a Memorandum of Cooperation (MOC) with the CBD's Executive Secretary. The aims of the MOC are: (i) to ensure harmonized implementation of the CBD and of the SPA Protocol in the Mediterranean region; and (ii) to facilitate the implementation of the CBD's programme on the conservation and sustainable use of marine and coastal biological diversity (Jakarta Mandate). The MOC includes provisions on institutional cooperation and the exchange of information. It was agreed that collaboration activities would be conducted as part of the biennial work plans (the first work plan for 2000-2001 was appended to the MOC). The MAP Coordinating Unit designated SPA/RAC to ensure liaison with the CBD Secretariat for the technical and scientific implementation of the MOC.

e) In the context of implementing the MOC with the CBD Secretariat, on the occasion of the 6th Meeting of the SBSTTA (Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice of CBD), SPA/RAC organized an information session on the biodiversity-related activities of the Mediterranean Action Plan. This session provided an opportunity to transmit various documents to the participants, for example, the SAP Protocol and the Action Plans for the conservation of endangered species, and to furnish them with information about SPA/RAC's activities.

f) In addition, jointly with the CBD Secretariat, SPA/RAC organized a consultation meeting in which the Focal Points for SPAs and the CBD's Focal Points in countries bordering on the Mediterranean took part. This meeting was held in Valencia, Spain, on 20 and 21 April 2001, immediately before the 5th Meeting of National Focal Points for SPAs.

g) Also in relation to cooperation, SPA/RAC assisted the MAP Coordinating Unit in negotiating and elaborating a Memorandum of Cooperation with the Secretariat of the Ramsar Convention. This was signed in February 2001.

h) With a view to promoting the exchange of information and experience among Mediterranean specialists working on the conservation of biological diversity, SPA/RAC has provided technical and/or financial help for the organization of the following meetings:

- Third Meeting of the Mediterranean Wetlands Committee (Ramsar Convention), Jerba, 3-5 April 2000;
- Regional Conservation Forum organized by the UICN's WESCANA programme, Tunis, 8-11 April 2000;
- Seminar on "Implementing the Barcelona Convention system before and after its recent amendments", Tunis, 8-10 June 2000;
- Seminar on "Integrated Management of the Coastal Area in the Maghreb Countries" organized by the Union of the Arab Maghreb in collaboration with the Tunisian Ministry of the Environment and Land-Use Planning and UNEP, Tunis, 1-3 December 1999;

As part of the initiatives taken to fill in the gaps in knowledge of biodiversity, SPA/RAC assisted Slovenia to undertake a study of endangered marine and coastal species, particularly those appearing in the Annexes to the new SPA Protocol. The output is a report describing marine habitats and the situation of marine and coastal species in Slovenia.

Gaps

- a) There are still gaps in basic knowledge of the marine biodiversity of coastal areas. The biodiversity of the pelagic waters is still little known. The measures taken for the conservation of marine biodiversity (creation of protected areas, restrictions on certain fishing gear, etc.) are insufficient, particularly as they are not effectively enforced.
- b) At their 5th Meeting, the National Focal points for SPAs stressed the need to develop action plans (i) to deal with the introduction of species and invasive species; (ii) for the conservation of marine birds appearing in Annex II to the SPA Protocol; and (iii) for the conservation of Mediterranean species of cartilaginous fish.
- c) Following the entry into force of the SAP Protocol, the tools for its implementation must be finalized. Regarding the lists of species appearing in the Annexes to the Protocol, it is vital to elaborate common criteria for the inclusion of additional species.
- d) Although there is cooperation between SPA/RAC and most of the secretariats of international treaties relevant to the conservation of Mediterranean biological diversity, it is important to draw up and sign Memorandums of Cooperation with the Bern and Bonn Conventions similar to those concluded with the CBD and the Ramsar Convention.

Recommendations:

(a) Recommendation to the Contracting Parties

To take note of the report of the Joint Consultation Meeting on the Harmonization of the Implementation of the SPA Protocol and the Convention on Biological Diversity in the Mediterranean region (Valencia, 20-21 April 2001).

(b) Recommendations made to the Secretariat

(SPA/RAC)

1. To prepare the elements for a draft action plan on species introduction and invasive species;
2. To draw up a draft action plan for the conservation of bird species appearing in Annex II to the Protocol;
3. To prepare, in collaboration with the relevant organizations, a draft action plan for the conservation of Mediterranean species of cartilaginous fish;
4. To elaborate common criteria for the inclusion of additional species in the Annexes to the SPA Protocol;
5. To study the question of trade in *Lithophaga lithophaga*, to ask the advice of experts in environmental law and to report on the issue to the Focal Points;
6. To contact the Secretariats of the Bern and Bonn Conventions in order to strengthen the collaboration links that SPA/RAC has established with these organizations by signing a Memorandum of Cooperation with each of them.

II.B.3 Public information

Issues at stake

a) Without public support for the implementation of measures to conserve and manage the natural heritage, it is difficult to face up to the challenges and threats to marine and coastal biological diversity.

b) To guarantee appropriate, general implementation of the provisions of the SPA Protocol and of the MAP Phase II, it is important to ensure that information on programmes undertaken within the MAP context is circulated to the relevant administrations and organizations in Mediterranean countries.

c) The activities carried out by SPA/RAC have enabled a great deal of scientific data to be obtained, a large number of publications on various aspects of marine and coastal biodiversity to be produced, and action plans and guidelines for the management and conservation of marine resources to be formulated. Such information and publications can be utilized at two levels:

- educating the general public and promoting awareness;
- as an aid for scientists and managers working for the conservation of the natural heritage.

Responses (activities over the period 2000-2001)

a) To facilitate the circulation of information, SPA/RAC has elaborated and circulated brochures and various scientific publications. Particular attention has been paid to the way in which these products are presented and illustrated.

b) At the request of the Libyan authorities, SPA/RAC organized a meeting, jointly with the Libyan National Focal Point for SPAs, to present the activities carried out in the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya with SPA/RAC's support. This meeting took place in Elbayda, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, on 26 and 27 November 1999.

c) At the request of the Tunisian National Focal Point for SPAs, SPA/RAC provided technical and financial assistance to the INSTM for the publication of a brochure on the invasive species *Caulerpa taxifolia*.

d) An increasing amount of information has been made available on the Centre's website (www.rac-spa.org.tn).

Gaps

Much remains to be done to inform not only the wider public but also Mediterranean specialists about MAP's achievements and programmes for the conservation of marine and coastal biodiversity. The National Focal Points for SPAs should undertake national information actions targeting both the wider public and scientists, heads of administration and other national specialists.

Recommendations:

(a) Recommendation to the Contracting Parties

To implement, at the national level, action to disseminate information on the SPA Protocol and the Action Plans adopted within the MAP context for the conservation of species.

(b) Recommendation to the Secretariat

(SPA/RAC)

To assist National Focal Points for SPAs which request that action to disseminate information on the SPA Protocol at the national level be carried out, as far as resources permit.

II.B.4 Exchange of experience and strengthening of national capabilities

Issue at stake

Protecting and managing the natural heritage require specific skills and appropriate financial and technical resources. The training sessions organized on a Mediterranean scale, as well as their contribution to improving countries' national skills, provide opportunities for the exchange of experience and transfer of technology.

Responses (activities over the period 2000-2001)

a) SPA/RAC sponsored the participation of Mediterranean trainees (Croatia, Israel, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Lebanon and Malta) in training sessions on marine turtle conservation held at the Lara Station, Cyprus. This initiative is being carried out in collaboration with the Cyprus Wildlife Society and with the support of the Cyprus Department of Fisheries.

b) SPA/RAC, jointly with the Tunisian authorities (ANPE), organized a national training session on improving protected area management. The programme for the session was designed bearing in mind Tunisia's specific needs in this field, as identified in consultation with the National Focal Point for SPAs. Twenty-one participants took part in this session.

c) At the request of the Turkish National Focal Point, in collaboration with the Turkish nature conservation society (DHKD), SPA/RAC organized a national training course on planning and implementing programmes for scientific monitoring in marine and coastal protected areas. Around 20 participants attended the session.

d) SPA/RAC organized a training workshop for four experts from the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and Egypt on designing GIS (Geographical Information System) databases on protected areas. At the end of the session, the Libyan team received the necessary equipment and software together with the files containing the database structure and the digitized maps. The Egyptian team received GIS software to convert the national biodiversity database into GIS format.

e) To strengthen the national skills of the Mediterranean countries in compiling inventories and mapping benthic biocenoses, SPA/RAC included a "training" component in each of the field surveys organized during the period covered by the present report. This enabled several national experts to receive additional training in techniques for mapping marine vegetation formations and benthic biocenoses.

f) To allow scientists from the Southern and Eastern Mediterranean to take part in the training courses on cetaceans organized in France and Spain by the Ecole Pratique des Hautes Etudes and the University of Valencia respectively, SPA/RAC gave support to allow experts from the following countries to take part in these courses: Albania, Israel, Morocco, Slovenia and Tunisia.

g) As part of its assistance to Tunisia for the establishment of a rescue centre for marine turtles, in collaboration with the Naples "Anton Dohm" zoological station, SPA/RAC organized a training session for five Tunisian experts on rescue techniques for marine turtles.

h) As part of its assistance to the Contracting Parties for the enhancement of national skills for the conservation of the natural heritage, in collaboration with the University of Lecce's Biology Department (Italy), SPA/RAC organized a training course for Albanian researchers on compiling inventories of benthic marine habitats. At the end of the session, the diving equipment used was given to the Albanian National History Museum in Tirana.

Gaps

- a) In the Mediterranean, training possibilities in the field of nature conservation remain very limited. For several countries, the lack of financial and human resources (trainers) is the main obstacle to developing training programmes.
- b) Use of the new technical tools for compiling national inventories of natural sites of interest for conservation, elaborated within MAP, requires good knowledge of marine and coastal habitats and a mastery of data-compiling techniques. The need to develop training programmes on this subject has frequently been mentioned, particularly at the 5th Meeting of the Focal Points for SPAs.

Recommendations:

(a) Recommendation to the Contracting Parties

To promote, through SPA/RAC or bilateral action, training and exchange of experience, particularly in use of the Standard Data-Entry Form (SDF) and for the implementation of the Action Plans for the conservation of species.

(b) Recommendation to the Secretariat

(SPA/RAC)

To continue assisting countries to improve their national capabilities in the field of the conservation and management of the natural heritage and to strive to obtain external financial resources for these activities.

Budget for the component

ACTIVITY	OFFICE	Proposed Budget (in US \$)					
		2002			2003		
		MTF	EU	EXT	MTF	EU	EXT
<u>Data collection and periodic assessment of the situation</u> Collection of data and assistance to countries for the preparation of inventories of species and sites	SPA/RAC		50,000			25,000	
Mediterranean Initiative for Taxonomy	SPA/RAC	15,000			15,000		
Development of a Mediterranean clearing-house mechanism on biological diversity	SPA/RAC	15,000			15,000		
<u>Legal measures</u> Assistance to countries in setting up and enforcing their national legislation related to sites and species conservation	SPA/RAC	10,000					
Guidelines for the amendment of Annexes 2 and 3 to the SPA Protocol	SPA/RAC	5,000			10,000		
<u>Planning and management</u> Implementation of Action Plans for threatened species (monk seal, marine turtles, cetaceans and marine vegetation) adopted within MAP	SPA/RAC		50,000			50,000	
Establishment of strategies and plans in the field of biodiversity conservation	SPA/RAC	3,000	25,000	326,000 *		5,000	83,000 *

ACTIVITY	OFFICE	Proposed Budget (in US \$)					
		2002			2003		
		MTF	EU	EXT	MTF	EU	EXT
Elaboration of an Action Plan for the conservation of bird species listed in Annex 2 to the SPA Protocol	SPA/RAC	10,000		10,000 **	20,000		
Elaboration of Action Plans for the conservation of cartilaginous fish species in the Mediterranean Sea	SPA/RAC	40,000		**			
Elaboration of an Action Plan for the control of the introduction of marine species and invasive species	SPA/RAC	40,000					
2nd Mediterranean Symposium on Marine Vegetation	SPA/RAC				20,000		
Assistance to countries for the establishment and management of SPAs	SPA/RAC		30,000	600,000 ***		30,000	600,000 ***
Public Information Elaboration and dissemination of data and information relevant to biodiversity conservation and sustainable use	SPA/RAC	20,000			20,000		
Assistance to the National Focal Points for SPA for information action on the SPA Protocol and the Action Plans	SPA/RAC	15,000			10,000		
Exchange of experience and strengthening of national capabilities Training sessions on the scientific and technical aspects of the conservation of the common natural heritage	SPA/RAC	25,000			25,000	10,000	
Meeting of the SPA National Focal Points	SPA/RAC				50,000		
TOTAL ACTIVITIES		198,000	155,000	936,000	185,000	120,000	683,000

* GEF Project: "Preparation of a Strategic Action Plan for the conservation of biological diversity in the Mediterranean Region"

** External funds to be identified

*** SMAP, to be confirmed.

II.C SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF COASTAL ZONES

Issues at stake

For many millennia, the Mediterranean region has provided a focus for the civilizations that developed specific forms of activities in its coastal areas. The scarcity and vulnerability of natural resources, as well as the space limitations on the coast, have influenced the distribution of settlements and economic activities. Despite many international and national efforts in recent decades to ensure sustainable management of coastal natural resources and to guarantee a better quality of life for the coastal populations, while at the same time maintaining the integrity of the environment, development trends and pressures in the Mediterranean region constantly lead to the opposite result.

The following are some of the most serious and worrying issues:

- *Coastal urbanization* in the Mediterranean has in recent decades entered a phase of rapid expansion, reaching a state of "hyper-development", typified by high population densities, environmental degradation and a decline in the quality of life, with activities concentrated in a few large urban centres and in coastal areas. People are increasingly occupying coastal areas, exacerbating "coastal concentration" phenomena, which in turn attract more inhabitants and economic activities. Coastal urbanization is thus responsible for the majority of the consequences, such as (i) vast coastal areas (e.g. farm land, habitats) are inevitably reduced; (ii) concentration of waste, resulting in problems of groundwater pollution and run-off of wastewater into the sea; (iii) sewage run-off (it is estimated that 48 per cent of the largest Mediterranean coastal cities have no sewage treatment systems); and (iv) increased levels of air and noise pollution (traffic, industry).
- *Tourism activities* are growing rapidly and worsening the situation. They often exceed local coastal capacities (facilities, services, municipal sewage and waste treatment, imbalance between seasons, etc.). The decrease in biological diversity and landscape values in the coastal areas occupied by the tourist industry cannot be disregarded.
- *Water consumption* is increasing, reaching a maximum level in the coastal areas of many Southern and Eastern Mediterranean countries. Moreover, population growth in areas suffering from water scarcity can exacerbate the crisis. In certain water-scarce countries, the high demands for irrigation and water consumption are accompanied by a striking increase in domestic consumption demand, which itself results from rising living standards. Increased water consumption also occurs in the tourism sector, which places a heavy demand on water resources in high seasons coinciding with peaks in irrigation.
- *Pollution* is also highly concentrated in certain areas, particularly in and around large Mediterranean urban areas. Around 100 priority hot spots have been identified in 19 Mediterranean countries. Although this figure does not account for all the polluted sites within the Mediterranean basin, it nevertheless represents the major part of pollution loads for most of the domestic and industrial contaminants.
- *Biodiversity losses* in coastal areas, reduction of forests and habitats, especially coastal wetlands (3 million hectares in the Roman era to 200,000 hectares by 1994, representing a reduction of 93 per cent) dune loss, and environmental degradation pose a serious threat to many aquatic species, especially water bird species inhabiting the Mediterranean coastline.

- *Soil erosion* in coastal areas continues to be a serious threat, particularly in agricultural areas, and *coastal erosion* is causing damage to many beaches in the region.

These conflict situations are obviously still the most important ones in coastal areas of the Mediterranean. Conflicts over the use of coastal resources, threats to natural habitats and landscapes, pollution and resource degradation reduce the potential that sustainable and integrated management, if prudently implemented, could offer. The implementation of policies adopted at various levels within MAP, internationally and in individual States, following an integrated approach, is therefore a major challenge for the region. It must lead to:

- a better balance between the coastal strip and the hinterland, between the North and the South;
- a better balance between socio-economic development and the protection of the environment;
- protection of the coastal strip against full-scale conversion into built-up areas, and the conservation and rehabilitation of degraded natural and cultural landscapes;
- foreseeing and preventing irreversible destruction of resources; and
- an effective system of coastal planning and management.

The Integrated Coastal Area Management (ICAM) approach has been widely recognized as a conceptual framework for the development of policies and actions leading to sustainable use of natural resources and improved quality of life in coastal areas. However, ICAM has not yet become a common approach in the Mediterranean and the integration of sectors, stakeholders, administrative levels, and involvement of the public have not yet reached a satisfactory level. Lack of resources and inadequate institutional arrangements for ICAM in many Mediterranean countries have prevented coastal actors from implementing the policy tools and instruments needed for effective ICAM and from developing adequate coastal management strategies, as well as legal and regulative instruments for ICAM. The MAP CAMP is a programme aimed at introducing ICAM at sub-national and national levels, as well as at institutional strengthening and capacity-building. The CAMP projects implemented so far have shown the advantage of conducting projects in coastal areas, particularly in smaller pilot zones. Effective project implementation as a way of resolving imminent coastal problems and showing that ICAM can become an effective instrument still requires a lot of effort, however, before it becomes standard procedure in the majority of Mediterranean coastal areas.

Bearing in mind the speed of change, the stakes involved and the size of the current and future impact, systemic and prospective sustainability analyses are especially useful in assisting the management and development of policies for coastal regions.

Responses

PAP/RAC activities in the last biennium have been directed mainly towards achieving both a long-term MAP objective, namely, the promotion of sustainable management in coastal areas of the Mediterranean, and concrete actions to give immediate results in the most problematic fields and areas. In short, PAP/RAC activities to tackle the issues at stake can be described as follows:

Integrated Coastal Area Management (ICAM)

PAP/RAC has continued to be the leading force in promoting ICAM in the Mediterranean. In order to raise awareness of the need for sustainable management of coastal zones in the region, a White Paper on Coastal Zone Management in the Mediterranean has been prepared for distribution throughout the region with the hope that more decisive action will be taken. With the same aim, a number of strategic guidelines have been printed and distributed widely (on ICAM, on formulation and implementation of CAMP projects, and the Good Practices Guide for ICAM is under preparation with the financial support of the EU). The Mediterranean Project on Coastal Zone Management (MedProCoast) has been submitted to the EU for financing through SMAP. If approved, this project will have a decisive impact on the development of a regional concept of ICAM in the future.

PAP/RAC has conducted an extensive analysis of national legislation on coastal area management in member States in order, first of all, to assess the situation in coastal States and, secondly, to propose recommendations on the introduction of framework legislation specific to the coastal zones in these countries. Having examined the responses to the questionnaire (from 16 countries and the EU), a set of principles for supporting an integrated coastal zone strategy has been formulated.

Development of tools and techniques for ICAM is one of PAP/RAC'S ongoing activities, aimed at transferring the experience in and approaches to appropriate management of coastal areas to member States, experts and other stakeholders in the ICAM process. Assisting Mediterranean States is of the utmost importance if ICAM is to develop as a common approach. Strengthening the capabilities of local and national institutions, authorities and experts has therefore been an extremely important activity over this period. EIA, and especially SEA, as assessments at different project levels have been promoted. The applicability of SEA procedure and practice in the Mediterranean was discussed at workshops in Haifa and Tunis. The status and practice of SEA in the region was studied and an outline of practical guidelines for the implementation of SEA has been prepared. In addition, Guidelines for Integrated Coastal Area and River Basin Management (ICARM) have been promoted through workshops and seminars, and a River Cetina Project, as a practical test of the Guidelines, was conducted and its results disseminated.

MAP CAMPs

PAP/RAC continued to play the role of overall coordinator of CAMPs, and four CAMP projects, in Algeria, Israel, Lebanon, and Malta were implemented during this period. The CAMP Israel has been completed and the final presentation conference was held in Jerusalem in May 2000. The CAMP Malta is well under way and many good results have been achieved. The Inception Workshop was held in February 2000 and the Harmonization Workshop will be held in June 2001. In addition, a number of activity-specific meetings and seminars were held. The CAMP Lebanon Agreement was signed in April 2001, and the Inception Workshop is expected to be held in September 2001. Preliminary activities for the CAMP Algeria started recently. The objective of all these projects is to resolve problems defined by individual States as priority issues in coastal areas. They should help to improve the state of the environment and the socio-economic situation in these areas and some follow-up activities should result in concrete projects in the field. Countries should identify and attract donors before CAMP projects are finalized. In this way, the list of issues set out above, which are important for coastal zones, should be reduced, and experience and results disseminated wherever there are similar situations in the region. The PAP/RAC coordinating role led to a number of improvements in the implementation of CAMP projects, for example, the streamlining of activities, stricter project management, improved linkages between project needs and project results, and shortening the time required for project implementation. This

was all achieved without any increase in MAP's financial contribution, but with increased commitment on the part of the host countries.

Sustainability analysis

BP/RAC and countries have made efforts to develop a systemic and prospective sustainability analysis approach and to make it more participatory and operational, by relying in particular on the selection of a restricted number of priority indicators. A new methodology entitled "sustainability analysis" was developed and tested within the framework of the current Malta CAMP.

Gaps

Despite impressive efforts, ICAM is not yet widely used and not enough emphasis has been laid on dealing with strategic issues that would lead to the resolution of major and common problems. Additionally, involvement of and integration among administrative levels, the private sector, the general public, NGOs, other potential end-users and partners have not reached a satisfactory level. A decisive approach to integration of coastal sectoral policies, which is a prerequisite for successful integrated coastal management, is still lacking and is a challenge that must be overcome. Governments, experts and institutions in the Mediterranean still need support in capacity-building in order to be able to implement ICAM. Capacity-building and training, development of tools and techniques, still have to be improved, and the information and results of various activities disseminated.

