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Geneva, 5 - 10 February 1979

PROPOSALS FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF CO-OPERATIVE REGIONAL ACTIVITIES IN THE FIELD OF HUMAN SETTLEMENTS AND TOURISM AND FOR SOIL PROTECTION

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DRAFT PROJECT OUTLINE

for preparatory activities leading to a Mediterranean
co-operative inter-country project
on soil protection

Prepared by PAP/RAC
Split, January 1979

DRAFT PROJECT OUTLINE
for preparatory activities leading to a Mediterranean
co-operative inter-country project
on soil protection

I BACKGROUND

1. Ever increasing production of material goods in all Mediterranean countries has necessitated an excessive use of areas for human settlements, industries, communication systems and infrastructure facilities. In particular areas, this has resulted in a substantial decrease of fertile agricultural areas and woodlands and, consequently, in disturbed traditional state of eco-systems, vegetation cover, hydrology, landscape, etc. On the other end, intensive utilization and exploitation of high-quality agricultural areas and woodlands has stimulated erosion processes that directly imperil water resources, communication systems and settlements disturbing the balance and stability of environment.
2. Unplanned and uncontrolled utilization of land for agricultural production have stimulated erosion processes in watersheds and accelerated the wash-away of the most fertile top soil which has in turn /as river talus/ choked up the watercourses and basins disabling agricultural areas for cultivation and reducing their capacity for food production.
3. Heavier use of chemicals and biochemicals in agriculture, industries and settlements increasing their concentrations in soil, rivers, streams, lakes and the sea negatively affect the biological balance and the quality of environment.
4. All human activities, particularly the utilization of soil for agricultural production, are conditioned by adequate watersupply. The provision of long-range development plans related to water resources and multipurpose watersupply systems is therefore substantial for

the following objectives to be met. A reasonable watersupply and water management should also cover the problem of karstification and desertification of affected areas in order to improve their state.

II OBJECTIVES

5. The goal of this action is to identify and recommend the methods and measures which would encourage the ongoing efforts and enable a more intensive development of all Mediterranean countries, but without adverse or by-effects this development could generate in the field of soil protection and preservation. Therefore, it is necessary to establish the balance between the needs and demands of development on the one hand; and the capacity and potentials of environment on the other, keeping in mind a possible regeneration of soil and vegetation on abandoned agricultural areas.

6. The overall goal of this proposal contained in this document is to identify the elements for a co-operative inter-country project /or for several projects/ related to the problems of soil protection from all possible forms of degradation.

Specific objectives leading to the achievement of this goal envisage:

- i identification of the major factors that have an impact on the protection and the quality of soil;
- ii identification of problems, including training of personnel and exchange of experience, which could be considered as elements for a co-operative project;
- iii identification of specific areas which could be used as pilot-areas;
- iv formulation of a project document for regional co-operation on problems related to soil protection;
- v negotiation of an agreement on the institutional, financial and managerial aspects of the project document.

III WORKPLAN AND TIMETABLE

7. The proposed workplan and timetable is presented according to the goals identified in Chapter II and is summarised in Table 1.

8. The identification of the major factors that have an impact on soil protection and environment /see 6.i/ will be based on the overview expected to be prepared as part of the Blue Plan Activity. A consultant on behalf of PAP/RAC would participate in the preparation of this overview and would provide the link between the overview and a short document /which will be prepared by PAP/RAC/ summarizing the major factors relevant to the further development of the project.

9. The identification of problems which could be considered as elements for a co-operative project /see 6.ii/ and the type of areas which could be used as pilot-areas /see 6.iii/ would be done by PAP/RAC in consultation with national PAP focal points and the relevant specialized parts of the UN system, in particular FAO. A preliminary scheme of the problems to be adressed is attached as Annex.

