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MEDITERRANEAN ACTION PLAN

Meeting on the Contribution of Mediterranean
bilateral and multilateral programmes to the
objectives of the Mediterranean Action Plan

Madrid, 25-27 May 1987

REPORT OF THE MEETING ON
THE CONTRIBUTION OF BILATERAL AND MULTILATERAL PROGRAMMES
TO THE OBJECTIVES OF THE MEDITERRANEAN ACTION PLAN

U N E P

Athens, 1987

Introduction

1. The meeting was convened in pursuance to a decision of the Fourth Ordinary Meeting of Contracting Parties (Genoa, September 1985, document UNEP/IG.56/5). The meeting was held in Madrid, Spain from 25 to 27 May 1987.
2. The purpose of the meeting was to examine the contributions of bilateral and multilateral aid programmes in the implementation of the Mediterranean Action Plan and to identify and strengthen this contribution in the light of developments since the first meeting on this subject, convened in Brussels on 23-26 October 1984 (document UNEP/WG.104/5).
3. Participants from thirteen Mediterranean coastal states and from the European Economic Community took part in the meeting.
4. Representatives of seven United Nations specialized agencies and of one intergovernmental and non-governmental organization attended the meeting as observers.
5. A complete list of participants is attached as Annex I to the present report. The list of documents is attached as Annex II.

Agenda item 1: Opening of the meeting

6. The meeting was opened by the Co-ordinator of the Mediterranean Action Plan on behalf of the Executive Director of the UN Environment Programme. He expressed the gratitude of UNEP to the Government of Spain for generously hosting the meeting in Madrid and for its active participation in the Mediterranean Action Plan. The Co-ordinator addressed a special word of welcome to representatives of the international institutions and UN organizations. He conveyed the regrets of the World Bank for not been able to attend the meeting. He outlined the background of this meeting, its objectives and the role played by Mediterranean coastal States and international organizations in enhancing bilateral and multilateral contributions to the implementation of the Mediterranean Action Plan. He stressed that the offer of co-operation with developing countries constituted an integral part of the Barcelona Convention and its related protocols. He cited as a related objective the setting up of a simple mechanism to ensure that exchange of information takes place regularly from now on, in order to increase the contribution of bilateral and multilateral programmes to the objectives of the Action Plan.
7. Dr. Juan Zumarraga, Director General of the Institute for Physical and Urban Planning of the Ministry of Public Works and Housing of Spain welcomed the participants on behalf of the Spanish Government. He conveyed the regrets of the Director General for Environment of Spain for not being able to attend the meeting due to a recent illness. Mr. Zumarraga expressed the continued interest of Spain in the activities of MAP and expressed the full support of Spain in various international fora for activities oriented towards the solution of environmental problems of special interest to the Mediterranean (desertification, soil erosion, deforestation), as well as for extending the activities to other areas, such as international river basins. He expressed the view that there was a need to co-ordinate such activities to ensure cost-effectiveness of all efforts towards protecting the environment in the Mediterranean area.

Agenda item 2: Rules of procedure

8. The meeting noted that the rules of procedure for conferences and meetings of the Contracting Parties contained in document UNEP/IG.43/6, Annex XI, would apply mutatis mutandis to its deliberations.

Agenda item 3: Election of officers

9. The meeting unanimously elected the following officers:

Chairman	H.E. Mr. Paolo Tozzoli (Italy)
Vice Chairmen:	Mme Hedia Baccar (Tunisia)
	Mr. Joaquín Ros Vicent (Spain)
Rapporteur:	Mr. Lawrence Micallef (Malta)

Agenda item 4: Adoption of the agenda

10. The meeting adopted, without change, the provisional agenda contained in document UNEP/WG.165/1 prepared by the Secretariat.

Agenda item 5: Organization of work

11. The meeting adopted the timetable proposed in document UNEP/WG.165/2, but decided to discuss items 6 and 7 together.

Agenda item 6: Contribution of Mediterranean bilateral and multilateral programmes to the objectives of the Mediterranean Action Plan

Agenda item 7: Strengthening of co-operation in the framework of the Mediterranean Action Plan

- (a) bilateral co-operation
- (b) multilateral co-operation

12. The Co-ordinator presented the main document under agenda item 6, namely the Report of the Executive Director (UNEP/WG.165/3). He informed the meeting of the very few replies received by the secretariat to the recommendations of the 1984 meeting in Brussels, a matter which resulted in the secretariat not being able to present a complete picture of the situation concerning the contribution of bilateral and multilateral programmes to the objectives of the Mediterranean Action Plan. He invited the meeting to react on the contents of Section I of the Report, entitled "Mediterranean co-operation and solidarity" and Section II, entitled "MAP-related activities and their assistance requirements".