The status of national legislation on integrated coastal area management is not satisfactory and additional efforts will have to be made. Efforts to achieve a region-wide agreement on coastal zone management should be pursued. Finally, countries need help in developing their national ICAM strategies, as well as long-term visions for their coastal areas.

Activities in CAMP projects are still too diffuse to meet targeted objectives within the limits of available financial and human resources. There should be a stronger link between local projects and national coastal strategies. A better link with potential financing sources should also be established for the projects indicated as priorities in the individual CAMPs action plans, and follow-up activities. CAMP, as a concept, needs constant reflection in order to be more effective and to become more instrumental in countries' efforts to improve the management of their coasts.

The new methodology developed, namely "sustainability analysis" should be disseminated and implemented in the different CAMPs. The sharing of experience on the prospective approach between coastal areas remains insufficient, as do Mediterranean and Euro-Mediterranean cooperation on strategies or regional planning and development of these sensitive areas.

Recommendations:

(a) Recommendations to the Contracting Parties

1. To urge the relevant authorities to reinforce the implementation of the MCSD recommendations on sustainable management of coastal regions, taking into consideration the results of the questionnaire sent by MEDU to major stakeholders;
2. To support subregional initiatives on sustainable management of coastal areas, such as the Adriatic Ionian Initiative, Ramoge and others. Also to call on countries to prepare and/or update their national strategies for coastal management, taking into account the guidelines for ICAM prepared by PAP/RAC;
3. To adopt and/or improve national legislation for sustainable coastal management, taking into account the work done by PAP/RAC and other international organizations. Also to call on Contracting Parties to prepare a feasibility study for the regional protocol on sustainable coastal management;
4. To support and assist Contracting Parties' national and local institutions in using methodologies, tools and instruments for the implementation of ICAM developed by PAP/RAC;
5. To invite the authorities in Algeria, Lebanon, and Malta to support the implementation of CAMP projects in their countries. Also to invite Morocco and Slovenia to commence preliminary activities with a view to signing the agreement for the projects in their countries. CAMP projects should continue to focus on a smaller number of activities that can be fully implemented, with strong integration of sectoral policies. National teams for the implementation of CAMP projects should consist of highly-qualified experts with experience in ICAM and international experts should continue to be of the highest calibre;
6. To call on the authorities in countries where CAMP projects have been completed to commit themselves to the follow-up activities by securing the necessary financial and human resources;
7. To invite countries where there have not yet been any CAMP projects to propose new projects and to prepare the respective feasibility studies;
- . To call on Contracting Parties to develop the systemic and prospective approaches (implementation of the sustainability analyses) on coastal regions through a set of priority indicators in collaboration with MAP (BP/RAC).

(b) Recommendations to the Secretariat

(PAP/RAC)

- . To support the Contracting Parties in developing their national strategies, plans and programmes relating to ICAM and to provide technical assistance when specifically required by the Contracting Parties, *inter alia* through policy advice, national technical workshops, expert missions to countries, training courses;
- . To assist Algeria, Lebanon, and Malta to prepare their national reports on integrated coastal management;
- . To continue institutional strengthening and capacity-building of Contracting Parties' national and local institutions by means of the traditional and Internet-based (MedOpen) training courses on ICAM, exchange of information on ICAM by establishing the regional "clearing house" on coastal management initiatives, maintaining an informative web site, publishing and disseminating guidelines, thematic papers, programme results and other achievements;
- . To update regional guidelines for ICAM and to prepare guidelines for developing national legislation for coastal management;
- . To assist the Contracting Parties in adopting and/or improving their national legislation for ICAM. Also to assist the Contracting Parties in preparing the feasibility study for a regional protocol on sustainable coastal management;
- . To analyse problems of coastal erosion and to organize a regional workshop to discuss and adopt a regional action plan to fight this phenomenon, taking into account the respective international conventions and technical expertise in the field;
- . To pursue the development and implementation of ICAM tools and instruments, specifically coastal information systems, rapid coastal environmental assessment, land and sea-use planning instruments, and integrated coastal area and river basin management, taking into account the approach developed by the EU in the above fields;
- . To continue to develop and implement EIA at the project level and SEA at the level of plans and programmes so as to ensure that environmental concerns are taken into account at an early stage in the planning process, paying special attention to potential transboundary issues;
- . To coordinate MAP activities in relation to CAMP projects, under the overall coordinating responsibility of the Coordinating Unit;
- . To prepare CAMP feasibility studies, CAMP programmes and agreements, to implement the ongoing MAP CAMP projects and the projects whose implementation has been decided;
- . To propose to countries where MAP CAMP projects have been completed the introduction of new and/or the adaptation of existing instruments for environmental management, which would enable the follow-up of CAMPs, and to assist those countries in preparing viable projects that are a continuation of MAP CAMP projects.

- . To develop new types of CAMP projects, including transboundary projects, placing greater emphasis on public participation, strategic coastal area management and policy-making in the countries concerned, based on the initial proposals already developed by PAP/RAC;
- . To appraise the feasibility of including the health issue in CAMPs, in cooperation with WHO;
- . To develop operational sensitivity maps for coastal areas, in cooperation with REMPEC;
- . To assist the implementation of the biodiversity component in CAMPs, in cooperation with SPA/RAC;
- . To assist national and local authorities and other actors to foresee changes by developing systemic and prospective sustainability analyses, particularly in the context of CAMPs, and by strengthening national capacities and disseminating these methods.

Budget for the component

ACTIVITY	OFFICE	Proposed Budget (in US \$)					
		2002			2003		
		MTF	EU	EXT	MTF	EU	EXT
CAMPs: Contribution to CAMPs, concerning systemic and prospective sustainability analyses and related information systems	BP/RAC		30,000			30,000	
Co-ordinating role; implementation of ICAM activities in Algeria and Lebanon; natural resources management (water resources, soil erosion and desertification, aquaculture management); participatory programmes; data management; capacity-building; environmental assessment; sustainable urban management; carrying-capacity assessment for tourism; preparation of ICAM programmes and plans; integration of activities; preparation of final integrated reports; preparation of viable projects as a follow-up to CAMP activities; preliminary activities for CAMP projects in Morocco and Slovenia	PAP/RAC	20,000	110,000		20,000	110,000	
Development of operational sensitivity maps in the Mediterranean (within the framework of CAMP's activities).	REMPEC				40,000		
Assistance for the implementation of CAMPs	SPA/RAC	20,000			30,000		
Provision of EO-based information to analyse urban development and RS metadata to the project information centre within the framework of the CAMP for Lebanon	ERS/RAC	10,000		10,000	10,000		
Definition and provision of EO-based information to Algeria, Morocco, and Slovenia CAMPs	ERS/RAC	8,000			8,000		
Effects of climate change in the Mediterranean (in the framework of CAMPs)	MEDU	25,000			25,000		

ACTIVITY	OFFICE	Proposed Budget (in US \$)					
		2002			2003		
		MTF	EU	EXT	MTF	EU	EXT
ICAM							
Further development of ICAM and ICARM (Integrated Coastal Area and River Basin Management) methodologies and assistance to countries in their application; application of tools and instruments for ICAM (SEA, CCA for tourism, rapid coastal assessments), coastal information systems, land and sea-use planning systems	PAP/RAC	25,000			20,000		
Update of Guidelines for Integrated Coastal Area and Marine Management in the Mediterranean	PAP/RAC	20,000					
Assistance to countries in preparing their strategies on integrated coastal area management (policy tools, assessment of coastal environment and development processes, institutional arrangements, legislation for ICAM, economic instruments for coastal management, plans and programmes, strategy proposals, action plans; improvement of institutional structure for ICAM)	PAP/RAC	10,000			10,000		
Assistance to three Mediterranean countries (Algeria, Lebanon and Malta) in preparing their national reports on coastal management	PAP/RAC	15,000			10,000		
Preparation of guidelines for developing national legislation for coastal management	PAP/RAC				30,000		
Assistance to countries in developing their national legislation for integrated coastal management	PAP/RAC	7,000		100,000	7,000		100,000
Analysis of the problems of coastal erosion in Mediterranean countries: causes, effects, actors, possible remedies and solutions, programme of action	PAP/RAC	15,000					
Regional workshop to discuss and adopt the programme of action to fight coastal erosion in the Mediterranean coastal areas	PAP/RAC				30,000		
Development and implementation of the internet-based open training course on ICAM (MEDOpen): approach, methodology, training documents, case studies, selection of candidates, help desk, discussion groups, the first training course, examinations	PAP/RAC		25,000		20,000		
Development of the regional "clearing house" for documentation, information dissemination and awareness on coastal area management initiatives in the Mediterranean countries	PAP/RAC	10,000			10,000		
Implementation of the MEDA SMAP "MedProCoast" project	PAP/RAC			736,000 *			736,000 *
National Focal Points Meeting of PAP/RAC (jointly with ERS/RAC and BP/RAC)	PAP/RAC				20,000		

ACTIVITY	OFFICE	Proposed Budget (in US \$)					
		2002			2003		
		MTF	EU	EXT	MTF	EU	EXT
Establishment of a regional network of specialized centres/organizations dealing with remote sensing (relying on the MERSI-WEB Concept), using the Internet and a distributed architecture, also making use of high-speed satellite communication means, including teleconferences	ERS/RAC		15,000	30,000		15,000	30,000
Promotion of awareness-raising through the implementation of national forums in Tunisia and/or the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	ERS/RAC	5,000		5,000	5,000		5,000
Definition and implementation of a training module on EO and demonstration of a high-speed satellite Internet service in connection with the MEDOpen Project	ERS/RAC			30,000			30,000
Training courses, training on-the-job and capacity-building on the topics of space techniques applied to sustainable development of coastal zones	ERS/RAC	10,000		10,000	10,000		10,000
Preparation of guidelines on the use of EO for ICAM coastal erosion	ERS/RAC			10,000			10,000
Preparation of guidelines on how to extend to other Mediterranean countries the results achieved through projects carried out at national/local level	ERS/RAC			7,000			7,000
Assistance to Mediterranean countries in preparing project proposals for seeking external funds, relating to coastal areas relying on remote sensing, modelling and GIS techniques	ERS/RAC			10,000			10,000
Implementation of the MEDA SMAP "MedProCoast" project (tentative)	ERS/RAC			270,000			270,000
National Focal Points Meeting of ERS/RAC (jointly with PAP/RAC and BP/RAC)	ERS/RAC						20,000
TOTAL ACTIVITIES		200,000	180,000	1,218,000	305,000	155,000	1,228,000

* Implementation of activity is subject to approval from external sources.

II.D INTEGRATING ENVIRONMENT AND DEVELOPMENT

Introduction

Integrating development and the environment, using appropriate ways and means, represents a major step towards building solid foundations for sustainable development in the Mediterranean. But it is a vast and complex issue that encompasses all economic, social, political and environmental sectors.

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

The first - general - level involves the observation and prospective study of major demographic, social, economic and environmental developments, with the aim in particular of providing information on the problems to be overcome and the type of response to be encouraged. This systemic and prospective approach is based on a certain number of indicators and thematic analyses that will help in the preparation of a major state of the environment and development report for the Mediterranean (chapter B.4.1).

The second level involves focusing attention and proposals on some priority issues. Taking into account the present situation in the Mediterranean and the work going on within MAP and its MCSD, emphasis will be placed on three major subjects: tourism (chapter B.4.2), urban development (chapter B.4.3), and rural development, natural areas and resources (chapter B.4.4).

II.D.1 Observation and prospective analysis: progress towards sustainable development

Issues at stake

The initial Blue Plan scenarios highlighted the barely "sustainable" nature of certain Mediterranean changes that continue to cause increasing damage to the environment and do not allow the gap in development levels North and South of the Basin to be bridged.

The Mediterranean therefore faces the following challenge: how to move from one trend scenario to alternative scenarios that are more in harmony with the principles of sustainable development.

In order to assist this process, the production of reliable and relevant information to underpin the necessary debate and public decision-making is a major element and it implies strengthening Mediterranean capacities at national and regional levels.

Responses

The adoption of the Med 21 programme in 1994, the broadening of MAP's mandate in 1995 and the creation of the MCSD in 1996 underline the determination that Mediterranean regional cooperation should face up to the challenge of sustainable development in the Mediterranean.

The launch of the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership in 1995 constitutes a prime example of a structured attempt to establish political and economic cooperation between North and South, involving at the present stage the 15 countries of the European Union and only 12 Southern and Mediterranean Countries. The main economic decision aiming at the

creation of a regional area of shared prosperity is the creation, by the year 2010, of a Euro-Mediterranean free-trade area benefiting from support policies using MEDA funding. At regional level, statistics, water and the environment have been singled out as priorities for action. In the context of this partnership, a short and medium-term action plan for the environment (SMAP) has been adopted. The regional programme on statistics (MEDSTAT), aimed at countries' national statistics institutes, includes an environmental component ("MEDSTAT-Environment"), whose implementation has been entrusted to Blue Plan, and it is starting to produce significant results. Lastly, the Commission, with its "LIFE Third Country" programme has helped BP/RAC to develop activities on indicators (project financed up to the end of 2000).

Major work has been undertaken on sustainable development indicators (SDI). After adopting a common set of SDI and recommended actions, all riparian countries have committed themselves on a voluntary basis to promoting their use and contributing to the calculation of the selected indicators. BP/RAC has drawn up a glossary of definitions, published a collection of documented sheets and helped to mobilize countries and other MAP centres. Certain countries have also made efforts to strengthen their institutional capacities for observing the environment and sustainable development.

The "strategic review" drawn up by the MCSDD highlights current efforts in several countries and at regional level to strengthen institutional systems aimed at environmental protection, to achieve more balanced development of territories, and to promote the sustainable development concept and policies.

Mediterranean NGOs are also making significant efforts to strengthen their capacities and to cope with Mediterranean challenges. They undertake environmental and social assessments and contribute to structural reforms so as to improve integration of the environment and development.

Gaps

The lack of reliable and comparable data that are relevant and available or the ability to gather them remain major limitations in the region, especially in countries outside the European Union. This applies especially to:

- ♦ environmental statistics, which are still far from satisfactory in several countries and in key areas (soil and coastal deterioration, water and air quality...);
- ♦ data concerning coastal regions: changes in land use, collection of socio-economic and environmental data at this level (e.g. tourism);
- ♦ economic aspects and tools for the environment; and
- ♦ assessment of the social and environmental impacts of public policies.

In several countries of the South and East, but also of the North, institutional capacities for the environment and sustainable development remain weak: weakness in analysis and economic tools, in assessment and reporting capabilities, and in the capability to exert an impact on economic, trade and sectoral policies so that they comply to a greater extent with the principles of sustainable development.

Since the publication of "Blue Plan: Futures for the Mediterranean Basin" in 1989, its translation into several languages and its widespread distribution, no more reference works of this type have been published calling attention to the Mediterranean stake in improved integration of the environment/development. Moreover, only a few countries are able to produce reports that stimulate debate and assist the policy changes required.

Work carried out for the MCSD on the topic of “free trade and the environment in the Mediterranean context” has shown the scale of the possible social and environmental impact of trade and economic liberalization and the need to monitor future impact and put in place strong anticipatory policies. It also underlines the failure to integrate environmental issues into partnership agreements and the supporting programmes, and the lack or inadequacy at this stage of any organizational arrangements for continuous assessment of the impact of the free-trade area in terms of sustainability and for ensuring the correct integration of environmental stakes.

There is a great need for regional programmes to strengthen capacities in countries in the sphere of observation and prospective analysis for the environment and development, for preparation of analyses and reports that are useful to public decision-making, as well as in the field of the environmental economy. But MAP resources are limited and the synergy that can be achieved using other available funds, especially those from the European Commission, is not easy to achieve and does not appear to be on sufficient scale:

- ◆ the LIFE and METAP programmes implemented in recent years are limited in time and volume;
- ◆ to date, SMAP favours a thematic approach above all, which makes it difficult to finance cross-initiatives to strengthen environmental capacities;
- ◆ the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership and the LIFE Third Country and METAP programmes only cover some of the riparian countries (different for each programme). This does not allow an overall Mediterranean approach, although this is justified by the environmental stakes;
- ◆ establishing long-term observation and analysis systems requires constant effort over time so as to capitalize on expertise, which is hardly compatible with ad hoc funding.

Recommendations:

(a) Recommendations to the Contracting Parties

1. To continue and intensify efforts to apply the MCSD's recommendations on:
 - sustainable development indicators (SDIs); by improving collection and analysis levels for SDIs, especially at coastal levels;
 - strengthening capacities for observation and prospective analysis of the environment and development; and
 - producing analyses and reports on the environment and sustainable development at coastal, national and regional levels;
- . To mobilize institutions and qualified persons to contribute to the regional “environment and development” report and equivalent national reports;
- . To strengthen the capacities of Contracting Parties in the environmental economy sphere, assessing the social, territorial and environmental impact of the free-trade area and developing prospective and complementary policies to allow social and environmental stakes to be taken into account better, especially by applying appropriate economic and environmental tools.

(b) Recommendations to the Secretariat

(BP/RAC)

- . To draw up a regional report on the environment and development in the Mediterranean, in cooperation with all MAP components, including retrospective and prospective analysis of the main Mediterranean changes based especially on SDIs;
- . To assist the Contracting Parties in applying the recommendations on indicators, especially in the context of preparing the regional and coastal report, and to encourage the regional network of national observatories and equivalent systems;

3.To pursue efforts to strengthen capacities in the sphere of environmental Statistics, to continue the Medstat-Environment programme and to extend, as far as Possible, certain activities to MEDA non-beneficiary countries;

4.To continue work on analysing the issue of free trade and the environment, as well as economic tools for the environment;

5.To strengthen its communication, publishing and training efforts, and its role as a think tank on Mediterranean prospects and sustainable development.

(ERS/RAC)

To appraise indicators that can be monitored by remote-sensing and provide relevant scientific and technical assistance to countries

II.D.2 Tourism and sustainable development

Issues at stake

Considering its current and future economic, social, environmental and territorial impact, tourism represents a considerable stake for the Mediterranean. Controlling tourism's development, however, and steering it towards sustainability require highly voluntarist policies.

Tourism remains a major development activity in the Mediterranean. Many countries, especially those in the South and East of the Mediterranean, as well as the Adriatic region, consider tourism to be their main development opportunity. Besides its positive effects on national income, employment and quality of life, tourism still has negative effects, especially in the coastal zones of the Mediterranean countries. Increased pressure on ecosystems, building along the coastline, reduced surface of protected areas, increased pollution, and construction of communications along the coastline are just some of the problems encountered by those countries.

It is evident that the growth of tourism activity in the Mediterranean, which will for a long time remain the prime tourist destination in the world, cannot be left uncontrolled and that restrictions have to be imposed on such growth as regards both its physical and socio-economic limits. The main challenge for the Mediterranean tourism countries is how to

harmonize development needs and tourism potential to meet such appetites for development with the carrying capacity of their environmental and socio-economic systems.

Responses

MCSD has produced major analyses and the Contracting Parties have adopted its proposals. Certain countries and economic actors have made efforts to improve control or diversify their tourism development and MAP (BP/RAC) has drawn up a regional project for strengthening capacities with a view to more sustainable management of tourism in coastal areas, which was put before the European Commission (SMAP/MEDA). This project has been elaborated together with France and Spain and in partnership with several countries around the Basin, as well as various institutions, including PAP/RAC.

For many years, PAP/RAC has also been developing and implementing a method of carrying-capacity assessment (CCA) for tourism. This method has been applied in numerous areas where CAMP projects have been implemented, as well as by some countries (Malta) and developed Mediterranean tourist destinations (Rimini) outside the CAMP projects. The method is flexible, easily adapted to local conditions, and offers a realistic framework for planning of tourism within the limits of sustainable development of an area. The results of a CCA are a key input into the preparation of ICAM programmes and plans for coastal areas.

Gaps

The principles of sustainable tourism development are not yet taken into account in all spheres of decision-making in tourism, or development in general, in the Mediterranean.

The logic of development and tourism policies in the Mediterranean today remains more marked by competition (between countries and local destinations) and the search for short-term profit than concerns for balanced and controlled long-term development. Current efforts to improve the reconciliation of tourism and sustainable development, disseminate the approaches and tools for action required and share experience among Mediterranean countries are still largely inadequate.

Considerable work is needed in order to achieve greater comprehension of the meaning and usefulness of CCA for tourism. Although the mere calculation of the carrying capacity is not mathematically complicated, a proper understanding of all relevant CCA parameters and a definition of their interrelationship still require great efforts. A special problem is the lack of appropriate statistics at the national and, even more, at the local levels.

Recommendations:

(a) Recommendations to the Contracting Parties

1. To apply the recommendations adopted by the Contracting Parties following the work of the MCSD:
 - To invite concerned authorities in their countries to continue to implement the MCSD recommendations on tourism and sustainable development;
 - To support the concerted EU MEDA/SMAP, MAP and the implementation by countries of the project for sustainable tourism development in the Mediterranean;
 - To encourage their national and local authorities, and profit and non-profit organizations to apply, where appropriate, carrying-capacity assessment for tourism activities as a common tool for sustainable development of tourism.

(b) Recommendations to the Secretariat

(BP/RAC)

To contribute to the application of the recommendations adopted, particularly on data collection on tourism and sustainable development.

(PAP/RAC)

To promote the use of carrying-capacity assessment as a tool for sustainable development of tourism, through the enhancement of the capacity of Mediterranean national and local institutions in specific tourism areas, and to continue offering technical assistance.

II.D.3 Urban environment and sustainable development

Issues at stake

Changes in consumption patterns, poorly controlled urban sprawl, very rapid urban growth in the South without any equivalent economic development, have considerable environmental, spatial and socio-economic impacts.

In the year 2000, more than 64 per cent of the Mediterranean population lived in its cities. In the year 2025, the rate of urbanization of the region as a whole could reach 72 per cent (trend scenario). In the countries of the Northern shore (from Spain to Greece), the urbanization rate will grow only slightly in 25 years, from 67 to 69 per cent. The population of the urban centres will rise from 129 million inhabitants in the year 2000 to 135 million in the year 2025, with the urban population of the coastal regions remaining practically unchanged. In the countries of the Southern coast (from Turkey to Morocco), despite a noticeable reduction in demographic growth, the rate of urbanization will rise from nearly 62 per cent to 74 per cent. The population in urban areas will grow from 145 million in the year 2000 to 243 million in 2025, of which more than 30 million will be new inhabitants in the urban areas in the

coastal regions. In the future, 94 per cent of urban growth in the region will occur in countries of the South.

