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Fourth Ordinary Meeting of the Contracting
Parties to the Convention for the Protection
of the Mediterranean Sea against pollution
and its related protocols

Genoa, 9 - 13 September 1985

REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR ON THE IMPLEMENTATION
MEDITERRANEAN ACTION PLAN IN 1984 AND RECOMMENDATIONS FOR
ACTIVITIES TO BE UNDERTAKEN IN THE 1986 - 1987 BIENNIUM
WITH RELATED BUDGET PROPOSALS

Addendum
Developments in other Regional Seas Programmes

1. At the Extraordinary Meeting of the Contracting Parties (Athens, 1984) one delegation requested that information on the Regional Seas Programmes be presented as part of the Executive Director's Report (UNEP/IG.49/5, para. 28).
2. In response to that request, the relevant section of the Annual Report of the Executive Director for 1984 (UNEP/IG. 13/2) are reproduced below.

Regional Seas (Budget Subline 5102)

3. Although it is recognized that the problems of the oceans are global in nature, the strategy adopted by UNEP has been to contribute to their solution through globally co-ordinated regional programmes, all based upon the same general policy, strategy and methodology while being adapted to the specific needs of each region. Since the twelfth session of the Governing Council the Regional Sea Programme Activity Centre has been pursuing activities in 10 regions involving more than 120 coastal States, more than 30 global and regional organizations and a network of approximately 250 national institutions (see figure V). By the end of 1984 action plans had been adopted in eight regions and regional conventions signed in six. Preparations for the adoption of one more action plan and two more conventions were significantly advanced in 1984. UNEP provides overall co-ordination for the regional seas programme and serves as the secretariat for four action plans and three conventions.
4. Kuwait Action Plan region. UNEP continued to assist the Regional Organization for the Protection of the Marine Environment to co-ordinate the implementation of four major projects in co-operation with IAEA, IOC, IUCN and UNESCO, and to prepare for negotiations on a protocol on prevention of pollution from land-based sources. The Marine Emergency Mutual Aid Centre in Bahrain convened a number of technical meetings in 1984 to formulate programmes of surveillance to determine the extent of pollution. UNEP provided assistance to those meetings and technical advice on the formulation of national and regional contingency plans.
5. Wider Caribbean region. The first ratification of the Convention for the Protection and Development of the Marine Environment of the Wider Caribbean Region and its Protocol Concerning Co-operation in Combating Oil Spills was received. A total of 10 projects approved by the Monitoring Committee at its third meeting were negotiated with 11 organizations or governments for implementation during 1984 and 1985. The projects deal with marine pollution monitoring and control, oil spill preparedness planning, environmental education and public awareness, tourism development and environmental management, environmental impact assessment of industrial projects, environmental training and protected natural areas and endangered wildlife species. The projects are being implemented in co-operation with ECLAC, the Environmental Training Network for Latin America and the Caribbean, IMO, IOC, PAHO, IUCN, the Caribbean Community, the Caribbean Conservation Association and the Governments of Cuba and Mexico. Most of the financing for the project has come from the Caribbean Trust Fund.
6. West and Central African region. The Convention for Co-operating in the Protection and Development of the Marine and Coastal Environment of the West and Central African Region and the protocol Concerning Co-operation in Combating Pollution in Cases of Emergency entered into force on 5 August 1984. Implementation of priority projects dealing with contingency planning for pollution emergencies, marine pollution research and monitoring and coastal erosion control continued in 1984 in co-operation with FAO, UNESCO, IOC, WHO, IMO and IAEA.

7. East African region. A second meeting of experts was convened in Nairobi in October 1984 to complete negotiations on a regional convention for the protection, management and development of the marine and coastal environment of the region, a protocol concerning protected areas and wild fauna and flora, and a protocol concerning co-operation in combating marine pollution in cases of emergency. The experts reached consensus on nearly all of the provisions of the convention and protocols, and recommended that a conference of plenipotentiaries should be convened in mid-1985 to adopt the final texts of the action plan and the three legal agreements. They also considered the institutional and financial arrangements that would need to be adopted by governments to support the co-ordination and implementation of the regional programme.
8. East Asian Seas region. The Action Plan is built around five major projects co-ordinated by the national institutions of the participating States: assessment of levels of pollutants and their effects on the marine and coastal environment, study of coral resources and their protection from pollution, research on the toxicity of oil and oil dispersants, development of regional data exchange systems and the study of maritime meteorological phenomena influencing the environment of the region. The projects are financed by the East Asian Seas Trust Fund, with matching funds from the Environment Fund.
9. Red Sea and Gulf of Aden region. The Regional Convention for the Conservation of the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden Environment and the Protocol Concerning Regional Co-operation in Combating Pollution by Oil and Other Harmful Substances in Cases of Emergency were ratified by the Sudan. UNEP continued its support to marine pollution research and monitoring activities through ALECSO.
10. South Pacific region. Negotiations continued at the expert level on a draft convention for the protection and development of the natural resources and environment of the region and two protocols. A large number of projects on research, monitoring, environmental education, training and information were initiated through two networks of national and regional institutions, as recommended at a second consultative meeting of research and training institutions held in Port Moresby in January 1984. Workshops were convened on trace metal analysis, coastal mapping, water resources of small islands, and marine pollution prevention, response and control, the latter in co-operation with IMO and the United States Coast Guard. A training course for island broadcasters was also held. The major costs of these activities are shared between the governments of the region and the Environment Fund.
11. South-east Pacific region. The programme for research on and monitoring of marine pollution from domestic, agricultural, mining and industrial sources, involving 15 institutions from all five participating States, became operational. Global guidelines for environmental impact assessment were applied to a case-study in Chile in co-operation with ECLAC. Preparations have been completed for a training course/workshop on contingency planning in co-operation with IMO. The day-to-day co-ordinating of the Action Plan is carried out by the Permanent Commission for the South Pacific (CPPS) in full co-operation with UNEP. The activities are still largely supported by the Environment Fund.