13. The UNEP Consultant presented the document on the Yugoslav experience (UNEP/WG.165/INF.3) and explained the procedure followed in its preparation. It was necessary to collect information on environmental programmes that Yugoslavia had carried out with bilateral and multilateral cooperation, from which the list of projects relevant to the Mediterranean environment could be established. The activities were classified in accordance with MAP objectives (legal, common actions, institutional activities and recommendations of the Genoa Declaration). The consultant referred to some of these programmes either completed or in progress, such as the UN/UNDP project for the protection of the human environment in the Yugoslav Adriatic region ("Adriatic III"), the Italian-Yugoslav programme of monitoring and research, complementing the MAP programme in the Adriatic, and the seismic areas project concerning the regional plan of the SR Montenegro. The Consultant stressed the importance of preparing national reports, not only in order to improve co-ordination between related programmes contributing to the objectives of MAP, but also to assist countries in obtaining better information on existing co-operation in the inherently interdisciplinary matter of environment.

14. The document on the Experience of Yugoslavia (UNEP/WG.165/INF.3) stimulated a discussion on the desirability for eliciting from each country statements of this nature before the meeting of the Contracting Parties to be held in Athens in September 1987. These sources of information would enable the secretariat to formulate a clearer picture of the situation relevant to the purposes of the present meeting.

15. A thorough debate ensued, as not all countries have the same organizational preparedness to conform to a set pattern for a homogenous report of the type considered.

16. The representative of UNESCO expressed his wish that similar studies would be prepared for other countries. These papers could be referred to Specialized Agencies for comments or improvements. In this connection, the representative of UNCHS informed about the Centre's activities in Tunisia, Algeria, Libya, Cyprus, Turkey and Yugoslavia.

17. It was noted that those countries that were prepared to do so may prepare a report on the current situation concerning bilateral and multilateral co-operation, which can be modelled on the Yugoslav study. Such reports may not exceed 10 pages and should include objectives, outputs required or achieved, emphasis on subject areas contained in Annex IV, and replicability within the region.

18. The representatives of UNDP, UNESCO, WMO, WHO, FAO and UNCHS, as well as of the European Investment Bank, described their contributions to the objectives of the Action Plan. The IMO sent a statement that was distributed to the meeting. These statements are reproduced in Annex III of this report. In this connection the meeting adopted the recommendation appearing in paragraph 54(a).

19. The Co-ordinator invited the meeting to take note of a policy statement by the President of the World Bank wherein he expressed the Bank's intention to "participate in a co-operative effort by the nations of the Mediterranean and other international agencies to prepare a long-term campaign to protect that sea and its coasts", its readiness "to assist in an intensified international effort to protect the heritage of beauty and natural resources that 18 nations and some 400 million people hold in common" and the fact that the Bank was "exploring the possibility of designing a broad, international project to improve the Mediterranean environment and strengthen it with a long-term preservation plan. It is an ambitious political as well as technical undertaking involving many separate governments and technical support agencies".

20. The meeting welcomed the intentions of the World Bank and expressed the wish that its initiative be closely co-ordinated with the Mediterranean Action Plan. It adopted a recommendation in this regard, which appears in paragraph 54(b).

21. The representative of UNEP's Clearing House introduced the document entitled "UNEP Clearing House Achievements, Performance and Future Opportunities". She informed the meeting that the Clearing House was a meeting place for developing countries wishing to be helped in solving their serious environmental problems, and potential donors. Its role was to work with requesting governments in the articulate formulation of their needs and to maintain such links with donors so as to facilitate the negotiation of project agreements between the requesting country and the donor or donors. In connection with the Mediterranean Action Plan, the Clearing House can intervene in the following:

- (a) It can assist requesting governments to formulate policies and programmes related to the priorities of the Mediterranean Action Plan in drawing up a long-term programme including the identification of specific projects. These may then be submitted to donors if domestic resources are insufficient.
- (b) It can enable requesting governments in the formulation of more specific projects designed to meet clearcut needs, such as those indicated in Section II of document UNEP/WG.165/3. Such assistance will be undertaken in very close collaboration with the technical units involved in UNEP programmes and in particular with the Mediterranean Co-ordinating Unit.
- (c) It can help countries in submitting or negotiating projects with donors, bearing in mind that the requesting countries should always use the existing channels of communication with donors, for which the Clearing House cannot act as substitute. It can, however, complement the efforts of the requesting country by utilising its own contacts with aid agencies.

22. The Clearing House should therefore be seen as a bridge between the recipient country and the donor, facilitating the process of providing the required assistance. Finally, it should be mentioned that an important field of activities for the Clearing House is the identification of south-south opportunities for technical co-operation in the environment. Experience in the Mediterranean south and east could be offered to less advanced countries. Therefore opportunities for co-operation with other developing countries participating in regional seas action plans under the aegis of UNEP should be examined.