The obvious manifestations and immediate causes of the majority of environmental and other issues in Mediterranean cities are quite easy to identify. An understanding of these causes (or issues *per se*) should lead to a more precise formulation of the regional action programme. The key issues analysed and relevant policy instruments include:

- ◆ inappropriate urbanization, seen in urban sprawl, a deficient infrastructure and land speculation, requires appropriate land policies, particularly equitable development (impact) fees and effective mechanisms for their collection;
- ◆ urban congestion due to the increased use of all kinds of motor vehicles and the inadequacy of public transport, the increase in the volume of waste and in pollution, the chronic proliferation of illegal housing and the various social and health issues brought about by this poor development;
- ◆ provision of environmental services, in a situation where the adoption of high environmental standards vs. a weak tax base implies a search for alternative sources of financing that are realistic and equitable, for example, a betterment levy (development value tax);
- ◆ lack of understanding and communication between urban research, policy makers and citizens necessitates better coordination and cooperation, as well as the development and adoption of common sustainability indicators and indices;
- ◆ existence of many cross-sectoral urban issues requires horizontal and vertical integration of policy analysis and formulation (particularly at the policy planning stage), through a balance between the powers of existing line agencies and the real operational powers of coordinating bodies;
- ◆ urban management in the local political context is characterized by conflicting priorities (employment and income vs. environment, short- vs. long-term actions). This calls for ongoing pressure on politicians to give more consideration to sustainability, above all through greater involvement of civil society (civic engagement through citizens and community-based organizations, NGOs, different interest groups) as the most important trigger for and control of political actions;
- ◆ modern urban management requires urban planning professionals with wider expertise which, in turn, implies capacity-building for more bottom-up, participatory planning (as opposed to the top-down approach or planning "for people") and more skills in policy planning, environmental and development management, and consensus and partnership building.

Responses

Current work within the framework of the MCSD and MAP in general, together with other similar activities, are helping to highlight the situation and the current changes, the difficulties to be overcome and the proposals to be formulated for improved sustainability in management of urban development. A useful set of information has been collected both on the phenomenon of urbanization and on the issue of towns and certain environmental aspects (urban waste).

To tackle these challenges, only the most developed countries have been able to create strong local capacities and to gather the financial resources required to upgrade certain basic infrastructures whereas in less developed countries the current privatization processes can only provide very limited solutions to the needs identified.

The MCSD has established a working group on urban management and sustainable development, which has implemented a number of activities aimed at identifying the state of urban areas of the Mediterranean. At the first stage of the activity, questionnaires were prepared and sent to urban and national authorities in order to provide the first basic insight into the cities' and national authorities' views and perceptions of the issues they deal with. Through the establishment of this contact, the relevant authorities were involved in the process and participated actively, thus enabling the preparation of recommendations that reflect the true needs of the cities around the Mediterranean. In addition, two position papers were prepared to inform and to facilitate the discussion. The first focused on the identification and description of the main urban issues, distinguishing between the specific features of urban development in the Mediterranean North and South. The second briefly analysed important underlying causes of the known urban issues, from the global to the local levels, which need to be understood in order to formulate appropriate solutions. Regional experts also prepared three sets of studies. The five subregional studies provided additional information on specific urban policy concerns related to different issues and stages of urban growth in various subregional country groupings. The regional synthesis study has been prepared, presenting the main trends and challenges of urban development in the Mediterranean region. Finally, six in-depth studies for selected Mediterranean cities are being prepared.

The activities of the MCSD Working Group will result in a regional workshop where strategic proposals and recommendations will be made to indicate the direction for effective regional action and Mediterranean cooperation on urban development in the Mediterranean, covering almost two-thirds of the Mediterranean population.

Through a number of CAMP projects, PAP/RAC has analysed the situation in some large Mediterranean coastal urban centres (Split, Izmir, Sfax, Lattakia, Marsa Matrouh, Rhodes). Although most of the activities concerned problems relating to the pollution of the marine environment, the integrated approach to the problem called for an analysis of pollution causes that were land-based, as well as an analysis of the wider development context that had led to a situation in which pollution and lower environmental standards had become principal features of those urban areas. Proposals made in the context of the projects concerned sanitary pollution, but also provided a planning and management framework for sustainable development of those urban areas.

Gaps

Despite strong local capacities and significant available resources, the most developed countries have not generally managed to control urban sprawl. Environmental impacts are in fact increasing under the effect of barely sustainable modes of consumption in particular, and due to a lack of a prospective vision and political will, as well as the necessary operational tools. For example, few towns in the Region have prepared a local Agenda 21.

Less developed countries are faced with considerable urban (socio-economic and environmental) problems and with a lack of organizational and funding resources, which make suitable responses very difficult.

In general, in the Mediterranean region, responses to the issue of urban waste, which is becoming an increasingly critical issue, remain largely inadequate. Relevant strategies for this purpose still need to be prepared or implemented.

The regional cooperation structure is inadequate and, in several countries, the establishment of a Euro-Mediterranean free-trade area could have a marked effect on the environment (accelerating changes in consumption and distribution patterns, with a significant impact on motor vehicles and packaging, and consequently on waste, pollution and the framework of urban life, if measures are not taken).

Knowledge of the typology of Mediterranean urban areas is still lacking. It is evident that the traditional division into towns of the North and of the South is not sufficient and the reality is much more subtle. Identification of the present situation provides the basis for future differentiation of urban strategy in the region. The role of various actors in urban management is not clear, neither are the true role of urban planning in relation to the application of appropriate instruments and policies, institutional arrangements in urban management, and the role of national authorities.

Recommendations:

(a) Recommendation to the Contracting Parties

To support the implementation of the MCSD recommendations on urban management and sustainable development, and to provide support to urban authorities in their countries in the same endeavour.

(b) Recommendations to the Secretariat

(BP/RAC)

To enhance and follow up the work carried out on urbanization and towns, to continue the work of analysis in the field of waste and to contribute to the implementation and follow-up of the MCSD proposals.

(PAP/RAC)

- . To assist the Contracting Parties in their endeavours to implement the MCSD recommendations on urban management and sustainable development through development of the appropriate urban management tools and instruments and by establishing mechanisms for the exchange of experience on good urban management practices;
- . To study further and analyse the issue of integration of coastal management and urban management, and to identify strategies and actions that should be encouraged in this field.

II.D.4 Rural development, natural areas and resources

Issues at stake

Water, soil and biodiversity, natural resources that are crucial for the functioning of the ecosystem and for development, are under serious threat in the Mediterranean. The region is unique in the world because of the highly pronounced contrasts in the abundance of

such resources in the various subregions: some areas abound in water and good quality soils, while others belong to the driest areas of the world with arid desert zones. The problems of water and soil are not only expressed by inadequate physical supply of the resources, but are exacerbated by inadequate management. For example, urban areas in some countries with very high rainfall rates almost constantly face crisis situations in the water supply for the urban population. Other problems are inappropriate agricultural practices, causing increased soil erosion and reduced replenishment of the underground aquifers, as well as increased flooding, inadequate systems of protection against fires in coastal forests, the absence of systematic water saving programmes, resulting in exaggerated consumption and growing water demand, etc.

The continuous deterioration of natural resources is an increasingly restrictive factor for economic growth. Current changes (demographic growth, globalization and regionalization, rural migration, ...), the multiple stakes involved and the size of the possible impact, both direct (desertification, water shortages ...) and indirect (coastal development, urbanization, coastal pollution ...) call for strategic consideration of ways and means to achieve more sustainable rural and agricultural development and for more relevant policies on the management of natural resources. In this respect, MCSD activities on free trade have shown that the risk of a serious impact on the environment and rural society does exist if free trade is extended to agriculture.

Responses

The in-depth analytical work carried out on water issues by BP/RAC within the framework of the MCSD has been further developed in cooperation with Medtac-GWP in elaborating the "Vision" for water.

Several countries are making major efforts to improve the management of their natural resources (water, land, forests and biodiversity) and to achieve more sustainable agriculture and rural development. For example, work is going on in certain countries to improve public services in rural areas and to develop more participatory methods for integrated rural development. In the European Union, the multifunctional aspect of agriculture and agri-environmental assistance are increasingly being acknowledged as important. At the regional level, BP/RAC has started to consider sustainable rural development for the MCSD, especially in liaison with CIHEAM. The latter, which is a tool available to several Mediterranean Ministries of Agriculture, is currently focusing its activities in this direction (prospective considerations) and is launching regional programmes.

Jointly with FAO, PAP/RAC has developed a methodology for soil erosion and desertification mapping and management. Several guidelines have been prepared, as well as six national studies on the problems of soil erosion, which were discussed at several expert meetings and regional workshops. With financial support from the EU, the project "Capacity-building for desertification/erosion control management in the Mediterranean region" has been implemented. A subregional project is being prepared in Algeria, Morocco, and Tunisia to introduce soil erosion management into the planning systems of those countries.

After PAP/RAC had laid the foundations for an integrated approach to development, management and use of water resources in the previous period, draft guidelines for the management of urban water resources were prepared. The main objective is to integrate water resources management and urban management in order to provide advice on how to stabilize water supplies for the urban population.

Gaps

With few exceptions, water policies do not give priority to demand management and there is no means of ensuring that the recommendations adopted and the regional programmes implemented will allow the necessary changes to the trend scenarios. In general terms, the positive or negative externalities of social and economic practices on natural resources (water, land, and biodiversity) are not taken into account and the policies developed are often inadequate or inappropriate.

Although the need to take due account of the social and environmental stakes is increasingly seen as a key issue in the agricultural sphere and sustainable rural development appears to be a major goal, there are still only a limited number of activities that bring together agricultural and environmental specialists.

In several countries, the persistence of heavy restrictions (the lack of land-ownership and financial stability, the lack of basic infrastructures, training and social dynamics, ...) and inadequate economic diversification remain major handicaps for sustainable rural and agricultural development.

In spite of clearly-defined priorities, which are mostly to be found in the recommendations of the MCSD on water resources management, concrete actions are still primarily related to the creation of water supplies and do not concern limitations or changes in the structure of water demand. At the regional level, common water resources management, soil erosion reduction and desertification prevention strategies have not yet been adopted. There is still a lack of sufficiently educated experts capable of setting the proper priorities in water use and acting accordingly. The majority of water experts are still basically hydrologists who see increased water use as a solution to the financing of numerous problems in the water sector, including activities aimed at reducing pollution by wastewater. However, the key to a positive change leading to sustainable development is to modify the behaviour of all stakeholders in the water sector. Soil erosion control is a long process, and for the moment there is a lack of educated experts able to initiate change in agricultural practices in many Mediterranean countries.

Recommendations:

(a) Recommendations to the Contracting Parties

1. To follow up more effectively on the recommendations adopted on water, to carry out an initial assessment of the efforts undertaken and the difficulties to be overcome and to contribute to the regional analysis on sustainable agricultural and rural development;
2. To support efforts to introduce better practices for urban water resources management;
3. To continue activities related to erosion/desertification control management as an essential element of sustainable development in the region, and to support the hitherto successful cooperation between FAO and PAP/RAC in the field.

(b) Recommendations to the Secretariat

(BP/RAC)

To support the implementation of MCSD proposals on water and their follow-up by organizing a forum on the consequences of the recommendations and to continue the work on sustainable rural development, integrating the objectives for preservation and management of soils, woodland and terrestrial biodiversity, especially in partnership with CIHEAM.

(PAP/RAC)

- . To develop guidelines for urban water resources management and to train regional experts in their application;
- . To implement the sub-regional project on soil erosion and desertification control and management in Maghreb countries, and to develop training on the methodologies, tools, procedures and technologies in Lebanon, the Syrian Arab Republic and Turkey;
- . To invite the Secretariat (PAP/RAC) to provide support to the MCSD Working Groups on Waste Management and Agriculture and Rural Development (if approved), particularly in the field of urban wastes and soil erosion and desertification control and management respectively.

Budget for the component

ACTIVITY	OFFICE	Proposed Budget (in US \$)					
		2002			2003		
		MTF	EU	EXT	MTF	EU	EXT
Observation and prospective of the environment and development:							
- Strengthening of environmental statistics more particularly in the Medstat project	BP/RAC	10,000		400,000			*
- Country Inventory (including the analysis of characteristics and suitability) of remotely sensed information for calculation of selected environmental indicators for sustainable development (including land degradation) at national and regional level (2 countries for each year)	ERS/RAC	12,000			12,000		
- Support to follow -up on free-trade and the Environment	BP/RAC	10,000		**	10,000		**
- Preparation of the environment/ development report with follow -up on indicators with the countries	BP/RAC	65,000	40,000	**	110,000		**
Tourism and sustainable development (notably in relation with MCSD)							
- Support and follow -up of the MCSD proposals	BP/RAC	30,000		**	35,000		**

ACTIVITY	OFFICE	Proposed Budget (in US \$)					
		2002			2003		
		MTF	EU	EXT	MTF	EU	EXT
- Technical assistance to and training of national and local authorities in implementation of the carrying-capacity assessment of tourism	PAP/RAC	10,000			5,000		
- Translation of the Guidelines for carrying-capacity of tourism in Arabic	PAP/RAC				5,000		
Urban management and sustainable development (notably in relation to MCSD)							
- Implementation of the recommendations of the MCSD Working Group on Urban Management and Sustainable Development: development of urban management tools, integration of coastal management and urban management, regional exchange of experience	PAP/RAC	25,000			18,000		
- Cities and urban environment problems: (i) Pursue and improve work on urbanization and cities as follow-up to the MCSD proposals	BP/RAC		10,000	**		10,000	**
(ii) urban waste: data collection and strategic analysis	BP/RAC		20,000	20,000		20,000	20,000
Natural resources, rural development and agriculture							
- Water demands: follow-up to MCSD recommendations; regional workshop	BP/RAC	15,000		98,000			
- Water resources management: development of guidelines for sustainable urban water resources management	PAP/RAC	23,000					
- Regional training course on application of guidelines for sustainable urban water resources management	PAP/RAC					23,000	
- Sustainable rural development: data collection and analysis (and support to the MCSD if issues related)	BP/RAC		20,000	20,000		20,000	20,000
- Soil erosion and desertification control and management: preliminary activities, formulation and implementation of the subregional project in Maghreb countries: inception report, definition of protection, rehabilitation and management measures	PAP/RAC	30,000				22,000	
- Regional training on the methodologies, tools, procedures and technologies of erosion and desertification control and management (Lebanon, Syrian Arab Republic and Turkey)	PAP/RAC	7,000				7,000	
- Implementation of the LIFE Third Countries project on forest-fire management in coastal areas of the Eastern Adriatic	PAP/RAC			107,554 ***			54,233 ***

ACTIVITY	OFFICE	Proposed Budget (in US \$)					
		2002			2003		
		MTF	EU	EXT	MTF	EU	EXT
- Implementation of the Life Third Countries project on improving coastal land degradation monitoring in Lebanon and Syrian Arab Republic	PAP/RAC			***			***
- Implementation of a project aiming at improving coastal land degradation monitoring in Lebanon and Syria, relying on EU funding [Life Third Countries] (tentative)	ERS/RAC			180,000			180,000
BP/RAC Focal Points Meeting (jointly with PAP/RAC and ERS/RAC)	BP/RAC				20,000		
TOTAL ACTIVITIES		237,000	90,000	825,554	215,000	102,000	274,233

* Activity implementation subject to the continuation of MEDSTAT project

** Activity implementation subject to co-funding not yet available

*** Implementation of activity is subject to approval from external sources.

**III. PROPOSED PROGRAMME BUDGET FOR
THE 2002-2003 BIENNium**

SUMMARY OF BUDGETARY ALLOCATIONS

	Approved Budget (in US \$)		Proposed Budget (in US \$)	
	2000	2001	2002	2003
I. ADMINISTRATIVE AND OPERATING COSTS				
1. COORDINATING UNIT, Athens, Greece				
- Secretariat's Personnel and Operating Costs	905,500	921,000	614,838	628,532
- MEDPOL Personnel	428,000	435,000	356,474	364,957
- Operating Costs covered by the Greek Counterpart Contribution	400,000	400,000	400,000	400,000
2. MEDPOL COOPERATING AGENCIES	269,500	273,600	259,296	262,270
3. REGIONAL MARINE POLLUTION EMERGENCY RESPONSECENTRE FOR THE MEDITERRANEAN (REMPEC)	573,000	585,000	647,005	640,063
4. BLUE PLAN REGIONAL ACTIVITY CENTRE (BP/RAC)	480,000	490,500	501,000	507,000
5. PRIORITY ACTIONS PROGRAMME REGIONAL ACTIVITY CENTRE (PAP/RAC)	364,000	375,000	384,000	394,000
6. SPECIALLY PROTECTED AREAS REGIONAL ACTIVITY CENTRE (SPA/RAC)	291,000	295,500	312,500	314,500
7. ENVIRONMENT REMOTE SENSING REGIONAL ACTIVITY CENTRE (ERS/RAC)	0	0	0	0
8. CLEANER PRODUCTION REGIONAL ACTIVITY CENTRE (CP/RAC)	0	0	0	0
SUB-TOTAL	3,711,000	3,775,600	3,475,112	3,511,321
PROGRAMME SUPPORT COSTS*	430,430	438,828	399,765	404,472
TOTAL ADMINISTRATIVE AND OPERATING COSTS	4,141,430	4,214,428	3,874,877	3,915,792

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

	Approved Budget (in US \$)		Proposed Budget (in US \$)	
	2000	2001	2002	2003
II. ACTIVITIES				
TOTAL ACTIVITIES TO BE FUNDED				
1. PROGRAMME COORDINATION	468,000	414,000	623,732	594,323
2. POLLUTION PREVENTION AND CONTROL	933,000	776,000	1,015,000	906,000
3. PROTECTION OF BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY	273,000	253,000	353,000	305,000
4. SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF COASTAL ZONES	244,000	307,000	380,000	460,000
5. INTEGRATING ENVIRONMENT AND DEVELOPMENT	310,000	305,000	327,000	317,000
SUB-TOTAL	2,228,000	2,055,000	2,698,732	2,582,323
PROGRAMME SUPPORT COSTS (13%)	218,270	196,040	300,073	285,145
TOTAL ACTIVITIES FUNDED	2,446,270	2,251,040	2,998,805	2,867,468

	Approved Budget (in US \$)		Proposed Budget (in US \$)	
	2000	2001	2002	2003
A. ACTIVITIES TO BE FUNDED THROUGH THE MTF (excluding the EU voluntary contribution)				
1. PROGRAMME COORDINATION	385,000	360,000	560,000	515,000
2. POLLUTION PREVENTION AND CONTROL	847,000	730,000	983,000	844,000
3. PROTECTION OF BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY	123,000	143,000	198,000	185,000
4. SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF COASTAL ZONES	104,000	90,000	200,000	305,000
5. INTEGRATING ENVIRONMENT AND DEVELOPMENT	220,000	185,000	237,000	215,000
SUB-TOTAL	1,679,000	1,508,000	2,178,000	2,064,000
PROGRAMME SUPPORT COSTS (13%)	218,270	196,040	276,640	261,820
TOTAL ACTIVITIES FUNDED THROUGH THE MTF	1,897,270	1,704,040	2,454,640	2,325,820

	Approved Budget (in US \$)		Proposed Budget (in US \$)	
	2000	2001	2002	2003
B. ACTIVITIES TO BE FUNDED THROUGH THE EU VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTION				
1. PROGRAMME COORDINATION	83,000	54,000	63,732	79,323
2. POLLUTION PREVENTION AND CONTROL	86,000	46,000	32,000	62,000
3. PROTECTION OF BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY	150,000	110,000	155,000	120,000
4. SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF COASTAL ZONES	140,000	217,000	180,000	155,000
5. INTEGRATING ENVIRONMENT AND DEVELOPMENT	90,000	120,000	90,000	102,000
SUB-TOTAL	549,000	547,000	520,732	518,323
PROGRAMME SUPPORT COSTS (4.5%)	0	0	23,433	23,325
TOTAL ACTIVITIES TO BE FUNDED THROUGH THE EU VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTION	549,000	547,000	544,165	541,648

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

	Approved Budget (in US \$)		Proposed Budget (in US \$)	
	2000	2001	2002	2003
COORDINATING UNIT, Athens, Greece				
TOTAL ACTIVITIES	468,000	414,000	648,732	619,323
TOTAL ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS	1,733,500	1,756,000	1,371,311	1,393,488
TOTAL	2,201,500	2,170,000	2,020,043	2,012,811
MEDPOL				
TOTAL ACTIVITIES	699,000	630,000	730,000	765,000
TOTAL ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS MEDPOL				
COOPERATING AGENCIES	269,500	273,600	259,296	262,270
TOTAL	968,500	903,600	989,296	1,027,270
REGIONAL MARINE POLLUTION EMERGENCY RESPONSE CENTRE FOR THE MEDITERRANEAN (REMPEC)				
TOTAL ACTIVITIES	189,000	141,000	285,000	181,000
TOTAL ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS	573,000	585,000	647,005	640,063
TOTAL	762,000	726,000	932,005	821,063
BLUE PLAN REGIONAL ACTIVITY CENTRE (BP/RAC)				
TOTAL ACTIVITIES	225,000	230,000	250,000	255,000
TOTAL ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS	480,000	490,500	501,000	507,000
TOTAL	705,000	720,500	751,000	762,000
PRIORITY ACTIONS PROGRAMME REGIONAL ACTIVITY CENTRE (PAP/RAC)				
TOTAL ACTIVITIES	324,000	340,000	352,000	367,000
TOTAL ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS	364,000	375,000	384,000	394,000
TOTAL	688,000	715,000	736,000	761,000
SPECIALLY PROTECTED AREAS REGIONAL ACTIVITY CENTRE (SPA/RAC)				
TOTAL ACTIVITIES	273,000	253,000	373,000	335,000
TOTAL ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS	291,000	295,500	312,500	314,500
TOTAL	564,000	548,500	685,500	649,500
ENVIRONMENT REMOTE SENSING REGIONAL ACTIVITY CENTRE (ERS/RAC)				
TOTAL ACTIVITIES	50,000	47,000	60,000	60,000
TOTAL ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	50,000	47,000	60,000	60,000
CLEANER PRODUCTION REGIONAL ACTIVITY CENTRE (CP/RAC)				
TOTAL ACTIVITIES	0	0	0	0
TOTAL ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	0	0	0
PROGRAMME SUPPORT COSTS	648,700	634,868	699,838	689,616
GRAND TOTAL	6,587,700	6,465,468	6,873,682	6,783,260

SOURCES OF FINANCING:

	2002	2003
A. Income		
MTF Contributions	5,035,212	5,135,917
Greek Counterpart Contribution	400,000	400,000
UNEP Counterpart Contribution	50,000	50,000
Total Contributions	5,485,212	5,585,917
Unpaid Pledges for 2000/01 and prior years (average estimate)	1,200,000	
Bank Interest 2001-2002 (estimation)	300,000	
Total expected income	12,571,129	
Programme Support Costs	676,405	666,292
Total commitments	12,571,129	

	2002	2003
A. Income		
Voluntary Contribution of EU	544,165	541,648
B. Commitments		
Activities funded through the EU Voluntary Contribution	520,732	518,323
Programme Support Costs (4.5 %)	23,433	23,325
Total commitments	544,165	541,648

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR 2000-2001 (IN US DOLLARS):

Contracting Parties	%	Ordinary Contributions to MTF for 2001 (in US \$)	Ordinary Contributions to MTF for 2002* (in US \$)	Ordinary Contributions to MTF for 2003** (in US \$)
Albania	0.07	3,455	3,524	3,595
Algeria	1.05	51,834	52,870	53,928
Bosnia and Herzegovina	0.3	14,810	15,106	15,408
Croatia	0.97	47,883	48,841	49,818
Cyprus	0.14	6,911	7,050	7,191
EU	2.5	123,413	125,882	128,399
Egypt	0.49	24,189	24,673	25,167
France	37.97	1,874,382	1,911,869	1,950,107
Greece	2.81	138,714	141,489	144,319
Israel	1.47	72,566	74,017	75,497
Italy	31.37	1,548,574	1,579,545	1,611,136
Lebanon	0.07	3,455	3,524	3,595
Libya	1.97	97,249	99,194	101,178
Malta	0.07	3,455	3,524	3,595
Monaco	0.07	3,455	3,524	3,595
Morocco	0.28	13,823	14,099	14,381
Slovenia	0.67	33,074	33,736	34,411
Spain	14.99	739,978	754,778	769,873
Syria	0.28	13,823	14,099	14,381
Tunisia	0.21	10,367	10,574	10,785
Turkey	2.25	111,071	113,292	115,558
Sub-total	100	4,936,483	5,035,212	5,135,917
Host Country(Greece)		400,000	400,000	400,000
UNEP Environment Fund		50,000	50,000	50,000
TOTAL		5,386,483	5,485,212	5,585,917

* The 2002 Contributions represent a 2% increase over the 2001 Ordinary Contributions to the MTF.