12. South Asian Seas region. A meeting of national focal points on the development of an action plan was convened by UNEP, in co-operation with the South Asia Co-operative Environment Programme, in March 1984. The meeting considered the geographical scope of the future action plan and its main objectives, identified priority areas which may be included in the plan, discussed supporting institutional and financial arrangements and agreed upon the preparation of studies and reviews needed for its further development. As requested by the meeting, UNEP assisted in the preparation of the studies and reviews.

South-west Atlantic region: In accordance with the wishes of the Governments concerned, no activities took place in this region in 1984.

Other Regional Seas Trust Funds

13. Information on other Regional Seas Trust Funds administered by UNEP is reproduced from the Financial Report and Accounts for the first year of the biennium 1984 - 1985 ended 31 December 1984 - Statement III.
14. In addition it should be noted that expenditures from the Environment Fund of UNEP for Regional Seas (budget sub-line 5102) for 1984 totalled US \$1,956,917.

ANNEX

UNEP GENERAL TRUST FUNDS FOR REGIONAL SEAS PROGRAMME
 I. COMBINED STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE FOR
 THE FIRST YEAR OF THE BIENNIUM 1984-1985 ENDED 31 DECEMBER 1984
 (in United States dollars)

	<u>Kuwait</u> <u>Action Plan</u>	<u>East Asian</u> <u>Seas</u>	<u>Caribbean</u> <u>Trust</u> <u>Fund</u>	<u>West &</u> <u>Central Afri-</u> <u>can Region</u>	<u>Total</u> <u>1984</u>
<u>Income</u>					
Income from pledged contributions (sch. 3.1)	-	89,000	183,302	-	272,302
Interest income	128,706	7,581	106,599	12,148	255,034
Miscellaneous income	-	-	-	-	-
Total Income	<u>128,706</u>	<u>96,581</u>	<u>289,901</u>	<u>12,148</u>	<u>527,336</u>
<u>Expenditure</u>					
Staff and other					
personnel costs	139,888	5,949	5,675	-	151,512
Consultants	81,768	1,013	180,081	-	262,862
Travel	51,124	3,800	5,965	-	60,889
Contractual services	13,866	7,310	-	-	21,176
Group training/meetings	15,077	45,745	31,234	-	92,056
Operating expenses	19,851	2,539	2,000	-	24,390
Acquisitions	30,300	3,040	7,851	-	41,191
Reporting costs	13,626	-	12,299	-	25,925
Sundry	8,199	-	3,953	-	12,152
UNEP participation costs	75,583	-	-	-	75,583
Loss on Exchange	-	-	54	-	54
Programme support costs (Statement V.1)	58,407	9,022	32,377	-	99,806
Total expenditure	<u>507,689</u>	<u>78,418</u>	<u>281,489</u>		<u>867,596</u>
Excess of income over expenditure	<u>(378,983)</u>	<u>18,163</u>	<u>8,412</u>	<u>12,148</u>	<u>(340,260)</u>

ANNEX

II. COMBINED STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES AS AT 31 DECEMBER 1984

	<u>Kuwait Action Plan</u>	<u>East Asian Seas</u>	<u>Caribbean Trust Fund</u>	<u>West & Central Afri- can Region</u>	<u>Total 1984</u>
<u>Income Assets</u>					
Cash at banks (sch. 2.1)	975,144	66,106	1,290,072	326,877	2,658,199
Pledged contributions receivable (sch. 3.1)	-	55,000	164,503	2,232,429	2,451,932
Accrued interest receivable	18,001	858	21,280	2,343	42,482
Accounts receivable	-	-	-	-	-
Advances to co-operating agencies and supporting organizations	49,726	56,488	5,893	-	112,107
Deferred charges (note 5)	-	-	-	-	-
Due from other funds	-	-	-	-	-
Due from Fund of UNEP (Note 7)	-	-	-	-	-
Total Assets	<u>1,042,871</u>	<u>178,452</u>	<u>1,481,748</u>	<u>2,561,649</u>	<u>5,264,720</u>
<u>Liabilities</u>					
Accounts payable	17,569	656	20,114	-	38,339
Unliquidated obligations	40,566	-	25,330	-	65,896
Deferred contri- butions	-	-	-	-	-
Due to fund of UNEP (note 6)	293,660	10,789	5,669	135,169	445,287
Due to other Funds	-	-	-	-	-
Advances by co-operating agencies and supporting organizations	-	8,037	101,700	-	109,737
Total liabilities	<u>351,795</u>	<u>19,482</u>	<u>152,813</u>	<u>135,169</u>	<u>659,259</u>

ANNEX

	<u>Kuwait Action Plan</u>	<u>East Asian Seas</u>	<u>Caribbean Trust Fund</u>	<u>West & Central Afri- can Region</u>	<u>Total 1984</u>
<u>Fund balance</u>					
Balance available					
1 January	1,070,059	140,807	1,315,023	2,507,332	5,033,221
Add: Excess of income over expenditure	(378,983)	18,163	8,412	12,148	(340,260)
Adjustment of prior year's expenditure	-	-	5,500	(93,000)	(87,500)
Savings effected from liquidating prior year's obligations	-	-	-	-	-
Balance available					
31 December	<u>691,076</u>	<u>158,970</u>	<u>1,328,935</u>	<u>2,426,480</u>	<u>4,605,461</u>
To liabilities and Fund balance	<u>1,042,871</u>	<u>178,452</u>	<u>1,481,748</u>	<u>2,561,649</u>	<u>5,264,720</u>