23. The meeting took note with appreciation of the role of UNEP's Clearing House and its offer to work with requesting Governments in the adequate formulation of their needs and to maintain such links with donors as may facilitate the negotiation of project agreements between the requesting country and the donor or donors. In this connection the meeting adopted recommendations appearing in paragraph 54 (c) and (d).

24. The secretariat introduced three regional co-operative projects developed by the Priority Actions Programme (PAP/RAC) in co-operation with various Specialized Agencies and other organizations:

- Co-operative Programme for Seismic Risk Reduction in the Mediterranean Region (in co-operation with UNCHS, UNDRO, UNESCO, UNIDO, UNDP);
- Inventory and Network of Erosion Measurement in the Mediterranean for Environmentally Sound Land Management (in co-operation with FAO);
- Definitions of Ecological Criteria for a Rational Development and Protection of Aquaculture in Mediterranean Coastal Zones (in co-operation with FAO).

The meeting was informed that these three projects will be reviewed by the forthcoming meeting of the National Focal Points for Priority Actions Programme, to be held in Split, Yugoslavia, from 24 to 26 June 1987.

25. With respect to these projects, the representative of UNESCO expressed appreciation for the effort in developing them, and noted with satisfaction the involvement of UNESCO with other UN bodies in the project "Co-operative programme for seismic risk reduction in the Mediterranean region". He further referred to the project entitled "Definition of ecological criteria for a rational development and protection of aquaculture in Mediterranean coastal zones", and offered the technical support and co-operation of UNESCO in this project because of its relevance to the activities carried out by UNESCO in the Mediterranean during the last 15 years in coastal research, and particularly on coastal lagoons, ecosystem modelling, eutrophication, and biosphere reserves.

26. The representative of FAO specifically mentioned the joint FAO/PAP project proposal on "Inventory and network of soil erosion measurement for environmentally sound land management" and the contribution of MEDRAP in the development of aquaculture in the region, and informed the meeting of the joint FAO/PAP project proposal on "Definition of ecological criteria for a rational development and protection of aquaculture in Mediterranean coastal zones".

27. The representative of UNCHS informed the meeting that during the 10th Commission on Human Settlements (HABITAT's Governing Council) held in Nairobi, Kenya in April 1987, the representative of Italy, Mr. Sandro Bruschi from the Ministry of Public Works, Rome, informed that the foreseen contribution of Italy, US\$400,000 to the "Co-operative programme for seismic risk reduction in the Mediterranean region", was already settled, with the exception of the problem of which department had to be responsible for the contribution and the project overall, which was only a procedural problem. The project document was distributed to all national focal points for endorsement (through the Director of PAP/RAC in November 1986) and replies were awaited in Split on 24-26 June 1987, or at the latest by the time of the meeting of the Contracting Parties in Athens, 7-11 September 1987. The project document was endorsed by UNDP and the funds of US\$250,000 approved by the UNDP Governing Council (DP/REV.2, of 8/10/1985). The UN agencies associated with this project, UNEP/UNDRO/UNESCO/UNIDO, agreed at their interagency meeting of 28/29 May 1986 in Geneva to contribute, together with the executing agency, UNCHS, the amount of US\$200,000. This amount, in view of the US dollar depreciation is foreseen to be increased by UNCHS by US\$10,000, so that the UN family funds will contribute with US\$210,000. H.E. Mr. Zamberletti, Minister for Coordination of Civil Defence (Italy) stressed in Genoa on 16/10/86 the importance of the project, offering Italy to host the Seismic Risk project (PAP-6/SM.2/1-UNEP), and the Mayor of Genoa confirmed and supported this invitation.

28. Before the project can become operational, the following actions will have to be undertaken:

- endorsement of the project document's objectives and outputs through the NFPs (preferably in Split, at the latest in Athens);
- rephrasing of the workplan (objectives, outputs, activities) in the time and consequently in the budget, as the start of the project is delayed (start initially foreseen for January 1987);
- signature of the project document in the order of priority: Italy, host country; PAP/RAC/MAP, UNEP; UNCHS, UNDRO, UNESCO, UNIDO and UNDP;
- submission of candidates for the post of International Chief Technical Adviser in order to render the project operational.

The representative of UNCHS committed for the executing agency the desired quality and required outputs as well as rational use of the resources.

29. The representative of Italy assured the meeting that he would follow up the question of the Italian participation in the Seismic Risk project in co-operation with the ministry of Public Works.

30. The Co-ordinator expressed the view that the project on seismic risk represents a model of the role of PAP for promoting co-operation in the Mediterranean and was an example of what can be done in the field of multilateral co-operation.

31. In this connection the meeting adopted a recommendation concerning the three regional projects which appears in paragraph 54(e).

General debate

32. During the discussion that took place, the representative of Egypt introduced a document entitled "Environmental Plan of Egypt", covering the period from 1987 to 1992, with four principal priority areas related to pollution control, natural reserves, monitoring networks and protection of the Nile and waterways. The Co-ordinator welcomed this paper, which could be very useful for donor countries and organizations.