10. Based on the preparatory work described in paragraphs 8 and 9 a draft project document for regional co-operation on problems related to soil protection /see 6.iv/ would be prepared by PAP/RAC. This draft, together with supporting documentation /see 6.i, 6.ii and 6.iii/ would be submitted to a government designated expert meeting. The meeting would be called to:

- i advise on the feasibility of the proposed co-operative project;
- ii identify pilot areas in which the project could be implemented;
- iii advise on the institutional and financial arrangements needed for the implementation of the project.

11. PAP/RAC would be ready to provide further assistance to UNDP and UNEP in negotiations with the interested governments of an agreement /project/ on the institutional, financial and managerial aspects of

Table 1. Workplan and Timetable /summary/

Goal /reference to para. of this document/	Responsible for the achievement of the goal	Co-operating organizations	Timetable
6.i - recruitment of a consultant to co-operate with BP/RAC on the preparation of a general overview and, based on it, a supporting document for the expert group meeting	PAP/RAC	BP/RAC and through it BP national focal points, FAO and others	April-December 1979
6.ii and 6.iii - identification of the elements for a co-operative project and the type of areas which could be used as pilot areas with the assistance of the same or other consultant/s/	PAP/RAC	national PAP focal points, FAO and others	April 1979 - February 1980
6.iv - preparation of a draft project document	PAP/RAC	national PAP focal points, FAO and others	March 1980
- organization of government expert meeting to consider the draft project document	UNDP and UNEP	PAP/RAC	May 1980
6.v - negotiation with governments of an agreement on the project document	UNDP	PAP/RAC	May-December 1980

the project document /see 6.v/ based on the outcome of the expert group meeting /see 10/.

IV INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

12. The project would be developed by PAP/RAC:

- a/ in the framework and as part of the Mediterranean Action Plan;
- b/ under the supervision and guidance of UNEP and UNDP;
- c/ in co-operation with the relevant specialized organizations of the UN system;
- d/ in consultation and with the support of national focal points for PAP, national institutions designated as participants in PAP and other regional structures relevant to the project.

PRELIMINARY SCHEME OF THE ELEMENTS
FOR A CO-OPERATIVE INTER-COUNTRY PROJECT ON
SOIL PROTECTION

PRELIMINARY
FOR A CO-OPERATIVE
SC

/Annex/

PRELIMINARY SCHEME OF THE ELEMENTS
FOR A CO-OPERATIVE INTER-COUNTRY PROJECT
ON SOIL PROTECTION

1. IMPACT FACTORS

- 1.1 Socio-economic changes and abandoning of villages
- 1.2 Expansion of towns; construction of infrastructure systems; quarrying, mining and felling
- 1.3 Rainwater, currents, wind and the sea
- 1.4 Advancement of contemporary agricultural technology

2. PROBLEMS FOR STUDY

- 2.1 - Reuse of abandoned agricultural areas
 - Soil management including preservation of eco-systems and protection of landscape
 - Regeneration of soil and vegetation
- 2.2 - Soil degradation caused by human activity
 - Optimum use of land
- 2.3 - Desertification and karstification
 - Erosion-exposed areas, torrents and the coast /pluvial and wind erosion; shore erosion/
- 2.4 - Intensive utilization of agricultural areas and woodlands
 - Appropriate use of water resources
 - Consequences resulting from the use of biochemicals

3. PILOT AREAS

- 3.1 Abandoned agricultural area typical of Mediterranean Region /sloping terrain, barren rock and deserts/
 - Causes of reduced agricultural areas
 - Improvement of agricultural production and forestry

through application of new technologies

3.2 Settlement with developed industry on erosion-inflicted area of characteristic climate:

- Exploitation of soil
- Arable areas and woodlands occupied by other uses
- Production of industries and their waste disposal

3.3 Erosion areas:

3.3.1 Erosion-exposed area with developed surface hydrography, characterized by specific climate:

- erosion of agricultural areas and woodlands;
- choking-up of streams, rivers and watersupply systems.

3.3.2 Karst area:

- subsoil /vertical/ erosion;
- typical karst phenomena;
- subsoil water circulation and its utilization for the improvement of soil productivity.

3.3.3 Desert area:

- impact of climate;
- wind erosion;
- desertification and regeneration of soil;
- reclamation.