** The 2003 Contributions represent a 2% increase over the 2002 Ordinary Contributions to the MTF.

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

Countries		2002 (,000 US\$)	2003 (,000 US \$)
Croatia	PAP/RAC	150	150
France	BP/RAC	440	440
Italy	ERS/RAC	300?	300?
Malta	REMPEC	80	80
Spain	CP/RAC	625*	
Tunisia	SPA/RAC	90	90
U.N. Agencies			
WHO	MED POL	100	100
WMO	MED POL	40	40
IAEA	MED POL	360	360
UNESCO/IOC	MED POL	80?	80?

All figures with ? are pending

*Tentative figures subject to the approval of the Spanish Government.

I. COORDINATION

I.A LEGAL FRAMEWORK

ACTIVITY	OFFICE	Proposed Budget (in US \$)							
		2002				2003			
		MTF	UNEP	EU	EXT	MTF	UNEP	EU	EXT
Legal assistance to the Secretariat	MEDU	15,000				15,000			
Assistance to countries to develop their national legislation and national enforcement control mechanisms for the implementation of the Convention and its Protocols	MEDU	20,000	10,000			20,000	10,000		
Training programme on environmental law	MEDU	20,000		15,000	20,000				
Assistance to countries to develop their reporting systems	MEDU	15,000	10,000			15,000	10,000		
SUB-TOTAL ACTIVITIES		70,000	20,000	15,000	20,000	50,000	20,000	0	0

I.B INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK (not applicable)

I.C MEDITERRANEAN COMMISSION ON SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

ACTIVITY	OFFICE	Proposed Budget (in US \$)							
		2002				2003			
		MTF	UNEP	EU	EXT	MTF	UNEP	EU	EXT
Support to countries and partners for the implementation and follow-up of MCSD recommendations	MEDU	10,000		8,732	20,000	20,000		29,323	20,000
Implementation and follow-up of MCSD recommendations (experts, working sessions)	MEDU	20,000		5,000	20,000	10,000			20,000
Preparatory activities for the elaboration of strategic orientations and a Mediterranean Sustainable Development Strategy	MEDU	30,000		10,000	50,000 *	10,000	10,000	20,000	50,000
SUB-TOTAL ACTIVITIES		60,000	0	23,732	90,000	40,000	10,000	49,323	90,000

*Funds already provided by the Government of Spain, for strategic orientations including the organization of a Workshop

I.D COOPERATION AND PARTNERSHIP (not applicable)

I.E NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS AND OTHER PARTNER ORGANIZATIONS

ACTIVITY	OFFICE	Proposed Budget (in US \$)					
		2002			2003		
		MTF	EU	EXT	MTF	EU	EXT
Support to non-governmental organizations and other major actors	MEDU	50,000	10,000	50,000	30,000	30,000	50,000
SUB-TOTAL ACTIVITIES		50,000	10,000	50,000	30,000	30,000	50,000

I.F MEETINGS AND CONFERENCES ORGANIZED WITHIN THE MAP FRAMEWORK

ACTIVITY	OFFICE	Proposed Budget (in US \$)					
		2002			2003		
		MTF	EU	EXT	MTF	EU	EXT
Meeting of the MAP National Focal Points to consider the progress of the Action Plan and the 2004-2005 programme budget, followed by the 13th Ordinary Meeting of the Contracting Parties to review and approve the 2004-2005 programme budget	MEDU				50,000 *		200,000
8 th Meeting of the Mediterranean Commission on Sustainable Development (MCSD)	MEDU	50,000 *		30,000			
9 th Meeting of the Mediterranean Commission on Sustainable Development (MCSD)	MEDU				40,000 *		40,000
Meetings of the Steering Committee of the Mediterranean Commission on Sustainable Development (one per year)	MEDU	20,000			20,000		
Meetings of the Bureau (twoper year) to review the progress of the Action Plan, advise the Secretariat on matters that have arisen since the meeting of Contracting Parties, and decide on programme/ budget adjustments	MEDU	40,000			20,000		
Meeting of the Regional Activity Centres' Directors and the Coordinating Unit for programming and coordination of MAP activities (one per year)	MEDU	5,000			5,000		
2nd Meeting of Mediterranean Government-designated experts on liability and compensation	MEDU				20,000		60,000
Presentation Conferences for CAMP projects (participation of RACs)	MEDU	10,000			10,000		
Provision for unforeseen costs related to the organization of meetings	MEDU	10,000			15,000		
Meeting of MAP Finance and Administration Officers for coordination of project formulation and monitoring, budget, travel, etc.	MEDU	10,000					
SUB-TOTAL ACTIVITIES		145,000	0	30,000	180,000	0	300,000

* Indicative figures; Pending contribution from host country

I.G FINANCIAL IMPLEMENTATION (not applicable)

I.H INFORMATION, PUBLIC AWARENESS AND PARTICIPATION

ACTIVITY	OFFICE	Proposed Budget (in US \$)							
		2002				2003			
		MTF	UNEP	EU	EXT	MTF	UNEP	EU	EXT
Preparation, editing, translation, printing and dissemination of brochures, including the upgrading of the MAP web page	MEDU	50,000				50,000			
Preparation, translation, printing and dissemination of the MAP magazine MEDWAVES (Arabic, English and French)	MEDU	40,000				40,000			
Support for the preparation of national reports and public awareness campaigns	MEDU	10,000	10,000			10,000	10,000		
Preparation of an information kit for the public and the press, including specific material for the World Summit on Sustainable Development	MEDU	40,000	10,000			20,000	10,000		
Preparation of regional guidelines for information, public awareness and participation	MEDU			15,000	10,000				
Workshop for communication professionals on coverage of environmental issues and review of regional guidelines	MEDU	20,000	10,000		30,000				
Workshop for specialized communication professionals on coverage of coastal zone management-related issues (jointly with PAP/RAC) - Subregional	MEDU					15,000			30,000
Workshop for specialized communication professionals on coverage of clean production related-issues (jointly with CP/RAC) - Subregional	MEDU					10,000			30,000
Publication and dissemination of MAP Technical Reports	MEDU	15,000				10,000			
Library services; assistance to countries and partners	MEDU	10,000				10,000			
SUB-TOTAL ACTIVITIES		185,000	30,000	15,000	40,000	165,000	20,000	0	60,000

ACTIVITY	OFFICE	Proposed Budget (in US \$)							
		2002				2003			
		MTF	UNEP	EU	EXT	MTF	UNEP	EU	EXT
TOTAL ACTIVITIES COORDINATION		510,000	50,000	63,732	230,000	465,000	50,000	79,323	500,000

II. COMPONENTS

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

ACTIVITY	OFFICE	Proposed Budget (in US \$)					
		2002			2003		
		MTF	EU	EXT	MTF	EU	EXT
A. LAND BASED POLLUTION							
Monitoring:							
Assistance to countries for the formulation and implementation of national monitoring programmes (trend, compliance and biological effects monitoring)	MEDPOL	130,000	20,000		120,000	30,000	
Development and management of MED POL database	MEDPOL	25,000			5,000		
Expert consultations for MED POL database management	MEDPOL	20,000			10,000		
Data quality assurance (chemical analyses)	MEDPOL	70,000			70,000		
Quality assurance (bio-monitoring)	MEDPOL	15,000		10,000g	15,000		10,000g
Training and fellowships	MEDPOL	40,000			30,000		
Meeting of Experts on the preparation of marine pollution indicators	MEDPOL			60,000g			
Implementation of the LBS Protocol/SAP:							
Preparation of national diagnostic analyses and national baseline budgets for SAP implementation	MEDPOL	60,000			50,000		
Assistance for the preparation of NAPs in relation to the GEF Project	MEDPOL	40,000		75,000b	30,000		110,000b
Preparation of pre-investment studies in relation to the GEF Project	MEDPOL			1,000,000b 1,000,000c 110,000e 200,000f	50,000		800,000b
Consultation meetings for pre-investment studies in relation to the GEF Project	MEDPOL	20,000		30,000b	20,000		40,000b
Assistance to countries for compliance and enforcement of legislation and systems of inspection (WHO)	MEDPOL	20,000			20,000		
Preparation of regional guidelines for industrial wastewater in relation to the GEF Project (WHO)	MEDPOL			13,000b			
Preparation of guidelines on pollution inspection systems in relation to the GEF Project (WHO)	MEDPOL			13,000b			
Government-designated Meeting of Experts to review regional guidelines in relation to the GEF Project (WHO)	MEDPOL				15,000		50,000b
Training course on sewage treatment plants operation and management in relation to the GEF Project (WHO)	MEDPOL	15,000		30,000 c			30,000 c
Preparation of regional guidelines for the application of BAT, BEP, for industries and national and regional training courses on cleaner production techniques (CP/RAC)	MEDPOL			80,000 c 40,000 d			10,000 c

ACTIVITY	OFFICE	Proposed Budget (in US \$)					
		2002			2003		
		MTF	EU	EXT	MTF	EU	EXT
Training courses on pollution inspection in relation to the GEF Project (WHO)	MEDPOL	20,000		30,000 c 10,000 a			60,000 c
Meeting of Government-designated experts to review regional plans in relation to the GEF Project	MEDPOL				20,000		40,000b
Assessment of health-related aspects of the pollution of the Mediterranean sea (WHO)	MEDPOL			10,000 a			10,000 a
Updating of the list of municipal waste water treatment plants and preparation of assessment of wastewater reuse practices including preparation of guidelines (WHO)	MEDPOL	10,000			20,000		
Preparation of action plan for coastal litter management	MEDPOL	10,000					
Assistance to countries for the preparation of PRTR	MEDPOL	10,000			10,000		
Meeting of Experts on brine discharges	MEDPOL	20,000		40,000g			
Reporting costs in relation to the GEF Project	MEDPOL			30,000b	10,000		30,000b
Translation of documents in relation to the GEF Project	MEDPOL			40,000b	10,000		20,000b
Staff travel in relation to the GEF Project	MEDPOL			40,000b	10,000		30,000b
Economic Instruments for the Implementation of the SAP MED project (support to the national authorities for the implementation of economic instruments in ICAM and mitigation of pollution from land based activities)	PAP/RAC			139,000b			99,000b
Dumping and Hazardous Wastes Protocols:							
Assessment of 1995-2001 dumping activities	MEDPOL	10,000					
Preparation of guidelines for dumping of inert geological materials and finalization of guidelines on dumping of platforms	MEDPOL	15,000					
Preparation of assessment of management of hazardous wastes in the Mediterranean region	MEDPOL	10,000					
Research/emerging issues:							
Research on emerging issues	MEDPOL	30,000			25,000		
Assessment of environmental effects and implications of mariculture activities in the Mediterranean	MEDPOL	10,000					
Policy/Coordination:							
Meeting of MED POL National Coordinators	MEDPOL				40,000		30,000g
Review meeting on the implementation of monitoring programmes	MEDPOL				40,000		30,000g
Meeting of Government-designated Experts to finalize interim quality criteria for bathing waters (WHO)	MEDPOL	20,000		20,000 a			
National meetings to review/present NAPs in relation to the GEF Project	MEDPOL	20,000		80,000b	40,000		200,000b
Consultation meeting of the Informal Network on Compliance and Inspection	MEDPOL				20,000	20,000	30,000g

ACTIVITY	OFFICE	Proposed Budget (in US \$)					
		2002			2003		
		MTF	EU	EXT	MTF	EU	EXT
Meeting of Government-designated Experts for the integration and best use of the GEF activities in the SAP implementation	MEDPOL	70,000					
Donors meeting in relation to the GEF Project	MEDPOL				35,000		
B. SEA BASED POLLUTION Pollution Control : Assistance from REMPEC or through REMPEC consultants to the Mediterranean Coastal States in developing: a) bilateral and multilateral operational agreements and designing of pilot projects for external financing; b) their national capacities in the fields of preparedness for and response to accidental marine pollution; c) port emergency response systems and designing pilot projects for external financing to enhance the preparedness and response systems of Mediterranean ports	REMPEC	25,000			25,000		
Ongoing development and updating of the Regional Information System (RIS), TROCS, Mediterranean Information Decision Support Integrated System (MIDSIS), databanks, library, website and information exchange network.	REMPEC	8,000	12,000		8,000	12,000	
Assistance to countries in case of emergency, maintenance and mobilization of the Mediterranean Assistance Unit (MAU).	REMPEC	4,000			4,000		
Development of and support to subregional operational systems from combating major marine pollution accidents: Eastern Mediterranean, Western Mediterranean, Adriatic.	REMPEC	10,000			10,000		
Specialized regional training courses on preparedness and response to marine pollution by oil and hazardous substances (two per biennium).	REMPEC	70,000			70,000		
Assistance to countries, which so request, for the preparation and organization of national seminars/workshops/training courses.	REMPEC	10,000					
Preparation of a model training programme on prevention, preparedness and response in ports and its testing.	REMPEC				12,000		
Sixth Meeting of REMPEC Focal Points (in 2002).	REMPEC	66,000					
Subregional and national seminars on preparedness for and response to accidental marine pollution in the Mediterranean Arabic speaking countries	REMPEC			(i)			(i)

ACTIVITY	OFFICE	Proposed Budget (in US \$)					
		2002			2003		
		MTF	EU	EXT	MTF	EU	EXT
LIFE Project "Risk Assessment of the ports of Mersin and Iskenderun, Turkey, with associated capacity -building for preparedness and response to marine pollution.	REMPEC			(ii)			(ii)
Three-year LIFE project to develop the national system for preparedness for and response to accidental pollution in the Syrian Arab Republic (one more year).	REMPEC			166,000			
Pollution prevention: Assessment of the maritime traffic in the Mediterranean and related risks (in collaboration with Blue Plan and oil/chemical industry).	REMPEC	20,000					
Workshop on the implementation of both MARPOL 73/78 and the regional strategy on the prevention of pollution from ships in the Mediterranean. (New Emergency Protocol)	REMPEC	60,000		(iii)			
Two-year MEDA project on port reception facilities for collection ship generated garbage, bilge waters and oily wastes	REMPEC			400,000			240,000
C. REMOTE SENSING: Preparation of guidelines on EO based on monitoring methods relevant to the LBS Protocol	ERS/RAC			8,000			8,000
Formulation and preparation with Mediterranean countries of project proposals on seawater quality and oil-spill monitoring, relying on remote sensing, modelling and GIS techniques, applying for external funds	ERS/RAC			10,000			10,000
Carrying out of pilot projects on the application of space technologies for the monitoring of water quality and oil spills, in cooperation with MEDPOL and REMPEC	ERS/RAC			30,000			30,000
TOTAL ACTIVITIES		983,000	32,000	3,714,000	844,000	62,000	1,917,000

Notes: a = WHO; b = GEF; c = FFEM; d = CP/RAC; e = METAP; f = UNIDO-ICS; g = expected from countries.

- (i) IMO/TCD has made an oral commitment to support this component financially. The amount estimated is between US \$120,000 and 150,000 for the biennium, but it has yet to be confirmed officially pending approval of the "Integrated Technical Cooperation Programme" for 2002-2003, which should be by the end of June 2001;
- (ii) A project for the total amount of approximately US \$500,000 commenced in September 2000 with the money transferred to REMPEC on a case-by-case basis for activities carried out under the project.
- (iii) IMO has declared orally its willingness to contribute financially to support this component. The amount will be defined at a later stage.

II.B BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY AND SPECIALLY-PROTECTED AREAS (to cover SPA/RAC)

ACTIVITY	OFFICE	Proposed Budget (in US \$)					
		2002			2003		
		MTF	EU	EXT	MTF	EU	EXT
<u>Data collection and periodic assessment of the situation</u> Collection of data and assistance to countries for the preparation of inventories of species and sites	SPA/RAC		50,000			25,000	
Mediterranean Initiative for Taxonomy	SPA/RAC	15,000			15,000		
Development of a Mediterranean clearing-house mechanism on biological diversity	SPA/RAC	15,000			15,000		
<u>Legal measures</u> Assistance to countries in setting up and enforcing their national legislation related to sites and species conservation	SPA/RAC	10,000					
Guidelines for the amendment of Annexes 2 and 3 to the SPA Protocol	SPA/RAC	5,000			10,000		
<u>Planning and management</u> Implementation of Action Plans for threatened species (monk seal, marine turtles, cetaceans and marine vegetation) adopted within MAP	SPA/RAC		50,000			50,000	
Establishment of strategies and plans in the field of biodiversity conservation	SPA/RAC	3,000	25,000	326,000 *		5,000	83,000 *
Elaboration of an Action Plan for the conservation of bird species listed in Annex 2 to the SPA Protocol	SPA/RAC	10,000		10,000 **	20,000		
Elaboration of Action Plans for the conservation of cartilaginous fish species in the Mediterranean Sea	SPA/RAC	40,000		**			
Elaboration of an Action Plan for the control of the introduction of marine species and invasive species	SPA/RAC	40,000					
2nd Mediterranean Symposium on Marine Vegetation	SPA/RAC				20,000		
Assistance to countries for the establishment and management of SPAs	SPA/RAC		30,000	600,000 ***		30,000	600,000 ***
<u>Public Information</u> Elaboration and dissemination of data and information relevant to biodiversity conservation and sustainable use	SPA/RAC	20,000			20,000		
Assistance to the National Focal Points for SPA for information action on the SPA Protocol and the Action Plans	SPA/RAC	15,000			10,000		
<u>Exchange of experience and strengthening of national capabilities</u> Training sessions on the scientific and technical aspects of the conservation of the common natural heritage	SPA/RAC	25,000			25,000	10,000	
<u>Meeting of the SPA National Focal Points</u>	SPA/RAC				50,000		
TOTAL ACTIVITIES		198,000	155,000	936,000	185,000	120,000	683,000

* GEF Project: "Preparation of a Strategic Action Plan for the conservation of biological diversity in the Mediterranean Region"

** External funds to be identified

*** SMAP, to be confirmed.

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

ACTIVITY	OFFICE	Proposed Budget (in US \$)					
		2002			2003		
		MTF	EU	EXT	MTF	EU	EXT
CAMPS: Contribution to CAMPs, concerning systemic and prospective sustainability analyses and related information systems	BP/RAC		30,000			30,000	
Co-ordinating role; implementation of ICAM activities in Algeria and Lebanon; natural resources management (water resources, soil erosion and desertification, aquaculture management); participatory programmes; data management; capacity-building; environmental assessment; sustainable urban management; carrying-capacity assessment for tourism; preparation of ICAM programmes and plans; integration of activities; preparation of final integrated reports; preparation of viable projects as a follow-up to CAMP activities; preliminary activities for CAMP projects in Morocco and Slovenia	PAP/RAC	20,000	110,000		20,000	110,000	
Development of operational sensitivity maps in the Mediterranean (within the framework of CAMP's activities).	REMPEC				40,000		
Assistance for the implementation of CAMPs	SPA/RAC	20,000			30,000		
Provision of EO-based information to analyse urban development and RS metadata to the project information centre within the framework of the CAMP for Lebanon	ERS/RAC	10,000		10,000	10,000		
Definition and provision of EO-based information to Algeria, Morocco, and Slovenia CAMPs	ERS/RAC	8,000			8,000		
Effects of climate change in the Mediterranean (in the framework of CAMPs)	MEDU	25,000			25,000		
ICAM Further development of ICAM and ICARM (Integrated Coastal Area and River Basin Management) methodologies and assistance to countries in their application; application of tools and instruments for ICAM (SEA, CCA for tourism, rapid coastal assessments), coastal information systems, land and sea-use planning systems	PAP/RAC	25,000			20,000		
Update of Guidelines for Integrated Coastal Area and Marine Management in the Mediterranean	PAP/RAC	20,000					
Assistance to countries in preparing their strategies on integrated coastal area management (policy tools, assessment of coastal environment and development processes, institutional arrangements, legislation for ICAM, economic instruments for coastal management, plans and programmes, strategy proposals, action plans; improvement of institutional structure for ICAM)	PAP/RAC	10,000			10,000		