33. The representative of Libya informed the meeting about the newly established Technical Centre for Environmental Protection and the intention to establish more laboratories with modern facilities to evaluate the environmental problems and propose solutions. He expressed the need of his country for more technical expertise, training and other assistance from the MAP and the Agencies, in order to help his country to cope with the situation.

34. The representative of Greece requested the secretariat to obtain information on bilateral and multilateral co-operation from the Economic Commission for Europe (ECE). Furthermore, she manifested a desire for a list of donors of countries and organizations to be made available by the secretariat. In this connection the meeting adopted a recommendation which appears in paragraph 54(f).

35. The representative of Syria informed the meeting of the national organization for protecting the environment, the plans for the future and the means to accomplish them. He explained that his country was in the process of studying the possibility of a sub-regional agreement with Cyprus and Lebanon, establishing port reception facilities and creating sewage treatment plants in Lattakia. His country was ready to host a regional or sub-regional Maritime Traffic Centre. Technical and financial assistance was needed by his country to implement these activities.

36. One representative stressed the need for direct co-operation among parties and that the national focal points be kept in close touch. She invited the Co-ordinating Unit to be more incisive on this issue.

37. The representative of Yugoslavia commented on the experience of her country in the field of seismic risk, which can be made available to other Contracting Parties.

38. The representative of Israel informed the meeting that her country had developed a legal and administrative framework for the presentation of Environmental Impact Assessments for almost every development scheme that may have a significant influence on the environment. This programme was performed successfully and played a most important role in the protection of the environment. Israel was willing to share its knowledge and experience on this subject matter with the other countries of the Mediterranean. The offer has already been made - at the meeting in Brussels - to host a seminar on the integration of environmental impact assessment in development planning. This was a standing invitation.

39. The representative of the EEC informed the meeting that the Commission of European Economic Communities undertook to define before the end of 1988 a strategy and an action plan for the protection of the environment of the Mediterranean region (MEDSPA programme). The main objective of the MEDSPA is to co-ordinate the various Community structural funds which can also finance projects that will have a beneficial impact on the environment of this area. These funds can help to finance projects not only in Community mediterranean regions but also in certain non-Community countries of the Southern and Eastern side of the Mediterranean.

40. The definition of priorities and of a medium and long-term action plan should allow efforts to be properly channeled and thus effectiveness increased. But this objective will be achieved only if the available actual means for financing environmental projects will be substantially increased. This will need a political decision of the institutional community bodies allowing that part of the existing structural funds be devoted to the fulfillment of the action plan defined by MEDSPA. MEDSPA should also intervene where eligibility criteria for existing instruments do not allow support for projects within the list of priority actions; another field of intervention will concern the promotion of projects involving several riparian States. Priorities should take into account in particular legal obligations undertaken by the EEC Member States (EEC directives, international conventions or protocols) as well as Community and Member States political commitments made in international bodies (e.g. meetings of the Contracting Parties to the Convention for the protection of the Mediterranean against pollution).

41. The representative of the EEC proposed that the specific objectives of the Genoa Declaration and the requirements that derive from them should be costed, and accepted the secretariat's invitation to undertake this task as a joint MAP/EEC initiative. In this connection the meeting adopted a recommendation which is contained in paragraph 54(g).

42. The Italian delegate informed the meeting of the new law on co-operation that includes the protection of the environment among its priorities. This could allow his Government to examine the possibility of offering additional fellowships or co-financing specific projects in this field.

43. A representative stated that there was a need for international organizations to give more recognition to the Mediterranean region. He also expected from UNEP a report on its support to the Action Plan. Ambassadors in Mediterranean countries should be briefed on the MAP objectives. In this connection the meeting adopted a recommendation which appears in paragraph 54(h).

44. During the discussion it was agreed to expand the list of MAP-related activities appearing in Annex IV by adding the following items:

- Environmental Impact Assessment
- Land-use planning in earthquake zones
- Exchange of relevant information and experiences among the Mediterranean countries
- Prevention and combatting of forest fires
- Management of water resources
- Management of toxic wastes
- Communication techniques and development of networks of interested institutions on the above items
- Marine biotopes

45. It was further suggested that the Contracting Parties, in their meeting in Athens, should devote some time for discussing the subject matter of the present meeting and the response material that will originate from proposals being made. There should also be informal contacts at the Athens meeting between potential donors and recipients.

46. In conclusion, the meeting agreed that there was no need to convene further meetings of this type as the process of collection of information on bilateral and multilateral projects had now been sufficiently clarified. Any followup was expected to take place at the ordinary meetings of the Contracting Parties.