3.3.4 Sea-eroded area:

- sea dynamics;
- chemical impact of sea water;
- vegetation adaptable to sea influence.

3.4 Area of characteristic Mediterranean soil and climate:

- Soil management policy
- Long-range procurement of water by multipurpose supply systems
- Intensification of soil productivity

DRAFT PROJECT OUTLINE

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for preparatory activities leading to a Mediterranean

co-operative inter-country project

on human settlements and tourism

Prepared by PAP/RAC

Split, January 1979

DRAFT PROJECT OUTLINE

for preparatory activities leading to a Mediterranean
co-operative inter-country project
on human settlements and tourism

I BACKGROUND

1. The technology of today is characterized by large production, transport and distribution systems which require heavy concentration of capital, staff, labour and, consequently, population. Those concentrations require an excessive use of physical environment: and the outcome is a complete or partial change of existing man-made or natural systems. Among other things, human communities conditioned by historical evolution, as well as social relations in them, have been changed too, bringing large migration flows to towns and urbanization which is resulting in huge unplanned, uncontrolled agglomerations not only around cities, but also outside their boundaries. These developments are without adequate services and other requisites to help urban living.
2. There is a fact specific for the Mediterranean coast that should be kept in mind: a great many settlements, areas and subregions are of basically tourist character, which means that their impact on environment is multiplied in particular time intervals /daily or seasonally/. It is thus evident this phenomenon must be understood and studied as the part of the problem of human settlements.
3. Cities have become the centres /both in developed and developing regions/ of the most striking disturbances of ecological balance, where individual and social components of life are exposed to powerful changes creating prerequisites both for tremendous prosperity and irreparable disasters.
4. The ways of resolving these problems do not necessarily mean preventing the growth and expansion on the one hand nor intensive

development on the other: they can mean reaching a corresponding harmonious correlation of the needs and demands of development with the capacity and requirements of environment. The development is steered to.

II OBJECTIVES

5. The overall goal of the proposal contained in this document is to identify the elements for a co-operative inter-country project /or for several projects/ related to the problems of human settlements and tourism in the Mediterranean region.

Specific objectives leading to the achievement of this goal envisage:

- i. identification of the major factors that have an impact on economic, social, environmental /including public health/ and psychological situation in a settlement;
- ii. identification of problems which could be considered as elements for a co-operative project;
- iii. identification of the type of settlements which could be used as pilot areas;
- iv. formulation of a project document for regional co-operation on problems related to human settlements;
- v. negotiation of an agreement on the institutional, financial and managerial aspects of the project document.

III WORKPLAN AND TIMETABLE

6. The proposed workplan and timetable is presented according to the goals identified in Chapter II and is summarised in Table 1.

7. The identification of the major factors that have an impact on economic, social, environmental /including public health/ and the physiocological situation in a settlement /see 5.i/ will be based on the overview expected to be prepared as part of the Blue Plan Activity. A consultant on behalf of PAP/RAC would participate in the preparation of this overview and would provide the link between the overview and a short document /which will be prepared by PAP/RAC/ summarizing the major factors relevant to the further development of the project.

8. The identification of problems which could be considered as elements for a co-operative project /see 5.ii/ and the type of settlements which could be used as pilot areas /see 5.iii/ would be done by PAP/RAC in consultation with national PAP focal points and the relevant specialized parts of the UN system, in particular WHO, WTO, UNESCO and DESA. A preliminary scheme of the problems to be adressed is attached as Annex.

9. Based on the preparatory work described in paragraphs 7 and 8 a draft project document for regional co-operation on problems related to human settlements /see 5.iv/ would be prepared by PAP/RAC. This draft, together with supporting documentation /see 5.i, 5.ii and 5.iii/ would be submitted to a government designated expert meeting. The meeting would be called to:

- i advise on the feasibility of the proposed co-operative project;
- ii identify pilot areas in which the project could be implemented;
- iii advise on the institutional and financial arrangements needed for the implementation of the project.