ACTIVITY	OFFICE	Proposed Budget (in US \$)					
		2002			2003		
		MTF	EU	EXT	MTF	EU	EXT
Assistance to three Mediterranean countries (Algeria, Lebanon and Malta) in preparing their national reports on coastal management	PAP/RAC	15,000			10,000		
Preparation of guidelines for developing national legislation for coastal management	PAP/RAC				30,000		
Assistance to countries in developing their national legislation for integrated coastal management	PAP/RAC	7,000		100,000	7,000		100,000
Analysis of the problems of coastal erosion in Mediterranean countries: causes, effects, actors, possible remedies and solutions, programme of action	PAP/RAC	15,000					
Regional workshop to discuss and adopt the programme of action to fight coastal erosion in the Mediterranean coastal areas	PAP/RAC				30,000		
Development and implementation of the internet-based open training course on ICAM (MEDOpen): approach, methodology, training documents, case studies, selection of candidates, help desk, discussion groups, the first training course, examinations	PAP/RAC		25,000		20,000		
Development of the regional "clearing house" for documentation, information dissemination and awareness on coastal area management initiatives in the Mediterranean countries	PAP/RAC	10,000			10,000		
Implementation of the MEDA SMAP "MedProCoast" project	PAP/RAC			736,000 *			736,000 *
National Focal Points Meeting of PAP/RAC (jointly with ERS/RAC and BP/RAC)	PAP/RAC				20,000		
Establishment of a regional network of specialized centres/organizations dealing with remote sensing (relying on the MERSI-WEB Concept), using the Internet and a distributed architecture, also making use of high-speed satellite communication means, including teleconferences	ERS/RAC		15,000	30,000		15,000	30,000
Promotion of awareness-raising through the implementation of national forums in Tunisia and/or the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	ERS/RAC	5,000		5,000	5,000		5,000
Definition and implementation of a training module on EO and demonstration of a high-speed satellite Internet service in connection with the MEDOpen Project	ERS/RAC			30,000			30,000
Training courses, training on-the-job and capacity-building on the topics of space techniques applied to sustainable development of coastal zones	ERS/RAC	10,000		10,000	10,000		10,000
Preparation of guidelines on the use of EO for ICAM coastal erosion	ERS/RAC			10,000			10,000
Preparation of guidelines on how to extend to other Mediterranean countries the results achieved through projects carried out at national/local level	ERS/RAC			7,000			7,000

ACTIVITY	OFFICE	Proposed Budget (in US \$)					
		2002			2003		
		MTF	EU	EXT	MTF	EU	EXT
Assistance to Mediterranean countries in preparing project proposals for seeking external funds, relating to coastal areas relying on remote sensing, modelling and GIS techniques	ERS/RAC			10,000			10,000
Implementation of the MEDA SMAP "MedProCoast" project (tentative)	ERS/RAC			270,000			270,000
National Focal Points Meeting of ERS/RAC (jointly with PAP/RAC and BP/RAC)	ERS/RAC						20,000
TOTAL ACTIVITIES		200,000	180,000	1,218,000	305,000	155,000	1,228,000

* Implementation of activity is subject to approval from external sources.

II.D INTEGRATING ENVIRONMENT AND DEVELOPMENT (to cover all MAP structure)

ACTIVITY	OFFICE	Proposed Budget (in US \$)					
		2002			2003		
		MTF	EU	EXT	MTF	EU	EXT
Observation and prospective of the environment and development:							
- Strengthening of environmental statistics more particularly in the Medstat project	BP/RAC	10,000		400,000			*
- Country Inventory (including the analysis of characteristics and suitability) of remotely sensed information for calculation of selected environmental indicators for sustainable development (including land degradation) at national and regional level (2 countries for each year)	ERS/RAC	12,000			12,000		
- Support to follow -up on free-trade and the Environment	BP/RAC	10,000		**	10,000		**
- Preparation of the environment/ development report with follow -up on indicators with the countries	BP/RAC	65,000	40,000	**	110,000		**
Tourism and sustainable development (notably in relation with MCSD)							
- Support and follow -up of the MCSD proposals	BP/RAC	30,000		**	35,000		**
- Technical assistance to and training of national and local authorities in implementation of the carrying-capacity assessment of tourism	PAP/RAC	10,000			5,000		
- Translation of the Guidelines for carrying-capacity of tourism in Arabic	PAP/RAC				5,000		
Urban management and sustainable development (notably in relation to MCSD)							
- Implementation of the recommendations of the MCSD Working Group on Urban Management and Sustainable Development: development of urban management tools, integration of coastal management and urban management, regional exchange of experience	PAP/RAC	25,000			18,000		
- Cities and urban environment problems: (i) Pursue and improve work on urbanization and cities as follow-up to the MCSD proposals	BP/RAC		10,000	**		10,000	**
(ii) urban waste: data collection and strategic analysis	BP/RAC		20,000	20,000		20,000	20,000
Natural resources, rural development and agriculture							
- Water demands: follow-up to MCSD recommendations; regional workshop	BP/RAC	15,000		98,000			

ACTIVITY	OFFICE	Proposed Budget (in US \$)					
		2002			2003		
		MTF	EU	EXT	MTF	EU	EXT
- Water resources management: development of guidelines for sustainable urban water resources management	PAP/RAC	23,000					
- Regional training course on application of guidelines for sustainable urban water resources management	PAP/RAC					23,000	
- Sustainable rural development: data collection and analysis(and support to the MCSD if issues related)	BP/RAC		20,000	20,000		20,000	20,000
- Soil erosion and desertification control and management: preliminary activities, formulation and implementation of the subregional project in Maghreb countries: inception report, definition of protection, rehabilitation and management measures	PAP/RAC	30,000				22,000	
- Regional training on the methodologies, tools, procedures and technologies of erosion and desertification control and management (Lebanon, Syrian Arab Republic and Turkey)	PAP/RAC	7,000				7,000	
- Implementation of the LIFE Third Countries project on forest-fire management in coastal areas of the Eastern Adriatic	PAP/RAC			107,554 ***			54,233 ***
- Implementation of the Life Third Countries project on improving coastal land degradation monitoring in Lebanon and Syrian Arab Republic	PAP/RAC			***			***
- Implementation of a project aiming at improving coastal land degradation monitoring in Lebanon and Syria, relying on EU funding [Life Third Countries] (tentative)	ERS/RAC			180,000			180,000
BP/RAC Focal Points Meeting (jointly with PAP/RAC and ERS/RAC)	BP/RAC				20,000		
TOTAL ACTIVITIES		237,000	90,000	825,554	215,000	102,000	274,233

* Activity implementation subject to the continuation of MEDSTAT project

** Activity implementation subject to co-funding not yet available

*** Implementation of activity is subject to approval from external sources.

III. ADMINISTRATIVE AND OPERATING COSTS

1. COORDINATING UNIT, Athens, Greece

	Approved Budget			Proposed Budget			
	2001			2002		2003	
		MTF	GREEK CP	MTF	GREEK CP	MTF	GREEK CP
Professional Staff	m/m						
Coordinator - D.2	12	133,000		135,137		135,137	
Deputy Coordinator - D.1	12	127,000		125,262		125,262	
Programme Officer - P.4	12	121,000		96,150		98,327	
Admin/Fund Management Officer - P.4	12	*		*		*	
MEDPOL Coordinator - P.5	12	126,000		112,709		114,945	
MEDPOL Programme Officer – P.4	12	121,000		94,003		96,150	
MEDPOL Programme Officer – P.3/P.4	12	98,000		85,820		87,864	
Information Officer - P.3	12	98,000		87,885		89,805	
Total Professional Staff		824,000	0	736,966	0	747,490	0
Administrative Support (b)							
Meeting Services Assistant - G.7	12	37,500			34,020		34,020
Administrative Assistant - G.7	12	*		*		*	
Senior Secretary - G.5/G.6	12	31,500			23,606		24,440
Administrative Clerk - G.5	12	*		*		*	
Computer Operations Assistant - G.6	12	*		*		*	
Budget Assistant - G.6	12	*		*		*	
Administrative Assistant - G.6	12	*		*		*	
Library Assistant - G.6	12	31,500			28,613		29,446
Secretary - G.4/G.5	12	30,000			25,246		25,246
Secretary - G.4/G.5	12	30,000			22,600		23,205
Secretary (MEDPOL) - G.4/G.5	12	30,000		24,690		25,432	
Secretary (MEDPOL) - G.4	12	30,000		19,953		20,614	
Secretary (MEDPOL) - G.4	12	30,000		19,298		19,953	
Administrative Clerk - G.4	12	*		*		*	
Administrative Clerk - G.4	12	*		*		*	
Information and Documentation Assistant – G.4/G.5	12	26,000			21,278		21,939
Driver/Clerk - G.2/G.3	12	*		*		*	
Temporary Assistance		5,000		7,000		8,000	
Training of MEDU Staff		10,000		10,000		10,000	
Overtime		15,000		15,000		15,000	
Hospitality		12,000		10,000		12,000**	
Total Administrative support		318,500	0	105,942	155,363	110,999	158,297
Travel on Official Business		122,500		128,404		135,000	
Office Costs							
Rental			141,000		141,000		141,000
Other Office costs (including sundry)		91,000	259,000		103,637		100,703
Total Office costs		91,000	400,000	0	244,637	0	241,703
TOTAL PERSONNEL AND OPERATIONS COSTS		1,356,000	400,000	971,312	400,000	993,488	400,000

* Paid under Programme Support Costs

** Contracting Parties Meeting

2. MED POL COOPERATING AGENCIES

		Approved Budget (in US\$)	Proposed Budget (in US\$)	
		2001	2002	2003
		MTF	MTF	MTF
Professional Staff				
WHO Programme Officer/Senior Scientist, MAP Coordinating Unit (Athens) P.5	12	120,000	117,178	119,410
IAEA DQA Consultant (Monaco)	4	20,000	19,000	19,000
Total Professional Staff		140,000	136,178	138,410
Administrative Support				
WHO Secretary MAP Coordinating Unit (Athens) G.5	12	31,500	25,432	26,173
IAEA Laboratory Assistant MEL (Monaco) G.6	12	56,100	51,687	51,687
WMO Temporary Assistance - WMO/HQ (Geneva)		5,000	5,000	5,000
IOC Temporary Assistance - IOC/HQ (Paris)		5,000	5,000	5,000
Total Administrative Support		97,600	87,118	87,859
Travel on Official Business				
WHO (Athens)		15,000	15,000	15,000
WMO (Geneva)		3,000	3,000	3,000
IAEA (Monaco)		15,000 *	15,000 *	15,000 *
IOC of UNESCO (Paris)		3,000	3,000	3,000
Total Travel		36,000	36,000	36,000
Office costs		**	**	**
TOTAL PERSONNEL AND OPERATING COSTS		273,600	259,296	262,270

* Includes field missions for the Data Quality Assurance Programme

** Office costs incurred by WHO staff stationed in the Coordinating Unit in Athens are covered by the 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.

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

		Approved Budget (in US\$)	Proposed Budget (in US\$)	
		2001	2002	2003
		MTF	MTF	MTF
Professional Staff				
Director - D.1	m/m	131,500	122,791	125,262
Programme Officer - P.5	12	120,500	117,178	119,410
Programme Officer - P.4	12	110,000	100,509	102,685
Programme Officer - P.2/P.3 (i)	12	-	86,657	70,581
Temporary:				
Junior Professional (VCI) - P.2 (ii)		-	-	-
Junior Professional - P.2 (iii)		-	-	-
Total Professional Staff		362,000	427,136	417,938
Administrative Support				
Administrative Assistant - G.7 (iv)	12	12,500	10,032	10,273
Information Assistant - G.6	12	22,500	21,139	21,582
Senior Secretary/Assistant Head of Office- G.6	12	21,500	19,816	20,256
Clerk/Secretary - G.4	12	18,500	17,210	17,588
Clerk/Secretary - G.4	12	18,500	15,709	16,086
Maintenance/Officer Assistant - G.3	12	17,500	17,962	18,339
Total Administrative Support		111,000	101,869	104,125
Travel on Official Business		38,000	44,000	44,000
Office costs		74,000	74,000	74,000
TOTAL PERSONNEL AND OPERATING COSTS		585,000	647,005	640,063

- (i) New position required to comply with the new responsibilities of REMPEC within the field of prevention of pollution from ships.
- (ii) Position financed by the French Oil Industry.
- (iii) Position financed by the Italian Oil Industry for the Biennium 2002-2003
- (iv) Position partly financed by IMO by an additional contribution of US\$ 13,000 in 2002 and 2003

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

		Approved Budget (in US\$)	Proposed Budget (in US\$)	
		2001	2002	2003
		MTF	MTF	MTF
Professional Staff	mm			
President	12			
Director (a)	12	-		
Scientific Director (a)	12	-		
Environmental Economist	12	100,000	102,000	104,000
Territorial Analysis and Prospective Expert	12	83,500	84,000	85,000
Computer and Data Base Expert (b)	12	55,000	55,000	56,000
Environment Expert (c)	12	-	-	-
Institutional Studies and Environment Expert (d)	12	-	5,000	5,000
GIS, Database and Computer Expert (c)	12	-	-	-
Environment Expert (a)	12	-	-	-
Admin/Finance Officer	12	57,000	58,000	60,000
Senior Statistician, Project Manager (c)	12			
Total Professional Staff		295,500	304,000	310,000
Administrative Support				
Data Collection Assistant/Senior Secretary	12	51,000	51,000	51,000
Bilingual Secretary	12	51,000	51,000	51,000
Secretary (e)	12	-	-	-
Documentation Assistant (e)	12	-	-	-
Project Secretary (c)		-	-	-
Temporary Assistance (b)		15,000	16,000	16,000
Total Administrative Support		117,000	118,000	118,000
Travel on Official Business		33,000	34,000	34,000
Office and Operating costs		45,000	45,000	45,000
TOTAL PERSONNEL AND OPERATING COSTS		490,500	501,000	507,000

- (a) Seconded by the French Government.
 (b) Supplemented by other projects and funds.
 (c) Covered by other projects for 2002 and 2003.
 (d) Covered by other projects, and US\$5,000 from MTF for MAP activities.
 (e) Paid under the operating budget of the French Government and from external sources.

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

		Approved Budget (in US\$)	Proposed Budget (in US\$)	
		2001	2002	2003
		MTF	MTF	MTF
Professional Staff				
Director	12	51,000	53,000	55,000
Deputy Director	12	38,000	39,000	41,000
Total Professional Staff		89,000	92,000	96,000
Administrative Support				
Senior Assistant to Projects/Translator	12	27,000	28,000	29,000
Assistant to Projects/Translator	12	26,000	27,000	28,000
Assistant to Projects/Translator	12	26,000	27,000	28,000
Assistant to Projects/Translator	12	26,000	27,000	28,000
Administrative Assistant	12	26,000	27,000	28,000
Financial Assistant	12	26,000	27,000	28,000
Temporary Assistance		14,000	15,000	15,000
Total Administrative Support		171,000	178,000	184,000
Travel on Official Business		31,000	33,000	33,000
Office costs		84,000	81,000	81,000
TOTAL PERSONNEL AND OPERATING COSTS		375,000	384,000	394,000

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

		Approved Budget (in US\$)	Proposed Budget (in US\$)	
		2001	2002	2003
		MTF	MTF	MTF
Professional Staff				
Director	12	34,500 *	34,500 *	34,500 *
Expert	12	17,500 *	17,500 *	17,500 *
Expert	12	65,000	65,000	65,000
Data Researcher	12	46,000	46,000	46,000
Total Professional Staff		163,000	163,000	163,000
Administrative Support				
Administrative Assistant	12	14,500	14,500	14,500
Bilingual Secretary	12	12,500	12,500	12,500
Bilingual Secretary	12	12,500	12,500	12,500
Driver	12	7,000	7,000	7,000
Finance Officer	12	2,000 *	2,000 *	2,000 *
Cleaner	12	**	**	**
Caretaker	12	**	**	**
Temporary Assistance		5,000	20,000	20,000
Total Administrative Support		53,500	68,500	68,500
Travel on Official Business		25,000	27,000	29,000
Office costs		54,000	54,000	54,000
TOTAL PERSONNEL AND OPERATING COSTS		295,500	312,500	314,500

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

** Paid by the Host Country.

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

	Proposed Budget (in US\$)	
	2002	2003
TOTAL PERSONNEL AND OPERATING COSTS	*	*

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

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

	Proposed Budget (in US\$)	
	2002	2003
TOTAL PERSONNEL AND OPERATING COSTS	*	*

* Personnel and Operating Costs are fully funded by the Spanish Government.

ANNEX I

STATUS OF SIGNATURES AND RATIFICATIONS OF THE BARCELONA CONVENTION FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE MEDITERRANEAN SEA AGAINST POLLUTION AND ITS PROTOCOLS

Status as at 10 July 2001

	Barcelona Convention ¹			Dumping Protocol ²			Emergency Protocol ³	
Contracting Party	Signature	Ratification	Acceptance of Amendments	Signature	Ratification	Acceptance of Amendments	Signature	Ratification
Albania	-	30.5.90/AC		-	30.5.90/AC		-	30.5.90/AC
Algeria	-	16.2.81/AC		-	16.3.81/AC		-	16.3.81/AC
Bosnia & Herzegovina	-	1.3.92/SUC		-	1.3.92/SUC		-	1.3.92/SUC
Croatia	-	8.10.91/SUC	3.5.99	-	8.10.91/SUC	3.5.99	-	8.10.91/SUC
Cyprus	16.2.76	19.11.79		16.2.76	19.11.79		16.2.76	19.11.79
European Community	13.9.76	16.3.78/AP	12.11.99	13.9.76	16.3.78/AP	12.11.99	13.9.76	12.8.81/AP
Egypt	16.2.76	24.8.78/AP	11.2.00	16.2.76	24.8.78/AP	11.2.00	16.2.76	24.8.78/AC
France	16.2.76	11.3.78/AP	16.4.01	16.2.76	11.3.78/AP	16.4.01	16.2.76	11.3.78/AP
Greece	16.2.76	3.1.79		11.2.77	3.1.79		16.2.76	3.1.79
Israel	16.2.76	3.3.78		16.2.76	1.3.84		16.2.76	3.3.78
Italy	16.2.76	3.2.79	7.9.99	16.2.76	3.2.79	7.9.99	16.2.76	3.2.79
Lebanon	16.2.76	8.11.77/AC		16.2.76	8.11.77/AC		16.2.76	8.11.77/AC
Libya	31.1.77	31.1.79		31.1.77	31.1.79		31.1.77	31.1.79
Malta	16.2.76	30.12.77	28.10.99	16.2.76	30.12.77	28.10.99	16.2.76	30.12.77
Monaco	16.2.76	20.9.77	11.4.97	16.2.76	20.9.77	11.4.97	16.2.76	20.9.77
Morocco	16.2.76	15.1.80		16.2.76	15.1.80	5.12.97	16.2.76	15.1.80
Slovenia	-	15.3.94/AC		-	15.3.94/AC		-	15.3.94/AC
Spain	16.2.76	17.12.76	17.2.99	16.2.76	17.12.76	17.2.99	16.2.76	17.12.76
Syria	-	26.12.78/AC		-	26.12.78/AC		-	26.12.78/AC
Tunisia	25.5.76	30.7.77	1.6.98	25.5.76	30.7.77	1.6.98	25.5.76	30.7.77
Turkey	16.2.76	6.4.81		16.2.76	6.4.81		16.2.76	6.4.81

Accession: AC

Approval: AP

Succession: SUC

	Land-Based Sources Protocol ^{4L}			Specially Protected Areas Protocol ^{5L}		SPA & Biodiversity Protocol ^{6L}		Offshore Protocol ^{7L}		Hazardous Wastes Protocol ^{8L}	
Contracting Parties	Signature	Ratification	Acceptance of Amendments	Signature	Ratification	Signature	Ratification	Signature	Ratification	Signature	Ratification
Albania	-	30.5.90/AC		-	30.5.90/AC	10.6.95	-	-	-	-	-
Algeria	-	2.5.83/AC		-	16.5.85/AC	10.6.95	-	-	-	01.10.96	-
Bosnia & Herzegovina	-	22.10.94/SUC		-	22.10.94/SUC	-	-	-	-	-	-
Croatia	-	12.6.92/SUC		-	12.6.92/SUC	10.6.95	-	14.10.94	-	-	-
Cyprus	17.5.80	28.6.88		-	28.6.88/AC	10.6.95	-	14.10.94	-	-	-
European Community	17.5.80	7.10.83/AP	12.11.99	30.3.83	30.6.84/AP	10.6.95	12.11.99	-	-	-	-
Egypt	-	18.5.83/AC		16.2.83	8.7.83	10.6.95	11.2.00	-	-	01.10.96	-
France	17.5.80	13.7.82/AP	16.4.01	3.4.82	2.9.86/AP	10.6.95	16.4.01	-	-	-	-
Greece	17.5.80	26.1.87		3.4.82	26.1.87	10.6.95	-	14.10.94	-	01.10.96	-
Israel	17.5.80	21.2.91		3.4.82	28.10.87	10.6.95	-	14.10.94	-	-	-
Italy	17.5.80	4.7.85	7.9.99	3.4.82	4.7.85	10.6.95	7.9.99	14.10.94	-	01.10.96	-
Lebanon	17.5.80	27.12.94		-	27.12.94/AC	-	-	-	-	-	-
Libya	17.5.80	6.6.89/AP		-	6.6.89/AC	10.6.95	-	-	-	01.10.96	-
Malta	17.5.80	2.3.89	28.10.99	3.4.82	11.1.88	10.6.95	28.10.99	14.10.94	-	01.10.96	28.10.99
Monaco	17.5.80	12.1.83	26.11.96	3.4.82	29.5.89	10.6.95	3.6.97	14.10.94	-	01.10.96	-
Morocco	17.5.80	9.2.87	2.10.96	2.4.83	22.6.90	10.6.95	-	-	1.7.99	20.3.97	1.7.99
Slovenia	-	16.9.93/AC		-	16.9.93/AC	-	-	10.10.95	-	-	-
Spain	17.5.80	6.6.84	17.2.99	3.4.82	22.12.87	10.6.95	23.12.98	14.10.94	-	01.10.96	-
Syria	-	1.12.93/AC		-	11.9.92/AC	-	-	20.09.95	-	-	-
Tunisia	17.5.80	29.10.81	1.6.98	3.4.82	26.5.83	10.6.95	1.6.98	14.10.94	1.6.98	01.10.96	1.6.98
Turkey	-	21.2.83/AC		-	6.11.86/AC	10.6.95	-	-	-	01.10.96	-