47. At the end of the debate the meeting agreed with the modalities for co-operation that follow:

48. The channels and procedures of donor agencies should be followed in obtaining assistance for specific projects. It should be recognized that while co-operation and the rational use of resources are ideals to which all programmes subscribe, the difficulties of co-financing should not be underestimated. Differences in approval cycles, review procedures, formats of presentation and short-term priorities may constitute formidable obstacles that require considerable goodwill, flexibility and open-mindedness if they are to be overcome.

49. The difficulties mentioned in the previous paragraph would not apply to most projects of the type identified in the present paper, as they would be sufficiently small to be financed by a single donor with co-financing possibly limited to investment projects.

50. Donor agencies should have regular access to projects developed through the Mediterranean Action Plan mechanisms and be willing to examine them sympathetically. They should inform the secretariat of their basic requirements in project design and presentation, and conditions for co-financing.

51. Interested countries should establish regular communications between their departments responsible for marine protection and coastal development and those responsible for negotiation of bilateral and multilateral co-operation, so as to ensure that projects selected are those that contribute the most to the country's long-term development.

52. UNEP and the Mediterranean Co-ordinating Unit could also play a more active role in resource mobilization on most deserving projects, for example those identified by the Contracting Parties. National projects of particular significance for the country should be included, particularly if they have demonstration effects for others or potential to be regionalized.

53. The flow of information on existing co-financing can greatly assist the flow of financing. Non-governmental organizations can provide qualified personnel and applicable experience in many of the areas identified in Annex IV. Several industrial sectors that are responding to the challenges of low and non-polluting technologies should be encouraged to participate in several of these areas.

Recommendations

54. The meeting adopted the following recommendations:

a. The meeting invited the Economic Commission for Europe (ECE), all the United Nations Specialized Agencies, and other organizations active in this field and, in particular, the Council of Europe to provide the secretariat, as soon as possible, with information on their relevant programmes to be submitted to the 5th Ordinary Meeting of the Contracting Parties (Athens, 7-11 September 1987). This information should include, as much as possible, reference to procedures, deadlines, field of application and eventual allocated amounts.

b. The meeting took note of the intentions of the World Bank concerning the Mediterranean environment and requested the Co-ordinating Unit to approach the World Bank in order that its new programme takes into account the work already done or being done within the Mediterranean Action Plan in order to support it.

c. The meeting requested the secretariat to prepare an annual list of regional and multi-national projects in the framework of the Mediterranean Action Plan which require support and circulate it, through the UNEP Clearing House, to multilateral and bilateral donor agencies.

d. The meeting invited the interested MAP National Focal Points to transmit through their official channels to the UNEP Clearing House those projects for which they require assistance in project identification or negotiation with aid sources.

e. The meeting invited the National Focal Points for the Priority Actions Programme to provide necessary support to the three regional projects (on seismic risk, soil protection and aquaculture) at their forthcoming meeting, to be held in Split (24-26 June 1987).

f. The meeting requested the secretariat to compile a list of donor countries and organizations.

g. The meeting recommended that the specific objectives of the Genoa Declaration and the needs that derive from them be costed as a joint initiative of the secretariat and the EEC.

h. The meeting invited the Contracting Parties to brief their Ambassadors in Mediterranean coastal States on the objectives of MAP and on their individual participation in the Mediterranean Action Plan.

Agenda item 8 : Other matters

55. The representative of Italy raised the question of remote sensing which his country feels is of considerable importance for the protection of the Mediterranean area. His country has the capability and ways and means to establish a Centre for this purpose. He assured the meeting that the Centre would be of benefit for all Mediterranean countries. The contributions of other countries in this endeavour will be highly appreciated. Italy will raise the question officially in more detail during the Athens meeting.

Agenda item 9: Adoption of the report

56. The meeting adopted its report on 27 May 1987.

Agenda item 10: Closing of the meeting

57. The Chairman made a statement in which he thanked Spain for hosting the meeting and expressed his thanks to participants for their active participation.

58. The meeting was closed on 27 May 1987 at 18.00 hours.

ANNEX I

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LISTE DES PARTICIPANTS

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ANNEX II

List of Documents

Working documents

UNEP/WG.165/1	Provisional Agenda
UNEP/WG.165/2	Annotated provisional agenda
UNEP/WG.165/3	The Contribution of Bilateral and Multilateral Programmes to the objectives of the Mediterranean Action Plan - Report of the Executive Director
UNEP/WG.165/4	Report of the meeting (to be adopted by the meeting)

Information documents

UNEP/WG.165/INF.1	List of documents
UNEP/WG.165/INF.2	List of participants
UNEP/WG.165/INF.3	The Contribution of bilateral and multilateral programmes to the objectives of the Mediterranean Action Plan - "The experience of Yugoslavia" - prepared by Mr. D. Krsmanovic, Consultant