10. PAP/RAC would be ready to provide further assistance to UNDP and UNEP in negotiations with the interested governments of an agreement /project/ on the institutional, financial and managerial aspects of the project document /see 5.v/ based on the outcome of the expert group meeting /see 9/.

Table 1. Workplan and Timetable /summary/

Goal /reference to para. of this document/	Activity	Responsible for the achievement of the goal	Co-operating organizations	Timetable
5.i	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - recruitment of a consultant to co-operate with BP/RAC on the preparation of a general overview and, based on it, a supporting document for the expert group meeting 	PAP/RAC	BP/RAC and through it BP national focal points, WHO, WTO, UNESCO, DESA and others	April-December 1979
5.ii and 5.iii	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - identification of the elements for a co-operative project and the type of settlements which could be used as pilot areas with the assistance of the same or other consultant/s/ 	PAP/RAC	national PAP focal points, WHO, WTO, UNESCO, DESA and others	April-December 1979
5.iv	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - preparation of a draft project document 	PAP/RAC	national PAP focal points, WHO, WTO, UNESCO, DESA and others	January 1980
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - organization of government expert meeting to consider the draft project document 	UNDP and UNEP	PAP/RAC	March 1980
5.v	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - negotiation with governments of an agreement on the project document 	UNDP	PAP/RAC	April-November 1980

IV INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

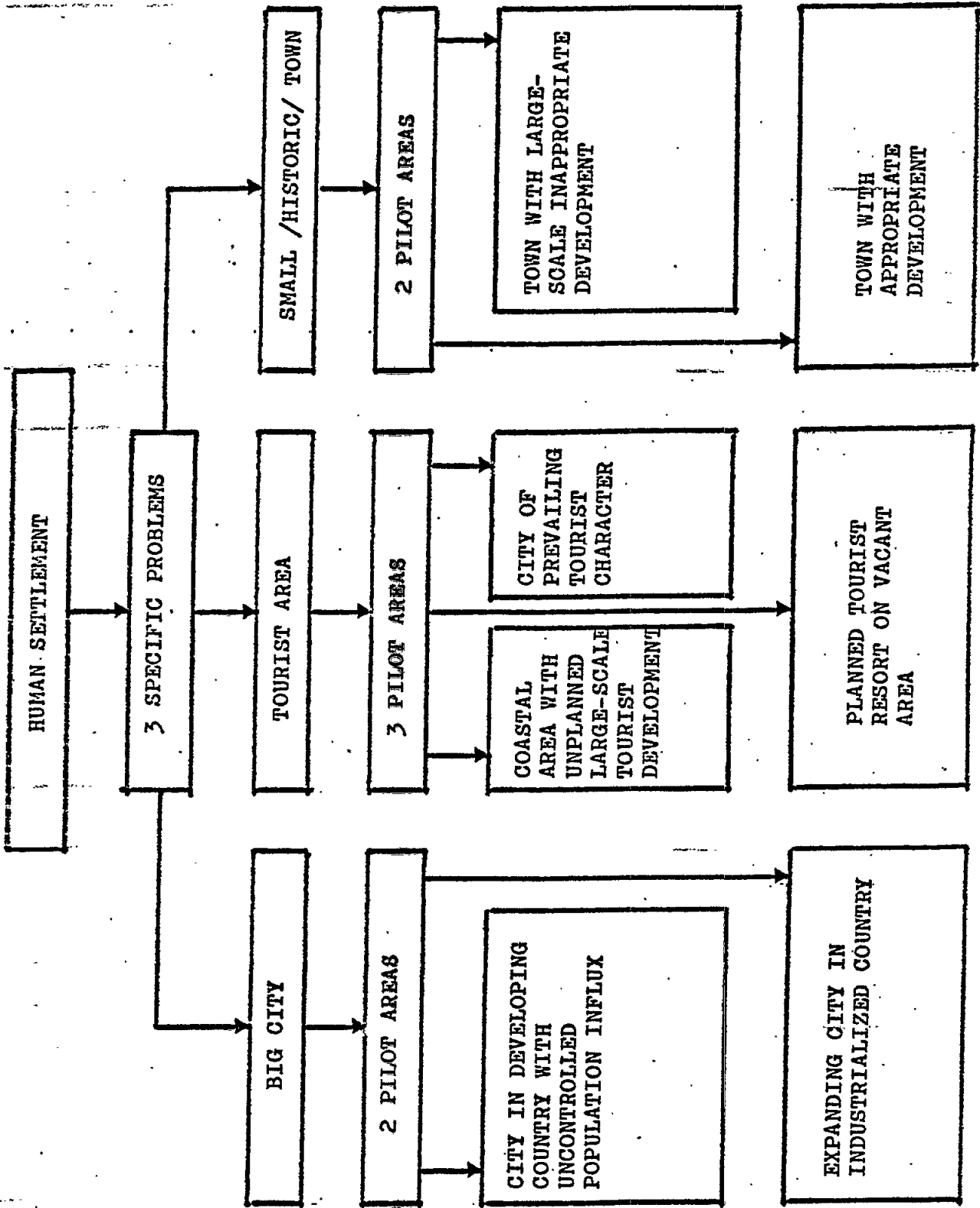
11. The project would be developed by PAP/RAC:
 - a/ in the framework and as part of the Mediterranean Action Plan;
 - b/ under the supervision and guidance of UNEP and UNDP;
 - c/ in co-operation with the relevant specialized organizations of the UN system;
 - d/ in consultation and with the support of national focal points for PAP, national institutions designated as participants in PAP and other regional structures relevant to the project.

