



**United Nations  
Environment  
Programme**



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**MEDITERRANEAN ACTION PLAN**

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

Tunis, 2-3 November 1994

**COOPERATION AND COORDINATION OF MAP WITH OTHER  
RELATED INTERNATIONAL PROGRAMMES AND INSTITUTIONS  
OPERATING IN THE MEDITERRANEAN**

*Overview and Perspective*

## 1. INTRODUCTION

In the text which follows, a short overview and perspective of the cooperation and coordination of MAP activities with those of the international programmes and institutions operating in the Mediterranean will be presented.

International programmes and institutions operating in the Mediterranean are divided into two groups:

- international organisations and conventions; and
- international financing institutions.

## 2. INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATIONS AND CONVENTIONS

### 2.1 International Committee for the Scientific Exploration of the Mediterranean Sea (ICSEM)

#### 2.1.1 Background

Eight workshops on pollution have been organised together with ICSEM and IOC since 1978 in the framework of the bi-annual general assembly of ICSEM. The organisation of such workshops has largely contributed to the success of the General Assemblies of ICSEM since it has mobilised a large number of scientists who attended the meetings and presented scientific papers. However, the workshops have also been a great use to UNEP since they have represented a unique forum (500/600 scientists) where the MED POL programme and priorities have been discussed.

#### 2.1.2 Perspectives

Joint organisation of pollution workshops is continuing. By the nature of ICSEM, there is no perspective for receiving financial support from ICSEM.

### 2.2 Oslo and Paris Commissions (OSPARCOM)

#### 2.2.1 Background

Cooperation and coordination with OSPARCOM has been limited to the exchange of information and documents, occasional participation in their meetings and exchange of experience and programmes.

#### 2.2.2 Perspective

Cooperation and coordination of the work with the new Paris Commission should be considerably improved.

There is no perspective for financial support from the Paris Commission.

## **2.3 Environmental Management and Protection of the Black Sea**

### **2.3.1 Background**

This programme was established in 1993 under UNDP management, funded through GEF.

Possibilities for the cooperation and coordination of the work was discussed on several occasions and there is clear intention from both secretariats to coordinate the work.

### **2.3.2 Perspective**

There is an excellent perspective for the cooperation and coordination of the work.

At present, there is no indication that financial support can be received for such cooperation.

## **3. INTERNATIONAL FINANCING INSTITUTIONS**

### **3.1 Mediterranean Technical Assistance Programme (METAP)**

#### **3.1.1 Background**

Cooperation with METAP started in 1989 and resulted in METAP financial support to the following projects:

- Coastal Areas Management Programme (CAMP) for Kastela Bay. This project was implemented from 1990 to 1992. Financial support through METAP amounted to US \$330,000;
- Building of institutional capabilities for monitoring of marine pollution (MED POL). This project was implemented from 1991 to 1993. Financial support through METAP amount to US \$838,500;
- Conservation of biodiversity project (Blue Plan). This project was implemented from 1990 to 1992.

#### **3.1.2 Perspective**

Numerous efforts to obtain financial support for CAMP Albania, CAMP Fuka and extend MED POL project did not give positive results.

At present, the chances of obtaining funds through METAP - Phase II are not very good.

### **3.2 European Investment Bank (EIB)**

#### **3.2.1 Background**

Cooperation with EIB developed in the framework of the CAMP Rhodes. EIB is financing certain activities in this CAMP. Financial support of 360,000 ECU covers the period from 1993 to 1995.

#### **3.2.2 Perspective**

There is a possibility that EIB will be ready to financially support another project.

### **3.3 Arab Gulf Fund for UN Development Organisations (AGFUND)**

#### **3.3.1 Background**

Initial contacts were made with AGFUND in order to explore the possibilities of obtaining financial support for projects like CAMP for Lebanon and Fuka.

#### **3.3.2 Perspective**

There is a possibility that financial support will be obtained for some projects.

### **3.4 Centre for Environment and Development for the Arab Region and Europe (CEDARE)**

#### **3.4.1 Background**

Cooperation with CEDARE was agreed since its establishment. At present, cooperation is in the form of exchange of information and documents and participation at meetings.

#### **3.4.2 Perspective**

There is a possibility that in the future, modest financial support will be received from CEDARE for certain projects.

### **3.5 Global Environment Facility (GEF)**

#### **3.5.1 Background**

Note of the Secretariat on GEF, including information on what GEF is, how it works, who is eligible to apply for funds and what the procedure is for application, was sent to all countries in July 1991. On several occasions afterwards, additional information was sent.

In the first phase of GEF, MAP was not involved in the development of GEF and selection of Mediterranean projects. Contacts were made with GEF officials in Nairobi and Washington, D.C. and MAP should be more involved in the GEF - Phase II.

#### **3.5.2 Perspective**

There is a possibility that certain projects will be financed in GEF - Phase II in which MAP will cooperate.

In the UNEP Regional Workshop on International Waters/GEF (Nairobi, 8-10 November 1994), the possibility for cooperative projects will be explored.

## **4. CONCLUSIONS**

It is obvious that the relations between MAP and the international financial institutions intervening in the area of environment, are not today, at the level needed, in particular with regards to METAP and GEF. The relaunching of this cooperation requires a positive wish on the part of the financial organisations as well as a clarification of the areas of action of MAP.

To date, MAP has not given itself the mission of helping the states or groups of states or NGOs to organise projects eligible for international funds. MAP intervenes little as "organiser of project". We can do it though, although it must be decided on and the corresponding means allocated.

A clearer vision of MAP activities is needed. This will be the result of the work in process which should end during the Ninth Meeting of the Contracting Parties.

The MED 21 Conference, to be held in Tunis, and the Barcelona Experts Meeting will enable a first glimpse of the reforms that should be made.