Reference documents

UNEP/IG.56/5	Report of the 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
UNEP/WG.104/5	Report of the meeting on the Contribution of Mediterranean bilateral and and multilateral programmes to the objectives of the Mediterranean Action Plan, Brussels, 23-26 October 1984
UNEP/WG.104/INF.6	UNEP - Contribution of on going activities to the objectives of the Mediterranean Action Plan
UNEP/WG.104/INF.7	UNEP - The Clearing House experiment

ANNEX III

Agency Statements

1. The representative of UNDP explained the planning process of UNDP programmes. Actually the European region of UNDP had already designed the environmental component of its programme, which includes several projects of interest for the Mediterranean countries. UNDP wishes that the Arab States region of the Mediterranean Sea considers out of this list of projects which ones they are willing to join and it is requested that putting together the resources of the Arab States region and of the European region will increase the efficiency of the joint projects. The Mediterranean Division of the project on the Control of Toxic Chemicals in the Environment has been especially stressed. The list of environmental projects of Mediterranean interest is as follows:

- (1) Extension of ongoing projects:
 - (1-1) Control of Toxic Chemicals
 - (1-2) Mediterranean Aquaculture Development
- (2) New projects:
 - (2-1) Environmental Planning and Management Systems
 - (2-2) Land Use systems and Water Protection
 - (2-3) Mediterranean Environment Management Institute
 - (2-4) Effective Systems of Applications for Food Safety
 - (2-5) Environment and Tourism Development
 - (2-6) Mediterranean Forest Fires Control Measures

2. In commenting on the Report of the Executive Director, the representative of UNESCO pointed out that the 20 MAP-related activities, and their assistance requirements, included several items of special interest to UNESCO and its IOC. He particularly referred to items such as monitoring and marine research, data banks on the marine and coastal environment, protection of the marine and coastal environment, water resources, rehabilitation and reconstruction of historic settlements, as well as the specific aspect of seismic risk reduction (earthquake zones) within the context of regional planning of coastal areas. UNESCO and its Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (IOC) was interested in such a wide range of activities because of its broad mandate.

3. The representative of UNESCO expressed his pleasure that marine research and training receive high priority in the list, since these activities enabled MAP to start its activities, and can ensure its future programme. He then reviewed the activities of UNESCO and IOC in the Mediterranean, particularly on aspects such as monitoring and marine research, coastal lagoons (e.g. Venice lagoon), eutrophication, ecological modelling, biosphere reserves, seismic risk reduction, and Physical Oceanography of the Eastern Mediterranean (POEM).

4. The representative of the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) expressed the interest of WMO in participating in this meeting, and informed that his Organization would provide to the secretariat in Athens the information available.

5. The representative of the World Health Organization (WHO) explained that his Organization was primarily an executing Agency, though various forms of assistance were available to Member States. The three regional offices with Mediterranean countries among their member States executed several inter-country and country projects in areas relevant to the objectives of the MAP. WHO was responsible for the implementation of the health-related aspects of the MAP, and the necessary internal co-ordination was maintained to ensure that no duplication took place. Regular programme activities were, in fact, providing a regular input into MAP activities. He also stated that WHO was prepared to provide full details of the relevant ongoing programmes to the next Contracting Parties meeting in September 1987, and data and results of regular projects would continue to be provided to the various components of the MAP. He stressed the importance of information availability not only at the inter-organizational level, but also at country level, to avoid requests for duplicate programmes through different channels.

6. The representative of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) highlighted his Organization's activities that are relevant to the objectives of the MAP. He specifically mentioned the role of FAO/GFCM in the conservation and rational management of living marine resources and the implementation of the MED POL programme. He also informed the meeting of the existence of the data bases on bibliographic references and fisheries statistics as well as of the various FAO publications on marine pollution topics. Finally, he referred to the work undertaken in the field of soil protection, water resources, energy sources, forest conservation, maximum permissible levels in food and efficient use of pesticides.

7. The representative of UNCHS (HABITAT) informed about the request of Greece to his Agency in organizing an international seminar on "Reconstruction of the Town of Kalamata, Damaged by a Natural Disaster". The Executive Director of UNCHS responded positively, making US\$25,000 available for the requested seminar with a view to discussing and appraising the studies and efforts in mitigation of seismic risk in the planning documents and reconstruction programmes. UNCHS, through MAP or PAP/RAC, will keep the Mediterranean countries informed about dates and issues of this important action, which may be considered effectively as a preparatory phase of the "Programme for Seismic Risk Reduction in the Mediterranean Region" funded by UNCHS.

8. The International Maritime Organization (IMO) had sent a message to the secretariat expressing regrets at the inability of the Organization to be represented, but supporting the spirit and objectives of the meeting. The message referred to two examples of co-operation, namely the recent SIDA (Swedish International Development Agency) funding of the "Risk assessment of marine casualties including hazardous substances in the Mediterranean Sea", and the efforts of MAP and the EEC to promote the provision of adequate reception facilities, especially when they involve financial assistance towards the establishment of floating reception facilities.