ELEMENTS
PROJECT OF HUMAN

PRELIMINARY SCHEME OF THE ELEMENTS
FOR A CO-OPERATIVE INTER-COUNTRY PROJECT ON HUMAN
SETTLEMENTS AND TOURISM

PRELIMINARY
CO-OPERATIVE
SET

/Annex/



PRELIMINARY SCHEME OF THE ELEMENTS
FOR A CO-OPERATIVE INTER-COUNTRY PROJECT ON HUMAN
SETTLEMENTS AND TOURISM

1. Some Major Impact Factors

- Changed socio-economic conditions
- Demographic changes and migrations
- Concentration of activities in towns
- Exploitation of resources
- Land speculation
- Increased amount of traffic
- Mass tourist movement
- Planning and management

2. Problems for Study

2.1 Big city

- Environmental aspects of low-standard peri-urban areas of an overcrowded city
- Environmental aspects of urban sprawl

2.2 Tourist area

- Environmental aspects of rapid unplanned tourist development
- Environmental aspects of large-scale planned tourist development round cities
- Environmental aspect of large-scale planned tourist resorts on free coastal areas

2.3 Small town /historic/

- Development inconsistent with environmental capacity
- Development consistent with environmental capacity

3. Pilot Areas

- 3.1 - City in developing country with uncontrolled population influx
- Expanding city in industrialized country

- 3.2 - Coastal area with unplanned large-scale tourist development
 - City of prevailing tourist character with large tourist developments in its environs
 - Planned tourist resort on vacant area
- 3.3 - Town with inappropriate large-scale development
 - Town with appropriate development

4. Some Specific Impact Factors

- 4.1 - Degree of national development
 - Natality rate
 - Migration to cities
- 4.2 - Concentration of public functions in city centres
 - Deterioration of centres
 - Attraction of "country life"
- 4.3 - Unscrupulous exploitation of environment
 - Land speculation
 - Quick return on investment
- 4.4 - Increase of free time
 - Attraction of location
 - Availability of existing services
 - Wide choice of amenities
- 4.5 - Mass tourist movement
 - Demands of specific recreation
 - Advantages of concentrated development
 - Low land value
- 4.6 - Cheap labour
 - Low land value
 - Available resources
 - External factors deciding on investment

- 4.7 - Local appreciation of existing values
- High planning and management level
- Reasonable use of local resources