- 1/ Convention for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea against Pollution
 Adopted (Barcelona): 16 February 1976
 Entry into force*: 12 February 1978

- 2/ The Protocol for the Prevention of Pollution of the Mediterranean Sea by Dumping from Ships and Aircraft (Dumping Protocol)
 Adopted (Barcelona): 16 February 1976
 Entry into force*: 12 February 1978

- 3/ The Protocol concerning Co-operation in Combating Pollution of the Mediterranean Sea by Oil and other Harmful Substances in cases of Emergency (Emergency Protocol)
 Adopted (Barcelona): 16 February 1976
 Entry into force: 12 February 1978

- 4/ The Protocol for the protection of the Mediterranean Sea against Pollution from Land-based Sources (LBS Protocol)
 Adopted (Athens): 17 May 1980
 Entry into force*: 17 June 1983

- 5/ The Protocol concerning Mediterranean Specially Protected Areas (SPA Protocol)
 Adopted (Geneva): 3 April 1982
 Entry into force : 23 March 1986

- 6/ The Protocol concerning Specially Protected Areas and Biological Diversity in the Mediterranean (SPA & Biodiversity Protocol)
 Adopted (Barcelona): 10 June 1995
 Entry into force: 12 December 1999

- 7/ Protocol for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea against Pollution resulting from Exploration and Exploitation (Offshore Protocol)
 of the Continental Shelf and the Seabed and its Subsoil
 Adopted (Madrid): 14 October 1994
 Entry into force: -

- 8/ Protocol on the Prevention of Pollution of the Mediterranean Sea by Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal (Hazardous Wastes Protocol)
 Adopted (Izmir): 1 October 1996
 Entry into force: -

* The amendments are not yet into force

ANNEX II

DRAFT PROTOCOL CONCERNING COOPERATION IN PREVENTING POLLUTION FROM SHIPS AND IN COMBATING POLLUTION OF THE MEDITERRANEAN SEA BY OIL AND HAZARDOUS AND NOXIOUS SUBSTANCES IN CASES OF EMERGENCY¹

The Contracting Parties to the present Protocol,

Being Parties to the Convention for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea against Pollution, adopted at Barcelona on 16 February 1976 and amended on 10 June 1995,

Desirous of implementing articles 6 and 9 of the said Convention, as amended,

Recognizing that grave pollution of the sea by oil and hazardous and noxious substances or a threat thereof in the Mediterranean Sea Area involves a danger for the coastal States and the marine environment,

Considering that the cooperation of all the coastal States of the Mediterranean Sea is called for to prevent pollution from ships and to respond to pollution incidents, irrespective of their origin,

Acknowledging the role of the International Maritime Organization and the importance of cooperating within the framework of this Organization, in particular in promoting the adoption and the development of international rules and standards to prevent, reduce and control pollution of the marine environment from ships,

Recognizing the importance of cooperation in the Mediterranean Sea Area in promoting the effective implementation of international regulations to prevent, reduce and control pollution of the marine environment from ships,

Recognizing also the importance of prompt and effective action at the national, subregional and regional levels in taking emergency measures to deal with pollution of the marine environment or a threat thereof,

Applying the precautionary principle, the polluter pays principle and the method of environmental impact assessment, and utilizing the best available techniques and the best environmental practices, as provided for in article 4 of the Convention,

Bearing in mind the relevant provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, done at Montego Bay on 10 December 1982,

Taking into account the international conventions dealing in particular with maritime safety, the prevention of pollution from ships, preparedness for and response to pollution incidents, and liability and compensation for pollution damage,

Wishing to further develop mutual assistance and cooperation in preventing and combating pollution,

¹ The way of presenting the Articles of the Protocol and their Headings are corrected in order to be in line with the standard type adopted by the other Protocols and the Convention.

Have agreed as follows:

Article 1

DEFINITIONS

For the purpose of this Protocol:

- (a) **“Convention” means the Convention for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea against Pollution, adopted at Barcelona on 16 February 1976 and amended on 10 June 1995;**²
- (b) **“Pollution incident”** means an occurrence or series of occurrences having the same origin, which results or may result in a discharge of oil and/or hazardous and noxious substances and which poses or may pose a threat to the marine environment, or to the coastline or related interests of one or more States, and which requires emergency action or other immediate response;
- (c) **“Hazardous and noxious substances”** means any substance other than oil which, if introduced into the marine environment, is likely to create hazards to human health, to harm living resources and marine life, to damage amenities or to interfere with other legitimate uses of the sea;
- (d) **“Related interests”** means the interests of a coastal State directly affected or threatened and concerning, among others
 - (i) maritime activities in coastal areas, in ports or estuaries, including fishing activities;
 - (ii) the historical and tourist appeal of the area in question, including water sports and recreation;
 - (iii) the health of the coastal population;
 - (iii bis) the cultural, aesthetic, scientific and educational value of the area;
 - (iv) the conservation of biological diversity and the sustainable use of marine and coastal biological resources;
- (e) **“International regulations”** means regulations aimed at preventing, reducing and controlling pollution of the marine environment from ships as adopted, at the global level and in conformity with international law, under the aegis of United Nations specialized agencies, and in particular of the International Maritime Organization;³
- (f) **“Regional centre”** means the “Regional Marine Pollution Emergency Response Centre for the Mediterranean Sea” (REMPEC), established by Resolution 7 adopted by the Conference of Plenipotentiaries of the Coastal States of the Mediterranean Region on the Protection of the Mediterranean

² The standard definition of the “Convention” is added under 1(a). This is exactly done in all other Protocols (LBS PROTOCOL, SPA & BD PROTOCOL, OFFSHORE PROTOCOL, HAZARDOUS WASTES PROTOCOL) and is also necessary for the new Protocol. The enumeration of the rest of the sub-paragraphs is corrected accordingly.

³ Reservation by the European Community

Sea at Barcelona on 9 February 1976, which is administered by the International Maritime Organization and the United Nations Environment Programme, and of which the objectives and functions are defined by the Contracting Parties to the Convention⁴.

Article 1bis

PROTOCOL AREA

The area to which the Protocol applies shall be the Mediterranean Sea Area as defined in article 1 of the Convention⁵.

Article 2

GENERAL PROVISIONS

1. The Parties shall cooperate:
 - (a) to implement international regulations to prevent, reduce and control pollution of the marine environment from ships; and
 - (b) to take all necessary measures in cases of pollution incidents.
2. Each Party shall apply this Protocol without prejudice to the sovereignty or the jurisdiction of other Parties or other States. Any measures taken by a Party to apply this Protocol shall be in accordance with international law.

Article 3

CONTINGENCY PLANS AND OTHER MEANS OF PREVENTING AND COMBATING POLLUTION INCIDENTS

1. The Parties shall endeavour to maintain and promote, either individually or through bilateral or multilateral cooperation, contingency plans and other means of preventing and combating pollution incidents. These means shall include, in particular, equipment, ships, aircraft and personnel⁶ prepared for operations in cases of emergency, the enactment, as appropriate, of relevant legislation, the development or strengthening of the capability to respond to a pollution incident and the designation of a national authority or authorities responsible for the implementation of this Protocol.

⁴ In the new 1 (f) the word "whose" (one line before the end) is replaced by the correct "of which the" and the word "Barcelona" (end line), after the introduction of art. 1a) is unnecessary and is also deleted.

⁵ This article is adjusted to the correction of Article 1 and, as a result, after the word "Convention" the rest of the text is deleted.

⁶ The word "manpower" is replaced by the word "personnel" used in the OPRC CONVENTION. The word manpower is no longer used because of its sexist connotation.

2. The Parties shall also take measures in conformity with international law to prevent the pollution of the Mediterranean Sea Area from ships in order to ensure the effective implementation in that Area of the relevant international conventions in their capacity as Flag State, Port State and Coastal State, and their applicable legislation. They shall develop their national capacity as regards the implementation of those international conventions and may cooperate for their effective implementation through bilateral or multilateral agreements.

3. The Parties shall inform the regional centre every two years of the measures taken for the implementation of this Article. The regional centre shall present a report to the Parties on the basis of the information received.

Article 4

MONITORING

The Parties shall develop and apply, either individually or through bilateral or multilateral cooperation, monitoring activities covering the Mediterranean Sea Area in order to prevent, detect and combat pollution, and to ensure compliance with the relevant international regulations.

Article 5

COOPERATION IN RECOVERY OPERATIONS

In case of release or loss overboard of hazardous and noxious substances in packaged form, including those in freight containers, portable tanks, road and rail vehicles and shipborne barges, the Parties shall cooperate as far as practicable in the salvage of these packages and the recovery of such substances so as to prevent or reduce the danger to the marine and coastal environment.

Article 6

DISSEMINATION AND EXCHANGE OF INFORMATION

1. Each Party undertakes to disseminate to the other Parties information concerning:
 - (a) the competent national organization or authorities responsible for combating pollution of the sea by oil and hazardous and noxious substances;
 - (b) the competent national authorities responsible for receiving reports of pollution of the sea by oil and hazardous and noxious substances and for dealing with matters concerning measures of assistance between Parties;
 - (b *bis*) the national authorities entitled to act on behalf of the State in regard to measures of mutual assistance and cooperation between Parties;

- (b *bis bis*) the national organization or authorities responsible for the implementation of article 3.2, in particular⁷ those responsible for the implementation of the international conventions concerned, those responsible for the development of port reception facilities and those responsible for the monitoring of discharges which are illegal under MARPOL 73/78;
- (b *ter*) its regulations and other matters which have a direct bearing on preparedness for and response to pollution of the sea by oil and hazardous and noxious substances;
- (c) new ways in which pollution of the sea by oil and hazardous and noxious substances may be avoided, new measures for combating pollution, new developments in the technology of conducting monitoring and the development of research programmes.

2. The Parties which have agreed to exchange information **directly**⁸ shall communicate such information to the regional centre. The latter shall communicate this information to the other Parties and, on a basis of reciprocity, to coastal States of the Mediterranean Sea Area which are not Parties to this Protocol.

3. **Parties** concluding bilateral or multilateral agreements within the framework of this Protocol shall inform the regional centre of such agreements, which **shall** communicate **them** to the other **Parties**⁹.

Article 7

COMMUNICATION OF INFORMATION AND REPORTS CONCERNING POLLUTION INCIDENTS

The Parties undertake to coordinate the utilization of the means of communication at their disposal in order to ensure, with the necessary speed and reliability, the reception, transmission and dissemination of all reports and urgent information concerning pollution incidents. The regional centre shall have the necessary means of communication to enable it to participate in this coordinated effort and, in particular, to fulfil the functions assigned to it by paragraph 2 of article 10.

Article 8

REPORTING PROCEDURE

1. Each Party shall issue instructions to masters or other persons having charge of ships flying its flag and to the pilots of aircraft registered in its territory to report by the most rapid and adequate channels in the circumstances, following reporting procedures to the extent required by, and in accordance with, the applicable provisions of the relevant international agreements, to the nearest coastal State and to this Party:

⁷ After the word "in particular" the comma is deleted.

⁸ The phrase "between themselves" are deleted.

⁹ The initial "The" is deleted and the last sentence is stated in better English.

- (a) all incidents which result or may result in a discharge of oil or hazardous and noxious substances;
- (b) the presence, characteristics and extent of spillages of oil or hazardous and noxious substances observed at sea which pose or are likely to pose a threat to the marine environment or to the coast or related interests of one or more of the Parties.

1 *bis*. Each Party shall also issue instructions to persons having charge of sea ports or handling facilities under its jurisdiction to report to it, in accordance with its national law, all incidents which result or may result in a discharge of oil or hazardous and noxious substances.

1 *ter*. In accordance with 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, each Party shall issue instructions to persons having charge of offshore units under its jurisdiction to report to it by the most rapid and adequate channels in the circumstances, following reporting procedures it has prescribed, all incidents which result or may result in a discharge of oil or hazardous and noxious substances.

1 *quater*. The information collected in accordance with paragraphs 1, 1 *bis* and 1 *ter* shall be communicated to the regional centre, as appropriate.

2. The information collected in accordance with paragraphs 1, 1 *bis* and 1 *ter* shall be immediately communicated to the other Parties likely to be affected by the pollution incident:

- (a) by the Party which has received the information, preferably directly or through the regional centre; or
- (b) by the regional centre.

In case of direct communication between Parties, these shall inform the regional centre of the measures taken, and the centre shall communicate them to the other Parties.

2 *bis*. The Parties shall use a mutually agreed standard form proposed by the regional centre for the reporting of pollution incidents as required under paragraph 2 of this article.

3. In consequence of the application of the provisions of paragraph 2, the Parties are not bound by the obligation laid down in article 9, paragraph 2, of the Convention.

Article 9

OPERATIONAL MEASURES

1. Any Party faced with a pollution incident shall:

- (a) make the necessary assessments of the nature, extent and possible consequences of the pollution incident or, as the case may be, the type and approximate quantity of oil or hazardous and noxious substances and the direction and speed of drift of the spillage;

- (b) take every practicable measure to prevent, reduce and, to the fullest possible extent, eliminate the effects of the pollution incident;
- (c) immediately inform all Parties likely to be affected by the pollution incident of these assessments and of any action which it has taken or intends to take, and simultaneously provide the same information to the regional centre, which shall communicate it to all other Parties;
- (d) continue to observe the situation for as long as possible and report thereon in accordance with article 8.

2. Where action is taken to combat pollution originating from a ship, all possible measures shall be taken to safeguard:

- (a) human lives ;
- (b) the ship itself; in doing so, damage to the environment in general shall be prevented or minimized.

Any Party which takes such action shall inform the International Maritime Organization either directly or through the regional centre.

Article 9 bis

EMERGENCY MEASURES ON BOARD SHIPS, ON OFFSHORE INSTALLATIONS AND IN PORTS

1. Each Party shall take the necessary steps to ensure that ships flying its flag have on board a pollution emergency plan as required by, and in accordance with, the relevant international regulations.
2. Each Party shall require masters of ships flying its flag, in case of a pollution incident, to follow the procedures described in the emergency plan and in particular to provide the proper authorities, at their request, with such detailed information about the ship and its cargo which is relevant to actions taken in pursuance of article 9, and to cooperate with these authorities.
3. Each Party shall require that authorities or operators in charge of sea ports and handling facilities under its jurisdiction as it deems appropriate have pollution emergency plans or similar arrangements that are coordinated with the national system established in accordance with article 3 and approved in accordance with procedures established by the competent national authority.
4. Each Party shall require operators in charge of offshore installations under its jurisdiction to have a contingency plan to combat any pollution incident, which is coordinated with the national system established in accordance with article 3 and in accordance with the procedures established by the competent national authority.

Article 10

ASSISTANCE

1. Any Party requiring assistance to deal with a pollution incident may call for assistance from other Parties, either directly or through the regional centre, starting with the Parties which appear likely to be affected by the pollution. This assistance may comprise, in particular, expert advice and the supply to or placing at the disposal of the Party concerned of the required specialized personnel, products, equipment and nautical facilities. Parties so requested shall use their best endeavours to render this assistance.
2. Where the Parties engaged in an operation to combat pollution cannot agree on the organization of the operation, the regional centre may, with their approval, coordinate the activity of the facilities put into operation by these Parties.
3. In accordance with applicable international agreements, each Party shall take the necessary legal and administrative measures to facilitate:
 - (a) the arrival and utilization in and departure from its territory of ships, aircraft and other modes of transport engaged in responding to a pollution incident or transporting personnel, cargoes, materials and equipment required to deal with such an incident; and
 - (b) the expeditious movement into, through and out of its territory of the personnel, cargoes, materials and equipment referred to in subparagraph (a).

Article 10 bis

REIMBURSEMENT OF COSTS OF ASSISTANCE

1. Unless an agreement concerning the financial arrangements governing actions of Parties to deal with pollution incidents has been concluded on a bilateral or multilateral basis prior to the pollution incident, Parties shall bear the costs of their respective action in dealing with pollution in accordance with paragraph 2.
2.
 - (a) If the action was taken by one Party at the express request of another Party, the requesting Party shall reimburse to the assisting Party the costs of its action. If the request is cancelled, the requesting Party shall bear the costs already incurred or committed by the assisting Party;
 - (b) if the action was taken by a Party on its own initiative, that Party shall bear the cost of its action;
 - (c) the principles laid down above in subparagraphs (a) and (b) shall apply unless the Parties concerned otherwise agree in any individual case.
3. Unless otherwise agreed, the costs of the action taken by a Party at the request of another Party shall be fairly calculated according to the law and current practice of the assisting Party concerning the reimbursement of such costs.
4. The Party requesting assistance and the assisting Party shall, where appropriate, cooperate in concluding any action in response to a compensation claim. To that end, they

shall give due consideration to existing legal regimes. Where the action thus concluded does not permit full compensation for expenses incurred in the assistance operation, the Party requesting assistance may ask the assisting Party to waive reimbursement of the expenses exceeding the sums compensated or to reduce the costs which have been calculated in accordance with paragraph 3. It may also request a postponement of the reimbursement of such costs. In considering such a request, assisting Parties shall give due consideration to the needs of developing countries.

5. The provisions of this article shall not be interpreted as in any way prejudicing the rights of Parties to recover from third parties the costs of actions taken to deal with pollution incidents under other applicable provisions and rules of international law and national or supra-national regulations.

Article 10 ter

PORT RECEPTION FACILITIES

1. The Parties shall take all the necessary steps to ensure the provision and utilization **at reasonable cost** in their ports and terminals of reception facilities, adequate to meet the needs of the ships using them, without causing undue delay to ships¹⁰.
2. The Parties shall also ensure the provision of adequate reception facilities for pleasure craft.
3. The Parties shall take all the necessary steps to ensure that reception facilities operate efficiently to limit any impact of their discharges to the marine environment.
4. The Parties shall take the necessary steps to provide ships using their ports with updated information relevant to the obligations arising from MARPOL 73/78 and from their legislation applicable in this field.

Article 10 quater

ENVIRONMENTAL SAFETY OF MARITIME TRAFFIC

In conformity with generally accepted international standards and within the framework of their recognized competencies, the Parties shall take the necessary steps to assess the environmental safety, individually, bilaterally or multilaterally, of the recognized routes used in maritime traffic and shall take the appropriate initiatives, within the framework of the International Maritime Organization, aimed at reducing the risks of accidents or the environmental consequences thereof.

¹⁰ The phrase "at reasonable cost" is transferred after the word "utilization" because the word "adequate" refers to the word "reception facilities" and the existing formulation was confusing.

Article 10 quinquies

ACCESS TO PORTS BY SHIPS IN DISTRESS

The Parties shall define national, subregional or regional strategies concerning access to their ports of ships in distress presenting a threat to the marine environment. They shall cooperate to this end and inform the regional centre of the measures they have adopted.

Article 11

SUBREGIONAL AGREEMENTS

The Parties may negotiate, develop and maintain appropriate bilateral or multilateral subregional agreements in order to facilitate the implementation of this Protocol, or part of it. Upon request of the interested Parties, the regional centre shall assist them, within the framework of its functions, in the process of developing and implementing these subregional agreements.

Article 11 bis

THE REGIONAL CENTRE

Article DELETED, see Article 1 "Definitions"

Article 12

MEETINGS

1. Ordinary meetings of the Parties to this Protocol shall be held in conjunction with ordinary meetings of the Contracting Parties to the Convention, held pursuant to article 18 of the Convention. The Parties to this Protocol may also hold extraordinary meetings as provided in article 18 of the Convention.

2. It shall be the function of the meetings of the Parties to this Protocol, in particular:

- (a) to examine and discuss reports from the regional centre on the implementation of this Protocol, and particularly of its articles 3, 6 and 10 *quinquies*;
- (b) to formulate and adopt strategies, action plans and programmes for the implementation of this Protocol;
- (c) to keep under review and consider the efficacy of these strategies, action plans and programmes, and the need to adopt any new strategies, action plans and programmes and to develop measures to that effect;

- (d) to discharge such other functions as may be appropriate for the implementation of this Protocol.

Article 13

RELATIONSHIP WITH THE CONVENTION

1. The provisions of the Convention relating to any protocol shall apply with respect to the present Protocol.
2. The rules of procedure and the financial rules adopted pursuant to article 24 of the Convention shall apply with respect to this Protocol, unless the Parties agree otherwise.

FINAL PROVISIONS

Article 14

EFFECT OF THE PROTOCOL ON DOMESTIC LEGISLATION

The provisions of this Protocol shall not affect the right of Parties to adopt relevant stricter domestic measures for the implementation of this Protocol.

Article 15

RELATIONS WITH THIRD PARTIES

The Parties shall, where appropriate, invite States that are not Parties to the Protocol and international organizations to cooperate in the implementation of the Protocol.