9. The representative of the European Investment Bank (EIB) stated that since the early seventies environmental protection considerations have been integrated in the realization of the economic policy objectives pursued by the Bank. Raising the awareness of potential borrowers and convincing them to adopt the least polluting solution for their investment plans had become a key element in the EIB's approach to environmental protection. The official lending statistics show a share of close to 20% (1.5 billion ECUS) covering a wide range of projects such as sewage collection and treatment, solid waste handling, erosion and flood control, forest protection, etc. A major part of this lending concerned Mediterranean countries (i.e. protection of major gulfs in Italy, Greece, France, Cyprus, Malta). Environmental pollution does not stop at regional or national borders and EIB finances projects exclusively for their contribution to environmental policy, regardless of their location and independent of other economic policy aims.

10. The EIB representative said that in 1983 the Bank was asked to finance individual schemes of sewerage and industrial waste-water treatment in three regions in the basin of the river Po: Lombardy, Piedmont and Emilia-Romagna - a fifteen-year programme divided into several phases, with a total cost of some 4 billion ECUs. When they discussed this subject with the authorities, it became obvious that, although all the right steps were in, they could be more coherent from an environmental point of view, and more co-ordinated from an administrative and control perspective. Together with the Italian Government and the regions concerned, they were able to suggest a solution. A co-ordination unit was set up, together with a database with all relevant information on the sources and types of pollution. They also carry out a monitoring programme evaluating the effects of the measures taken and readjusting the objectives in a dynamic, interactive manner. In such cases, the EIB is not bent on interfering or on putting its mark on the project, but the Bank has the same objective as the promoter and together they arrive at the best way to realize that objective. A similar type of contribution could be made in the case of the protection of the Mediterranean Sea from pollution by the EIB and other international institutions such as the WB, EEC and UNEP, together with countries concerned, in order to meet long-term objectives most effectively. The Bank has agreed, in addition to its direct involvement, to participate in the preparation phase and, subject to agreement in an actual evaluation exercise, together with the WB and possible other institutions, as well as with the countries concerned, of the action taken against pollution in the Mediterranean Sea. This exercise aims at evaluating the past action (constraints, mechanisms, weaknesses, possibilities for improvement) and assisting with the financing and implementation of future measures to be taken (co-ordination of financing effort, phasing harmonization of investment efforts, sources and types of finance).

ANNEX IV

MAP-RELATED ACTIVITIES AND THEIR ASSISTANCE REQUIREMENTS

1. The following subject areas, arranged in accordance with the Mediterranean Action Plan structure, were recommended as suitable for bilateral and multilateral assistance by the meeting on cooperation (Brussels, October 1984).
2. It is understood that co-operation can only be provided at the express request of a country and that existing channels and procedures of donor countries or agencies will be used, as appropriate.
3. Information on co-operation should be included in the annual report of the Contracting Parties to be transmitted to the secretariat in pursuance of article 20 of the Convention.

Item 1 - Legal aspects of the protection of the marine and coastal environment

Experts:

to advise on drafting of national legislation and regulations to implement international agreements.

Fellowships:

to train legal officials in areas related to environmental law.

E.g. Expert advice provided to Morocco in connection with the drafting of Book three (Protection of the Environment) of the Maritime Code, and its relevant regulations.

Item 2 - Monitoring and marine research

In the framework of existing National Monitoring Agreements, and in consultation with the official National Med Pol Co-ordinator:

Experts:

to advise on specific aspects and techniques of monitoring (sampling, laboratory work).

Fellowships:

for marine scientists to acquire or perfect research and monitoring abilities in order to assist countries in the discharge of their monitoring obligations.

Laboratory equipment and supplies.

Cruise time:

participation of foreign scientists in oceanographic cruises.

Marine research vessels and equipment.

E.g. Assistance provided through the National Monitoring Agreements to participating laboratories. Such assistance is extremely limited and does not meet the full needs of an expanding network of national and local laboratories engaged in monitoring and research. Assistance in the purchase of a marine research vessel was provided to one Contracting Party by a non-Mediterranean State. Arrangements for participation of scientists in scientific cruises are generally made directly between interested laboratories.

Item 3 - Combating pollution by oil and other harmful substances in cases of emergencies

Experts:

to advise in cases of emergencies.

Fellowships:

to train specialists in the use of appropriate equipment.

Supplies and equipment to be placed at the disposal of developing countries at their request in case of emergency.

Naval and aerial means of intervention.

E.g. Advice is provided by the Regional Oil Combating Centre or arranged through it.

Operational intervention to salvage the ship is available through costly private companies, not on a country-to-country basis as foreseen by the Protocol on Emergencies.

Item 4 - Port reception facilities for wastes from ships

Equipment:

shore and floating reception facilities, for ballast waters and oily residues from ships.

Detailed recommendations covering 56 ports in the Mediterranean have been made by UNEP in collaboration with IMO and EEC.

E.g. A policy decision to re-fit and make operational all its fixed port reception facilities was made by Algeria in 1986.

The EEC supports and co-finances pilot projects involving floating reception facilities, following a resolution adopted by the Fourth Ordinary Meeting of the Contracting Parties in Genoa. Pilot projects in Rijeka, Yugoslavia, and Patras, Greece have already been approved.

Item 5 - Training in environmental management

Fellowships:

in the use of Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA), coastal planning, use of satellite and other remote sensing data for coastal management.

E.g. The substantive work on a simplified methodology of EIA has been carried out by the Priority Actions Programme (PAP/RAC) in co-operation with UNEP Headquarters.

Item 6 - Data banks on the marine and coastal environment

Technical data, bibliographies and libraries on the Mediterranean marine and coastal environment.

Fellowships on the use and updating of such data.

E.g. The development of a regional co-operation programme on remote sensing has been approved by the Fourth Ordinary Meeting of Contracting Parties.

Item 7 - Public information programmes for the protection of the marine and coastal environment

Exchange of television material.
Joint production of films on the marine and coastal environment.
Fellowships on production techniques.

E.g. The opportunity for such exchanges is provided by the Mediterranean Environment Week, which the Contracting Parties agreed to observe annually, and by the European Year of the Environment.

Item 8- Water resource management, including islands and water deficient coastal areas

Fellowships;
Financing of water pipelines to islands.

Item 9- Regional planning of coastal areas

Fellowships.
Co-operation in carrying out regional planning of coastal areas taking into account all the components of the Mediterranean Action Plan.

E.g. A specific aspect of coastal planning concerns the Earthquake Zones. A regional project, developed by PAP/RAC in collaboration with UNDRO, HABITAT and UNESCO, has been submitted to UNDP for financing.

Item 10- Rehabilitation and reconstruction of historic settlements

Upon the adoption of 100 historic centres of Mediterranean interest:
co-financing of rehabilitation work;
fellowships and experts.

E.g. The criteria and proposed list are being prepared for the secretariat by the International Council of Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS) and will be presented to the Fifth Ordinary Meeting of the Contracting Parties for approval.

Item 11- Liquid and solid waste collection and disposal in coastal towns

Fellowships on the management and maintenance of treatment plants and solid waste collection programmes.
Co-financing (grants and loans) of liquid waste treatment plants and underwater outfalls.
Experts on solid waste collection and disposal.

E.g. An inventory of treatment plants in Mediterranean coastal cities, carried out in 1985 by the Intermunicipal Secretariat for the protection of the Mediterranean, Barcelona, is available.

Item 12- Aquaculture projects

Fellowships.
Co-financing of aquaculture projects.
Joint ventures involving aquaculture projects.

E.g. The regional aquaculture project (MEDRAP) developed in the framework of the Action Plan has been financed by UNDP. Italy has contributed generously to its training component.

Item 13- Soil protection in coastal areas

Fellowships.

Item 14- Impact of tourism on coastal areas

Fellowships.

Item 15- Renewable sources of energy

Fellowships.
Co-financing of pilot projects on solar and wind energy.

E.g. A regional programme proposal developed by the Action Plan in co-operation with UNDP, Mediterranean national experts and a firm of consultants is available.

Item 16- Protection of Mediterranean marine flora and fauna, and biotopes

Fellowships.
Co-financing of costs for newly established marine protected areas.

E.g. The Regional Activity Centre for Specially Protected Areas in Tunis is developing criteria and a list of potential protected areas in the Mediterranean.
The Genoa Declaration requires by 1995 fifty new protected areas as well as specific programmes for Mediterranean monk seals and sea turtles.

The following additional items were included in the Genoa Declaration adopted in 1985.

Item 17- Improved safety of maritime navigation

Fellowships.
Equipment for the establishment of traffic services centres.

E.g. The EEC is developing the pilot phase of this action (COST 301) for which the Contracting Parties expressed unanimous support in a resolution adopted at Genoa.

Item 18- Prevention of desertification

Co-financing of programmes.

Item 19- Reduction of industrial pollution

Transfer of technology.
Co-financing of measures required by the implementation of the
Land-based Sources Protocol.

Item 20- Reduction of air pollution

Transfer of technology.
Co-financing measures for reduction of air pollution in densely
populated coastal cities.

Item 21- Prevention and combating of forest fires

Item 22- Promotion of new communication techniques and development of
networks of interested institutions for the protection of the marine
and coastal environment for exchange of information and experience
among the Mediterranean countries

Item 23- Environmental Impact Assessment

Item 24- Land-use planning in earthquake zones

Item 25- Management of toxic waste

Collection, treatment, transfer and disposal of toxic waste.