Article 16

SIGNATURE

This Protocol shall be open for signature at.....on..... and at.....from2001 to2002 by any Contracting Party to the Convention.

Article 17

RATIFICATION, ACCEPTANCE OR APPROVAL

This Protocol shall be subject to ratification, acceptance or approval. The instruments of ratification, acceptance or approval shall be deposited with the Government of Spain, which will assume the functions of Depositary.

Article 18

ACCESSION

As from....., this Protocol shall be open for accession by any Party to the Convention.

Article 19

ENTRY INTO FORCE

1. This Protocol shall enter into force on the thirtieth day following the deposit of the sixth instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession.
2. From the date of its entry into force, this Protocol shall replace the Protocol Concerning Cooperation in Combating Pollution of the Mediterranean Sea by Oil and other Harmful Substances in Cases of Emergency of 1976, in the relations between the Parties to both instruments.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the undersigned, being duly authorized thereto, have signed this Protocol.

DONE at, on....., in a single copy in the Arabic, English, French and Spanish languages, the four texts being equally authentic.

ANNEX III**PROPOSAL TO ESTABLISH A REGIONAL ACTIVITY
CENTER (RAC) ON TOURISM AND ENVIRONEMNT
IN THE MEDITERRANEAN UNIVERSITY
ANTALYA-TURKEY****prepared by****CENTRE FOR ECOLOGICAL STUDIES
MEDITERRANEAN UNIVERSITY – ANTALYA
APRIL 2001****1. Introduction**

In 1975, the Mediterranean countries and the EEC adopted the Mediterranean Action Plan (MAP), and in 1976 the Convention for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea against Pollution (Barcelona Convention). The main objectives were to assist the Mediterranean governments to assess and control marine pollution, to formulate their national policies, to improve their ability to identify better options for alternative patterns of development, and to make rational choices for resources allocation. To implement the Convention's individual components, the MAP Coordinating Unit was established in Athens, together with a number of Regional Activity Centres (RACs) in selected Mediterranean countries. These included Regional Activity Centres for the Blue Plan, Priority Actions Programme, Specially-Protected Areas, Environmental Remote Sensing, Cleaner Production, and the Regional Marine Pollution Emergency Centre, based in different but mostly North-West and Southern parts of the region.

At the Meeting of the Bureau of the Contracting Parties to the Convention for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea against Pollution and its Protocols, held on 29 and 30 April 1999 in Athens, the Turkish delegation proposed the establishment of a seventh Regional Activity Centre on Tourism and Environment in Turkey.

MAP activities have clearly shown that 80 per cent of the sources of pollution in the Mediterranean are land-based and directly or indirectly related to tourism.

The Mediterranean is a small sea, surrounded by 46,000 kilometres of diverse coastline shared by 18 countries in Southern Europe, North Africa and the Middle East. Not only are the Mediterranean coastlines marked by a variety of land forms, but also by a wide variety of species. The vegetation and flora is among the most abundant in the world: 20,000 plant species, from 171 families and 1,649 genera inhabit the coasts of the Mediterranean; 38 per cent of these are endemic and therefore at greatest risk. Removal from their current habitat will bring about their extinction. One example is the monk seal, which is seriously threatened by tourism.

Man's effect on the lands around the Mediterranean has been far more destructive than on the sea. It should also be noted that the change in this region over the past 50 years has been much greater than during the whole of its history hitherto. Man has always been attracted here primarily by tourism. As the people of Central and Northern European countries in particular became more affluent, their view of the coast changed from one of fear and a will to control the action of the sea to a desire to experience its great natural

beauty. Holidays by the sea became an increasingly important activity. Throughout the past 30 years, this trend has led to the rapid growth of mass tourism which, when coupled with the desire for permanent summer residences, has caused devastation of some of the finest coastal areas, especially around the Northern Mediterranean.

The summer migration of the wealthy North to the warm South has had the most significant impact on the narrow band of coastline on which tourism activities are concentrated and has brought rapid urbanization.

Nearly 400 million people live in the 18 countries bordering the Mediterranean. Every year, during the period between June and September, roughly 180-200 million tourists, mostly from Central and Northern European countries, join them. They certainly increase the pressure on the ecosystem in a variety of ways. According to the data collected by MAP, 80-85 per cent of urban effluent is discharged directly into the sea without any prior treatment. At the same time, industrial waste, mainly originating from tourism-related activities, follows the same path. Many of the Mediterranean's natural resources are being severely exploited. Apart from the serious aesthetic, environmental and social damage resulting from this process, the massive use of the coastline for tourism purposes is depriving the Mediterranean of the last surviving representatives of species that lived in this sea and on the surrounding coastlines for thousands of years before the arrival of mankind.

On the other hand, tourism is clearly one of the most remarkable economic and social phenomena, especially for the Mediterranean people. One third of tourists in the world spend their holidays in the Mediterranean. As the number of international travellers continues to increase, governments in the Mediterranean countries encourage tourism as a dynamic and rewarding economic activity that generates employment and foreign exchange.

In this respect, tourism has two dimensions. On the one hand, it is one of the most dynamic and fastest growing sectors of the economy, despite its severe negative impact on natural and cultural resources. On the other, as environmental consciousness grows, tourists' demand shifts towards environment-friendly tourist products and destinations within the broadest sense. Therefore, the challenge faced today by all tourist-receiving countries is to develop strategies and practices to ensure the harmonious coexistence of man as tourist and nature on the basis of experiences gained mostly in North-Western Mediterranean countries (France, Italy, Spain).

Turkey, situated at the heart of the North-Eastern Mediterranean has seen very high tourism growth rates over the past 15 years. Despite its increasing popularity in recent years, Turkey's natural resources are still better preserved, partly because it is a relatively new tourist destination. With a share of 30 per cent of overall exports, tourism has played a key role in the Turkish economy in recent years. However, due to the economic crisis that is affecting Turkey, the need for foreign exchange and employment has never been so pressing as it is today. Combined with the increasing purchasing power of foreign currencies as an indirect result of the present economic situation, booming tourist demand is expected in the next two to three years. All of this indicates clearly that the need for sustainable development in tourism has never been so critically important for Turkey as it is today. In this context, the establishment of the Regional Activity Centre on Tourism and Environment in Antalya will enable and motivate Turkey to make full use of existing international experience and knowledge by mobilizing its academic, technical and managerial skills in dealing with the emerging challenges of excessive resource utilization. This process will also contribute significantly to the efforts of MAP and member countries to achieve an integrated Med-European approach to sustainable tourism in the region.

For the reasons stated above and pursuant to the proposal made by the Turkish delegation at the Athens meeting in 1999, the Mediterranean University (MU) showed interest in establishing the new RAC in Antalya.

The year 1999 also marks a turning point in the history of the MU because, for the first time, the University started to initiate extended education, with primary focus on sustainable tourism. The MU is the only university in Turkey with a Research Centre on Eco-tourism and has been offering undergraduate and postgraduate courses on "Tourism, Environment and Eco-tourism" in its School of Tourism and Hotel Management, for the past ten years.

The MU has been closely following the studies of the EU, UNEP and the World Tourism Organization related to tourism and environment and believes that TE/RAC can play a crucial role in integrating all these efforts, as well as those of member countries, which will foster sustainable tourism at the global, Med-European and Mediterranean levels.

2. Objectives

The ultimate goal of TE/RAC is to contribute to UNEP's efforts by increasing the effectiveness of its member countries in achieving sustainable tourism development in the Mediterranean Region. Since the natural and cultural resources of the Mediterranean Region are intensively used and affected by tourists from Central and Northern European countries, the scope of the RAC should be expanded to embrace those countries as well. Within this framework, the most important guiding principles for TE/RAC should be: (i) to adopt a **root-cause approach** in dealing with the existing problems; (ii) to play an **integrating role** among all the parties involved in the related areas of research, planning, implementation and control; (iii) to direct its efforts to **realistic and attainable targets**, rather than vague and over-ambitious ones; and (iv) to work on the basis of **concrete performance criteria** specified at strategic and operational levels.

The contributions expected from TE/RAC should include: (i) capacity-building; (ii) guiding and supporting national focal points in developing effective solutions to legal and financial problems; and (iii) promoting cooperation and information flow among the Mediterranean countries by functioning as a clearing house in all the related areas of sustainable tourism such as project development and case studies.

A detailed breakdown of the objectives is given below:

- To establish a communication network for national and regional partners;
- To create an inventory of information sources and documents and to set up a data bank for sustainable tourism development;
- To enhance capacities and mechanisms for access to processing and exchange of information in the context of Mediterranean objectives by mobilizing the holders of such information;
- To undertake area and sector-specific research into the environmental, cultural and economic effects of tourism;
- To develop policies to orient land-use plans and standards for decision-makers;

- To encourage common environmental management systems in tourism development areas;
- To define carrying capacities for tourism destinations that reflect sustainable levels of development and to ensure that they are monitored and adjusted appropriately;
- To develop standards and regulations for environmental and cultural impact assessment and for the monitoring of existing and proposed tourism development projects;
- To raise the awareness of various stakeholders on environmental issues (including decision-makers at regional and local levels, professional organizations, trade and business partners and NGOs);
- To communicate constantly with the target public to inform them on issues related to environmental management in tourism and to produce the necessary promotional materials;
- To create tourism advisory boards that involve all stakeholders, and design and implement public consultation techniques and processes to involve all stakeholders in tourism-related decisions;
- To achieve better staggering of holiday periods so as to control the pressures created by excess tourist traffic and to take remedial action to rehabilitate areas over-loaded by tourism;
- To promote and implement the certification processes (EMAS, ISO 14000 etc.) for facilities and destination areas;
- To make the necessary arrangements for the effective implementation of the “polluter pays” and “user pays” principles in controlling the negative impacts of tourism on environment;
- To develop the necessary legal instruments to eliminate the negative impacts of new tourism activities (such as jet-skis, paragliding, water skiing, etc.) on environmental health and safety;
- To promote TQM programmes for environment-friendly tourism and to develop relevant instruments such as quality labels;
- To encourage and support regional projects in line with the above-mentioned objectives.

3. Rationale and expected value added

Antalya is exceptionally rich in natural and cultural resources and is also where the heart of Turkish tourism beats. Nearly one half of all the bed nights of foreign and domestic tourists in Turkey are spent in the Antalya region. One third of all the licensed beds in Turkey are also in Antalya. Tourism is the life base of nearly 1.5 million people living in this region and significantly contributes to their economic well being. Never before have the local population enjoyed the rewards of the tourism industry in the way they do today. However, it should also be noted that the pressures created by rapid tourism development, especially over the past two decades, have never represented such a serious threat to the quality of the

natural environment and local culture. Like others, the Turkish Mediterranean coastline also faces serious pressures and challenges. Despite all the negative developments, the Eastern Mediterranean is still the cleanest part of the Mediterranean Sea so this makes it even more important to keep it as it is.

Recognizing all these factors, it is strongly believed that, at local, national and regional levels, there is a lot to be shared and still a lot to be protected by integrating the potential and experience of member countries. The Mediterranean University (MU) in Antalya can play a pioneering role in this process as it has all the necessary technical, scientific and managerial skills needed to make the TE/RAC a success. Additionally the University can support TE/RAC through the following ways and means.

The MU can play a catalytic role for better coordination and structuring of sustainable tourism efforts by:

- acting as the liaison for enhancing cooperation among the existing RACs;
- contributing to the continuity of the training programmes on tourism and environment;
- providing the necessary physical endowment and human resources needed;
- setting up electronic linkages among all the parties involved;
- playing an institutional role in cooperation with various international organizations;
- establishing an information management network;
- producing the promotional and educational material needed;
- developing pilot projects, as well as various financial and legal instruments, that can be applied in countries with similar problems and local conditions;
- contributing to the MCSD's international efforts to achieve sustainable development targets in the Mediterranean in the tourism sector.

4. Contribution of the Mediterranean University to the TE/RAC

- a. It can facilitate educational programmes as it has the necessary teaching staff, equipment and experience. Education in the related fields could be by local and international experts. In this respect, the University can offer education through the Internet, and make effective use of the materials available on the web pages, slides, brochures, video films and others.
- b. It has the capacity to carry out the required work with the related local stakeholders.
- c. At the regional level, it can assist coordination between the related ministries, the World Tourism Organization, the European Union and AEP.
- d. It can organize the physical infrastructure for TE/RAC.
- e. It has the electronic infrastructure required for local and international communication.

- f. It can allocate three senior academic staff and two support personnel.
- g. It can contribute with the aid of its following departments and units:
 - Faculty of Engineering, Department of Environmental Engineering;
 - School of Tourism and Hotel Management;
 - School of Technology, Environmental Pollution and Control Programme;
 - Centre for Ecological Studies;
 - Students' Ecology Club;
 - Faculty of Agriculture, Department of Landscape Planning.

ANNEX IV

OBJECTIVES AND FUNCTIONS OF THE REGIONAL CENTRE FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE EMERGENCY PROTOCOL

ANNEX RELATED TO THE OBJECTIVES AND
FUNCTIONS OF A REGIONAL CENTRE FOR
COMBATING POLLUTION BY OIL AND OTHER
HARMFUL SUBSTANCES

I. - OBJECTIVES

1. To strengthen the capacities of the coastal States in the Mediterranean and to facilitate co-operation among them in order to respond to 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.

2. To assist coastal States of the Mediterranean region, which so request in the development of their own national capabilities for response to accidents causing or likely to cause pollution of the sea by oil and other harmful substances, and to facilitate information exchange, technological co-operation and training.

3. A later objective, namely the possibility of initiating operations to combat pollution by oil and eventually by other harmful substances at the regional level, can be considered. This possibility should be submitted for approval by governments after evaluating the results achieved in the fulfillment of the previous two objectives and in the light of financial resources, which could be made available for this

U. ANNEX TO RESOLUTION 7

The text taken as a basis is the text as approved by the Meeting of REMPEC's Focal Points held in Malta from 25 - 28 November 1998.

The sentences in bold are proposed by the Secretariat to substitute the sentences which appear deleted in the text.

The title is amended as follows:

**ANNEX RELATED TO THE OBJECTIVES AND
FUNCTIONS OF A REGIONAL CENTRE FOR
COMBATING POLLUTION BY OIL AND
OTHER HARMFUL SUBSTANCES**

I. OBJECTIVES

1. To strengthen the capacities of the coastal States in the Mediterranean region with a view to preventing pollution of the marine environment from ships and ensuring the effective implementation in this region of the rules which are generally recognized at the international level, relating to the prevention of pollution from ships, and with a view to abating, combating and, to the fullest possible extent, eliminating pollution of the marine environment irrespective of the source.

The 2nd and 3rd paragraphs are amended as follows:

2. To develop regional co-operation in the field of prevention of pollution of the marine environment from ships, and to facilitate co-operation among the Mediterranean coastal States in order to respond to 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 **pollution incidents which result or may result in a discharge of oil or other harmful substances and which require emergency actions or other immediate response.**

3. To assist coastal States of the Mediterranean region, which so request in the development of their own national capabilities for response to accidents causing or likely to cause pollution of the sea by oil and other harmful substances, **pollution incidents which result or may result in a discharge of oil or other harmful substances** and to facilitate information exchange, technological co-operation and

purpose.

4. To provide a framework for exchange of information on operational, technical, scientific, legal and financial matters.

II. - FUNCTIONS

A. - To collect and disseminate information on:

- i) Competent national authorities responsible for receiving reports of pollution of the sea by oil and other harmful substances and for dealing with matters concerning measures of assistance between Parties;
- ii) Inventories of experts, equipment and installations in each coastal State for response to accidents causing or likely to cause pollution of the sea by oil and other harmful substances, and which might be, under certain conditions, put at the disposal of the State which so requests in case of emergency;
- iii) General information, plans, methods and techniques for combating pollution by oil and other harmful substances in order to assist as far as necessary countries of the region in the preparation of their national contingency plans;
- iv) Mediterranean coastal zones, with a particular attention to the zones which are especially sensitive to pollution by oil and other harmful substances. This information could be used by risk predicting models and for the preparation of environmental sensitivity maps.

B. - To establish, keep up to date and operate a partially computerized data base on chemicals and their properties, risks for human life and the marine environment, response techniques and

training.

4. To provide a framework for exchange of information on operational, technical, scientific, legal and financial matters, and to promote dialogue aimed at conducting co-ordinated actions at national, regional and global levels for the implementation of the Protocol Concerning Co-operation in Combating Pollution of the Mediterranean Sea by Oil and other Harmful Substances in Cases of Emergency and Preventing Pollution from Ships.

II. FUNCTIONS

A: GENERAL FUNCTIONS

1. To ensure the follow-up of the implementation of the Protocol to the Barcelona Convention concerning Co-operation in Combating Pollution of the Mediterranean Sea by Oil and Other Harmful Substances in Cases of Emergency and Preventing Pollution from Ships, and to perform relevant secretariat functions. In order to achieve this goal, to organize regular meetings of national authorities responsible for policies in the field of prevention of pollution from ships, preparedness for, and response to and co-operation in case of emergency, and to report to the meetings of the Contracting Parties to the Barcelona Convention.
2. To develop and maintain close working relationships with other Mediterranean Regional Activity Centres and with the "specialized regional organisms" which play a co-ordinating role as set forth in the Mediterranean Action Plan, particularly with the scientific institutions within the region.
3. To co-operate as appropriate in activities of the Mediterranean Action Plan related to marine pollution.

B: FUNCTIONS CONCERNING PREVENTION OF POLLUTION OF THE MARINE ENVIRONMENT FROM SHIPS

Alternative I:

[1. To assist the coastal States of the Mediterranean region in reinforcing their national capacities with a view to developing and implementing policies for the prevention of pollution from ships]:

Alternative II:

combating methods.

C. - To progressively develop and operate a marine pollution emergency decision support system with a view to providing rapidly to the Mediterranean coastal States information concerning behaviour, risks and different possibilities for action in cases of accidents involving oil and other harmful substances.

D. - To prepare, disseminate and keep up to date operational guides and technical documents.

E. - To develop and maintain a regional Communications/Information system appropriate to the needs of States being served by the Centre.

F. - To develop technological co-operation and training programmes for combating pollution of the sea by oil and other harmful substances and to organize training courses.

G. - To assist coastal States of the Mediterranean region, which so request, in the preparation and development of bilateral or multilateral operational agreements between neighbouring coastal States.

H. - To prepare and keep up to date operational arrangements and guidelines, aimed at facilitating co-operation between Mediterranean coastal States in cases of emergency.

I. - To provide, upon request, assistance to coastal States in cases of emergency, either by using its own capacities or through secondment of experts.

J. - To assist coastal States of the Mediterranean region, which in cases of emergency so request, in obtaining assistance of the other Parties to the Protocol Concerning Co-operation in Combating Pollution of the Mediterranean Sea by Oil and Other Harmful Substances in Cases of Emergency, or when the possibilities for assistance do not exist within the region, in obtaining international assistance from outside the region.

K. - To develop and maintain close working relationships with other Mediterranean regional activity centres and with the "specialized regional organisms" which play a co-ordinating role as set forth in the Mediterranean Action Plan, particularly with the scientific institutions within the region.

L. - To co-operate as appropriate in activities of the Mediterranean Action Plan related to marine pollution.

[1. To assist coastal states of the Mediterranean Region in reinforcing their national capacities with a view that all relevant administrations may better develop and implement policies for the prevention of pollution from ships]:

- a) by collecting and disseminating information concerning legal and technical aspects of prevention of pollution from ships, making use of documents prepared by IMO;
- b) by promoting transfer of technology;
- c) by conducting training activities;
- d) by executing, at the request of the States and within the limits of available means, programmes and pilot projects.

2. To assist the coastal States of the Mediterranean region in developing regional co-operation in the field of prevention of pollution of the marine environment by ships:

- a) by promoting, at request of the States the dialogue aimed at conducting co-ordinated actions at national, regional and global levels;
- b) by assisting in the implementation of regional programmes approved by the Contracting Parties;
- c) by conducting studies on subjects of regional interest, at the request of the States.

C: FUNCTIONS CONCERNING PREPAREDNESS FOR AND RESPONSE TO ACCIDENTAL MARINE POLLUTION AND CO- OPERATION IN CASE OF EMERGENCY

1. To collect and disseminate information on:

- i) Competent national authorities responsible for receiving reports of pollution of the sea by oil and other harmful substances and for dealing with matters concerning measures of assistance between Parties;

The 2nd sub-paragraph is amended as follows:

- ii) Inventories of experts, equipment and installations in each coastal State for response to ~~accidents causing or likely to cause pollution of the sea by oil and other harmful substances,~~ **pollution incidents which result or may result in a discharge of oil or other harmful substances** and which might be, under certain conditions, put at the disposal of the State which so requests in case of emergency;
- iii) General information, plans, methods and techniques for combating pollution by oil and other harmful substances in order to assist as far as necessary countries of the region in the preparation of their national contingency plans;
- iv) Mediterranean coastal zones, with a particular attention to the zones which are especially sensitive to pollution by oil and other harmful substances. This information could be used by risk predicting models and for the preparation of environmental sensitivity maps.

2. To establish, keep up to date and operate a partially computerized data base on chemicals and their properties, risks for human life and the marine environment, response techniques and combating methods.

3. To progressively develop and operate a marine pollution emergency decision support system with a view to providing rapidly to the Mediterranean coastal States information concerning behaviour, risks and different possibilities for action in cases of accidents involving oil and other harmful substances.

4. To prepare, disseminate and keep up to date operational guides and technical documents.

5. To develop and maintain a regional Communications/Information system appropriate to the needs of States being served by the Centre.

6. To develop technological co-operation and training programmes for combating pollution

of the sea by oil and other harmful substances and to organize training courses.

7. To assist coastal States of the Mediterranean region, which so request, in the preparation and development of bilateral or multilateral operational agreements between neighbouring coastal States.

8. To prepare and keep up to date operational arrangements and guidelines, aimed at facilitating co-operation between Mediterranean coastal States in cases of emergency.

9. To organize and activate the Mediterranean Assistance Unit for combating accidental marine pollution created by a decision of the Eighth Ordinary Meeting of the Contracting Parties (Antalya, 12 -15 October 1993) in the conditions described in this decision.

10. To assist coastal States of the Mediterranean region, which in cases of emergency so request, in obtaining assistance of the other Parties to the Protocol Concerning Co-operation in Combating Pollution of the Mediterranean Sea by Oil and Other Harmful Substances in Cases of Emergency and Preventing Pollution from Ships, or when the possibilities for assistance do not exist within the region, in obtaining international assistance from outside the region.

ANNEX V

NEW PROPOSED CRITERIA FOR PARTNER ORGANIZATIONS

Taking into account the recommendations of the Eleventh Ordinary Meeting of the Contracting Parties (Malta, October 1999), the different documents produced by MAP on the issue of MAP Partners and the decision of the Bureau of the Contracting Parties (Cyprus, May 2001) the following proposal has been prepared by the Secretariat:

Proposed common criteria for inclusion and retention ;

1. Existence of a legal constitution;
2. Existence of a regularly elected Bureau or equivalent body;
3. Establishment of headquarters or relevant offices in a Mediterranean country;
4. Capability to contribution to the aims and objectives of MAP;

Additional criteria for retention

1. Provision of regular information to MAP;
2. Contribution and involvement in MAP activities and projects;
3. Attendance of MAP meetings;
4. Participation in active Mediterranean networks;

Application and selection procedure:

An application for partner status should be sent to the Secretariat at least 3 months before the meeting of MAP Focal Points. The application should include:

- a. a concise statement about the organization and how it meets the stipulated criteria;
- b. copy of by-laws or constitution;
- c. indication of the contribution it can provide to MAP objectives

Following the receipt of the application, the Secretariat will distribute copies to the Contracting Parties that will take a final decision during its Ordinary Meeting.

List of partners

Every two years, the Contracting Parties will revise the list of partners taking into account the approved criteria. Those partners that do not participate in the work and meetings of MAP for two consecutive years will be systematically eliminated from the list of partners.

ANNEXE VI

**CALENDRIER AU 6 JUILLET 2001 DES REUNIONS ORGANISEES
DANS LE CADRE DU PLAN D'ACTION POUR LA MEDITERRANEE**

Meeting	Date, Place	Organizer & co-sponsor (co-sponsor in brackets)	Responsible Officer	Report Status
	2001			
National Training Course for OSC and Supervisors in Morocco	7-11 January Casablanca	REMPEC (IMO/TCD)	R. Patrino D. Domovic S. Micallef	to be issued by REMPEC
Meeting of MEDU and RACs Directors	15-16 Jan. Athens	UNEP-MEDU	L. Chabason H. Da Cruz	UNEP(DEC)/ MED WG.154/3
Experts Meeting on the Preparation of the Strategic Framework and State of Environment Report	22-23 Jan. Sophia Antipolis	UNEP-MEDU BP/RAC	L. Chabason A. Hoballah G. Benoit	no report foreseen
MCSD Urban Group Steering Committee Meeting	24 January Sophia Antipolis	PAP/RAC BP/RAC	I. Trumbic S. Laria	Issued by PAP/RAC
Training Course MEDSTAT Environment (soil)	29 Jan.-2 Feb. Malta	BP/RAC	J. Iotti	to be issued by BP/RAC
CAMP Malta – Sustainability Analysis	5-6 February Split	BP/RAC	G. Benoit E. Coudert	to be issued by PAP/RAC
Harmonization Meeting for CAMP Malta	19-20 February Malta	PAP/RAC	I. Trumbic A. Pavasovic	Issued by PAP/RAC
First Meeting of the Advisory Committee for SAP Biodiversity	22-23 Feb. Tunis	SPA/RAC	A. Hentati	to be issued by SPA/RAC
Working Group on Reporting System	28 February Athens	UNEP-MEDU	L. Chabason H. Da Cruz	to be issued by MEDU
Experts Meeting to discuss Strategic Options for Coastal Management	2-3 March Split	PAP/RAC	I. Trumbic	Issued by PAP/RAC
Meeting of the Interagency Coordination Committee (GEF)	8 March. Athens	UNEP-MEDU	GEF Coordin.	UNEP(DEC)/ MED WG.180/2

Meeting of the Coordination Committee (GEF)	9 March Athens	UNEP-MEDU	GEF Coordin.	UNEP(DEC)/ MED WG.181/5
Consultation Meeting of the Informal Network on Compliance and Enforcement	15-17 March Sorrento	UNEP-MEDU	G. Kamizoulis F.S. Civili	UNEP(DEC)/ MED WG.178/3
Second Meeting of LIFE Syria Steering Committee	21-22 March Damascus	REMPEC (EC LIFE)	R. Patruno D. Domovic Consultant	to be issued by REMPEC
Third Meeting of CP/RAC National Focal Points	22-23 March Barcelona	CP/RAC	V. Macià F.S. Civili	to be issued by CP/RAC
Meeting of Experts on the Implementation of the Strategic Action Programme (SAP)	28-30 March Catania	UNEP-MEDU	F.S. Civili F. Abousamra	UNEP(DEC)/ MED WG.185/4
National Training Course on Urban Water Resources Management	March Tunis (tentative)	PAP/RAC	J. Margeta	to be issued by PAP/RAC
Second Meeting of National/Legal Technical Experts to amend the Emergency Protocol	2-6 April Monaco	UNEP-MEDU REMPEC	L. Chabason R. Patruno H. Da Cruz	UNEP(DEC)/ MED WG 189/1
Meeting to discuss Criteria for Selection on Hot Spot Pre-investment Studies (GEF)	5-6 April Athens	WHO UNEP-MEDU	G. Kamizoulis F.S. Civili	to be issued by WHO
MEDU Meeting with NGOs	19 April Barcelona	UNEP-MEDU	H. Da Cruz	UNEP(DEC)/ MED WG.184/3
Joint Meeting of National Correspondents in the Mediterranean of the CBD and the SPA Focal Points	20-21 April Valencia	SPA/RAC	A. Hentati C. Rais	to be issued by SPA/RAC
5th Meeting of the National Focal Points for SPA	23-26 April Valencia	SPA/RAC	A. Hentati	to be issued by SPA/RAC
Bureau Meeting of the Contracting Parties	3-4 May Cyprus	UNEP-MEDU (CYPRUS)	L. Chabason H. Da Cruz	UNEP/BUR/57/5
CAMP Malta Sustainability Analysis	15-16 May Malta	BP/RAC	E. Coudert	to be issued by BP/RAC
5th MCSD Steering Committee	18-19 May Monaco	UNEP-MEDU	A. Hoballah	to be issued by MEDU

Expert Meeting to adopt Existing Evaluation Methodology for Economic Instruments (GEF)	18-19 May Split	PAP/RAC	D. Povh	to be issued by PAP/RAC
Training Session on Protected Areas Management	26-30 May Libya	SPA/RAC	A. Hentati A. Ouerghi	to be issued by SPA/RAC
Meeting of MEDPOL National Coordinators	28-31 May Venice	UNEP-MEDU	F.S. Civili F. Abousamra C. Beken	UNEP(DEC)/ MED WG.183/7
National Training Course for OSC in Lebanon	28-31 May Beirut (tentative)	REMPEC	R. Patruno D. Domovic S. Micallef	to be issued by REMPEC
Training Coordination Workshop on Posidonia Meadow Mapping and Monitoring	1-9 June Kerkennah, Tunisia	SPA/RAC	A. Hentati C. Rais	to be issued by SPA/RAC
National Training Course for OSC in Syria	2-6 June Latakia	REMPEC (EC LIFE)	D. Domovic	to be issued by REMPEC
Harmonization/ Integration Workshop for CAMP Malta	4-6 June Malta	PAP/RAC	I. Trumbic A. Pavasovic	to be issued by PAP/RAC
Joint BP/PAP/ERS Focal Points Meeting	12-16 June Palermo	BP/RAC PAP/RAC ERS/RAC MEDU	G. Benoit I. Trumbic M. Dussi A. Hoballah	to be issued by BP/RAC, PAP/RAC, ERS/RAC MEDU
Workshop on Industry and Sustainable Development/MCSD	27-29 June Barcelona	CP/RAC ICS/UNIDO UNEP-MEDU	V. Macià F.S. Civili	to be issued by CP/RAC
Seminar on the Algerian National Contingency Plan	2-3 July Algiers	REMPEC	R. Patruno D. Domovic S. Micallef	to be issued by REMPEC
First Meeting of National Correspondents (SAP Biodiversity)	2-4 July Alicante	SPA/RAC	A. Hentati C. Rais	to be issued by SPA/RAC
Meeting Algeria-Morocco-Tunisia (sub-regional agreement)	4-5 July Algiers	REMPEC	R. Patruno D. Domovic S. Micallef	to be issued by REMPEC
Training Course MEDSTAT Environment (waste)	9-13 July Istanbul	BP/RAC	J. Iotti	to be issued by BP/RAC

MCSD Free-Trade Working Group Meeting	12-13 July Sophia Antipolis	BP/RAC MEDU	A. Hoballah V. Cistulli G. Benoit	to be issued by BP/RAC
Training Session on Turtle Nesting Site Management	July/Aug./Sept (tentative) Lara, Cyprus	SPA/RAC BP/RAC	A. Hentati A. Ouerghi	to be issued by SPA/RAC
Workshop on Urban Management and Sustainable Development/MCSD	3-5 Sept. Barcelona	PAP/RAC BP/RAC	I. Trumbic	to be issued by PAP/RAC
Meeting of MAP Focal Points	11-14 Sept. Athens	UNEP-MEDU	L. Chabason H. Da Cruz	to be issued by MEDU
Inception Workshop for CAMP Lebanon	17-18 Sept. Beirut (tentative)	PAP/RAC	I. Trumbic	to be issued by PAP/RAC
MEDSTAT Environment 3rd Task Force Meeting	27-28 Sept. Sophia Antipolis	BP/RAC	J. Iotti	to be issued by BP/RAC
Intercalibration Workshop on Microbiological Analysis	26-29 Sept. Athens	WHO/ MED POL UNEP-MEDU	G. Kamizoulis F.S. Civili	to be issued by WHO/ MED POL
Subregional Training Workshop on Erosion Desertification Control and Management	September Morocco (tentative)	PAP/RAC FAO	M. Prem	to be issued by PAP/RAC
Meeting of National Operational Authorities of Cyprus, Egypt and Israel	September (tentative) Malta	REMPEC	R. Patruno D. Domovic	to be issued by REMPEC
National Training Course in Libya	September (tentative) Libya	REMPEC (IMO/TCD)	R. Patruno D. Domovic	to be issued by REMPEC
7th MCSD Meeting	3-6 October Antalya	UNEP-MEDU	A. Hoballah	to be issued by MEDU
Regional Training Course MEDEXPOL 2001	October (mid.) Frankfurt, Germany	REMPEC (EC)	R. Patruno D. Domovic S. Micallef C. Sacco	to be issued by REMPEC
Training Course on Waste Water Management (GEF)	16-20 Oct. (tentative)	WHO/ MED POL UNEP-MEDU	G. Kamizoulis F.S. Civili	to be issued by WHO/ MED POL
Conference on Mediterranean Marine Turtle	24-28 Oct. Rome	SPA/RAC	A. Hentati A. Ouerghi	to be issued by SPA/RAC

Expert Meeting on the Preparation of BP Environment and Development Report	October France (tentative)	BP/RAC	G. Benoit A. Comeau	to be issued by BP/RAC
Expert Meeting on Coastal Erosion	October Split (tentative)	PAP/RAC	M. Prem	to be issued by PAP/RAC
National Forum on Sustainable Development and Sustainable Use of Natural Resources in B&H	October (tentative)	ERS/RAC M.O in B&H	B. Vucijak S. Carnemolla	to be issued by ERS/RAC
Instructive Seminar to determine the State of Art in Implementation of Economic Instruments in Mediterranean Countries (Training)	October	PAP/RAC	D. Povh	to be issued by PAP/RAC
National Training Course on Environmental Statistics and Indicators	October Tripoli (Libya) (tentative)	BP/RAC	J. Iotti	no report foreseen
Meeting of Experts on the Coastal Habitats	1-3 Nov. (tentative)	SPA/RAC	A. Hentati C. Rais	to be issued by SPA/RAC
12th Ordinary Meeting of the Contracting Parties	14-17 Nov. Monaco	UNEP-MEDU (MONACO)	L. Chabason H. Da Cruz	to be issued by MEDU
Meeting on Criteria and Standards for Recreational Waters	27-28 Nov. Athens	WHO/ MED POL UNEP-MEDU	G. Kamizoulis F.S. Civili	to be issued by WHO/ MED POL
Meeting of National Officials on Legal and Planning Instruments for the Protection of Mediterranean Coasts.	29 Nov.-2 Dec.	UNEP-MEDU (GOVMENT OF ANDALUCIA)	H. Da Cruz	to be issued by MEDU
Second Meeting of LIFE Turkey Steering Committee	November Ankara	REMPEC (EC LIFE)	R. Patruno S. Micallef	to be issued by REMPEC
Workshop on Implementation of Minimisation Opportunities Environmental Diagnosis (MOED)	November (tentative)	CP/RAC	V. Macià	to be issued by CP/RAC

Workshop on Pollution Prevention Opportunities on the Textile Industry	November (tentative)	CP/RAC	V. Macià	to be issued by CP/RAC
Review Meeting on Monitoring Activities	6-8 Dec. Italy (tentative)	UNEP-MEDU	F.S. Civili C. Beken	to be issued by MEDU
Regional Expert Meeting on Tourism and Sustainable Development	December (tentative)	BP/RAC	E. Coudert G. Benoit	to be issued by BP/RAC
	2002			
Meeting of Mediterranean Experts on Liability and Compensation	15 January Athens	UNEP-MEDU	H. Da Cruz	to be issued by MEDU
Conference of Plenipotentiaries on the Emergency Protocol	22-24 January Malta	UNEP-MEDU REMPEC	H. Da Cruz R. Patruno D. Domovif S. Micallef C. Galea	to be issued by MEDU
Workshop for Media Professionals on Environmental Coverage	February Beirut (tentative)	UNEP-MEDU	B. Kamal	Paper to be issued by MEDU
Workshop for Media Professionals on Coastal Area Management	June Split (tentative)	UNEP-MEDU/ PAP/RAC	B. Kamal	Paper to be issued by MEDU and PAP/RAC

ANNEX VII

THE USE OF ARABIC AS A WORKING LANGUAGE IN SOME IMPORTANT MAP MEETINGS

SEVENTH MEETING OF THE MEDITERRANEAN COMMISSION
ON SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT
ANTALYA, 3-6 OCTOBER 2001

Case I: Languages English, French

a) PRE-SESSION DOCUMENTATION (on the basis of 32000 words)

Translation of documentation from one language to another: US\$ 4,153

b) IN-SESSION DOCUMENTATION: US\$ 84,691

c) POST-SESSION DOCUMENTATION (on the basis of 15.000 words):

Translation of documentation from one language to another: US\$1,600

TOTAL COST: US\$90,444

SEVENTH MEETING OF THE MEDITERRANEAN COMMISSION
ON SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT
ANTALYA, 3-6 OCTOBER 2001

Case II: Languages English, French, Arabic

a) PRE-SESSION DOCUMENTATION (on the basis of 32000 words)

Translation of documentation from one language to two other languages: US\$8,306

b) IN-SESSION DOCUMENTATION: US\$ 114,084

c) POST-SESSION DOCUMENTATION (on the basis of 15.000 words):

Translation of documentation from one language into two other languages: US\$ 3,200

TOTAL COST: US\$ 125.590

Percentage of Increase is 38.9 %

MEETING OF MEDPOL NATIONAL FOCAL POINTS
VENICE, 28-31 MAY 2001

Case I: Languages English, French

a) PRE-SESSION DOCUMENTATION (on the basis of 75000 words)
Translation of documentation into English or French: US\$ 9,733

b) IN-SESSION DOCUMENTATION: US\$ 89,287

c) POST-SESSION DOCUMENTATION (on the basis of 15000 words):
Translation of documentation from one language to another: US\$ 1,600

TOTAL COST: US\$100,620

MEETING OF MEDPOL NATIONAL FOCAL POINTS
VENICE, 28-31 MAY 2001

Case II: Languages English, French, Arabic

a) PRES-SESSION DOCUMENTATION (on the basis of 75000 words)

Translation of documentation from one language into two other languages: US\$ 19,466

b) IN-SESSION DOCUMENTATION: US\$ 121,630

c) POST-SESSION DOCUMENTATION (on the basis of 15000 words):

Translation of documentation from one language into two other languages: US\$ 3,200

TOTAL COST: US\$144,296

Percentage of Increase is 43.4 %

MEETING OF MAP FOCAL POINTS
ATHENS, 11-14 SEPTEMBER 2001

Case I: Languages: English, French

a) PRE-SESSION DOCUMENTATION (on the basis of 75.000 words)

Translation of documentation into English or French: US\$ 9,733

b) IN-SESSION DOCUMENTATION: US\$ 82,515

c) POST-SESSION DOCUMENTATION (on the basis of 15000 words):

Translation of documentation from one language to another: US\$1,600

TOTAL COST: US\$93,848

MEETING OF MAP FOCAL POINTS
ATHENS, 11-14 SEPTEMBER 2001

Case II: Languages: English, French, Arabic

a) PRE-SESSION DOCUMENTATION (on the basis of 75000 words)

Translation of documentation from one language into two other languages: US\$ 19,466

b) IN-SESSION DOCUMENTATION: US\$ 110,240

c) POST-SESSION DOCUMENTATION (on the basis of 15000 words):

Translation of documentation from one language to two other languages: US\$ 3,200

TOTAL COST: US\$123,173

Percentage of Increase is 31.25 %

MAP documents translated into Arabic from July 1999 until today

Document name/symbol	Cost in US\$	contract no:
Medwaves issue no 39	1,237	9 26 04042
Medwaves issue no 40/41	4,108	9 26 04055
All Working documents of the 12th Ordinary Meeting of the Contracting Parties to the Barcelona Convention and Report of the 12th Ordinary Meeting of the Contracting Parties to the Barcelona Convention	14,474 1,648	9 26 04030 and 9 26 04037 9 26 04050
UNEP/BUR/56/2 Progress Report by the Coordinator on Activities carried out since the last Meeting of the Contracting Parties including Draft Recommendations on Specific Activities (May-October 2000)	1,117	0 26 04065
MAP Brochure	1,500	0 26 04076
Guidelines for the Dumping of Platforms and other man-made Structures at Sea	999	0 26 04081
Medwaves issue no 42	2,124	0 26 04008
MAP Leaflet	230	1 26 04010
Draft Protocol concerning cooperation in preventing pollution from ships and combating pollution of the Mediterranean sea by oil and hazardous and noxious substances in cases of emergency	538	1 26 04034
Translation & editing of documents (in the framework of the Workshop on "Information, Awareness and Public Participation" mainly in Arabic with the participation of Arab League, CEDARE & RAED)	5,000 (total cost : 30,855)	

List of 2000/2001 major Meetings without Arabic documentation

Bureau Meeting of the Contracting Parties to the Barcelona Convention
Malta, 9-10 May

6th MCSD Meeting
Tunis, 14-17 November

Consultation Meeting of the informal network on compliance and enforcement
Sorrento, 15-17 March 2001

Meeting of Experts on the implementation of the Strategic Action Programme (SAP)
Catania, 28-30 March 2001

Second Meeting of National/Legal Technical Experts to amend the Emergency Protocol
Monaco, 2-6 April 2001

Bureau Meeting of the Contracting Parties to the Barcelona Convention
Cyprus, 3-4 May 2001

Meeting of MEDPOL National Coordinators
Venice, 28-31 May 2001

Meeting of MAP National Focal Points
Athens, 11-14 September 2001

7th MCSD Meeting
Antalya, 2-6 October 2001

ANNEX VIII

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

Status of contributions as at 30 June 2001

(Expressed in US Dollars)

COUNTRIES	Unpaid pledges as at 31 Dec 2000	Adjustments	Pledges for 2001	Collections during 2001 for 2001 and fut. yrs	Collection s during 2001 for prior yrs	Unpaid pledges for prior yrs.	Unpaid pledges for 2001 & prior yrs
Albania	(1,366)	0	3,455	0	0	(1,366)	2,089
Algeria	164,043	0	51,834	0	0	164,043	215,877
Bosnia & Herzegovina	39,145	0	14,810	0	0	39,145	53,955
Croatia	0	0	47,883	0	0	0	47,883
Cyprus	0	0	6,911	6,911	0	0	0
European Commission	0	0	123,413	0	0	0	123,413
Egypt	23,550	0	24,189	24,024	23,550	0	165
France	0	0	1,874,382	1,874,382	0	0	0
Greece	0	0	138,714	0	0	0	138,714
Israel	0	0	72,566	72,566	0	0	0
Italy	24,758	0	1,548,574	0	0	24,758	1,573,332
Lebanon	40	0	3,455	3,430	40	(0)	25
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	487,321	0	97,249	0	101,691	385,630	482,879
Malta	0	0	3,455	3,430	0	0	25
Monaco	0	0	3,455	3,440	0	0	15
Morocco	13,552	0	13,823	0	0	13,552	27,375
Slovenia	0	0	33,074	33,074	0	0	0
Spain	0	0	739,978	739,978	0	0	0
Syrian Arab Rep.	22,321	0	13,823	0	14,360	7,961	21,784
Tunisia	0	0	10,367	20,530	0	0	(10,163)
Turkey	0	0	111,071	111,071	0	0	0
Yugoslavia	469,976	0	0	0	0	469,976	469,976
T o t a l	1,243,340	0	4,936,481	2,892,836	139,641	1,103,699	3,147,344

Additional Contributions							
European Commission	0	0	546,634	0	0	0	546,634
Host Country *	0	0	411,627 1/	411,627	0	0	0
Monaco	0	0	143,679 2/	143,679	0	0	0
UNEP Env. Fund	0	0	50,000	0	0	0	50,000
T o t a l	1,243,340	0	6,088,421	3,448,142	139,641	1,103,699	3,743,978

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

1/ Drachmae 158,635,941 deposited in April 2001

2/ Hosting of MOP in Monte Carlo