

REGIONAL ACTIVITY CENTRE

UNEP/PA/P/FPM.1/INF.10.

PRIORITY ACTIONS PROGRAMME

UNEP - MEDITERRANEAN ACTION PLAN

First Meeting of National Focal Points
for the Priority Actions Programme

FPM.1/INF.10

Split, 6-8 December 1982

REHABILITATION AND RECONSTRUCTION
OF COASTAL HISTORIC SETTLEMENTS AND CENTRES

Split, April 1981

UNITED NATIONS ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMME
MEDITERRANEAN ACTION PLAN
PRIORITY ACTIONS PROGRAMME

Project Document

SECTION 1.

Project Identification

1.1 Title of Project: Rehabilitation and Reconstruction of Coastal
Historic Settlements and Centres

1.2 Project Number:

1.3 Priority Area: Human Settlements

1.4 Scope: Europe and the Mediterranean /all countries bordering
the Mediterranean Sea/

1.5 Implementation: UNESCO as co-operating agency

1.6 Duration of Project: Comencement Completion

1.7 Costs of Project

Total Costs	§ 268,000
MTF	§ 171,000
National Sources	§
UNESCO	§ 97,000

SIGNATURES

For the Co-operating Agency

For the Fund of UNEP

SECTION 2

Place of Project within MAP

2.1 Objectives, strategies and goals of the Mediterranean Action Plan

The project is expected to contribute to the fulfillment of the objectives, strategies and goals of the Mediterranean Action Plan as accepted by the Intergovernmental Meeting on the Protection of the Mediterranean convened in Barcelona /28 January to 4 February 1975/, and specially to Part I of the MAP: Integrated Planning of the Development and Management of the Resources of the Mediterranean Basin. As a part of the Priority Actions Programme of the MAP /paragraph 348 in document UNEP/GC. 6/7/ it will help attain UNEP's goal No. 14 for 1982: Adoption and implementation of action plans for each of the regional seas covered by UNEP programmes.

2.2 Anticipated contribution of the project to the environment programme

The project is intended to:

- produce a balanced implementation of all components of the Mediterranean Action Plan;
- help achieve the objective as set forth in recommendation No. 24 of the Intergovernmental Review Meeting of Mediterranean Coastal States and First Meeting of the Contracting Parties to the Convention for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea against Pollution and its Related Protocols /Geneva, 5-10 February 1979/ as it appears in the document UNEP/IG. 14/9 Annex V; and
- promote awareness and interest of general public and local authorities in environmentally sound human settlements development and management programme.

2.3 Purpose of the Project

The purpose of the project is to use existing experiences and knowledge in the reconstruction and rehabilitation of historic towns and

to try resolve some of their acute problems through several pilot projects with a view to coming to appropriate solutions, and in particular to meeting the following objectives:

- To ensure economic and physical development of historic coastal settlements consistent with their natural, man-made and cultural values while yielding best social and economic results;
- To find out appropriate solutions to some urban, sanitary and social problems in the cores of coastal historic settlements;
- To provide recommendations on how to integrate historic cores with their surrounding towns and areas;
- To identify principles for the protection of historic and environmental values in small-scale Mediterranean towns while striving to reach decent technical, sanitary and social level of the contemporary life;
- To help transfer existing knowledge in the rehabilitation and reconstruction of historic settlements and adapt it to the specific Mediterranean conditions;
- To enhance citizens participation in the rehabilitation and reconstruction efforts.

SECTION 3

Project description

3.1 Background Information

Civilizations of the Mediterranean have been based throughout history on specific cultural, social and economic environment of the coastal towns. As early as in the times of late neolithic agglomerations,

through the period of ancient Greek town-states and Roman colonies, and later as mediaeval communes, these towns /usually political and economic centres of large gravity areas/ have formed their particular features and largely influenced the development of the entire Mediterranean coastal strip.

In the first half of this century industrialization introduced new dimensions and character of economic development but only few Mediterranean coastal towns flourished to become important industrial, commercial, social and transport centres, whereas the majority remained aside of those new trends and life streams, doomed to economic and social degradation and physical destruction.

In the recent times, impulses of economic development - primarily of tourism and rarely of some other activities - have reached some coastal agglomerations, but very often as a consequence of the exterior influences which have been in discrepancy with local needs and receptive capacities causing drastic changes of their social, economic and physical situation.

Needless to say, no development as much as inadequate development in small settlements can bring about undesired consequences and affect their "liveability", the values of their ambiances, and their ecological situation as a whole.

The specific urban and morphological features in given historic conditions make the principle characteristics, as well as problems, of Mediterranean historic centres in the context of specific geographic, climatic, social and cultural situations. It can be generally stated that all Mediterranean historic centres possess significant architectural and environmental values which must be preserved as much as possible. On the other hand, this imposes special demands on the reconstruction and adaptation of historic centres for contemporary use and urban life. So, the tension existing between the requirements of protection and the demands of contemporary life considerably restricts the possibilities of and chances for the efficient rehabilitation of historic centres, indirectly leading to their deterioration, social erosion, isolation from other parts of the surrounding towns, and to their gradual destruction.

3.2 Justification of the Project

The Intergovernmental meetings of Mediterranean Coastal States /Split 1977, Monaco 1978, Geneva 1979, and Barcelona 1980/ recommended the initiation of the priority action on human settlements within the framework of the Priority Actions Programme of the Mediterranean Action Plan, with a view to providing solutions to those problems of Mediterranean coastal settlements /a/ which require urgent regional co-operation; /b/ which are common to the majority of countries in the Region and selected as suitable for quick action; and /c/ those problems the solutions of which could be applied to the majority of settlements in the Mediterranean.

Following the above recommendations, the Town Planning Institute of Dalmatia acting as supporting organization /PAP/RAC/ prepared, on the basis of the project document No. FP/ME/O104-80-01, two position papers which gave a review of the problems in Mediterranean human settlements, and identify those which could be the subjects of a regional co-operation.

The two position papers were presented to and discussed by the Government Expert Meeting convened on 22-24 September 1980 in Split. After the Meeting had accepted the suggestions stated in the position papers, representatives of several countries gave a number of proposals for pilot projects expected to be carried out in the second phase of the priority action on Mediterranean human settlements.

The Government Expert Meeting recognized that in selecting subjects for pilot projects certain criteria had to be applied, specially:

- /i/ specificity to Mediterranean conditions;
- /ii/ capacity to produce results in the short-term;
- /iii/ application of existing knowledge in the first instance rather than development of new research;
- /iv/ pilot projects to facilitate application elsewhere in the Region.

On the basis of the four criteria, the Meeting in Split agreed upon the following components to be developed through the second phase of the action:

- /a/ Impact of migration on human settlements /their causes, effects, evaluation of government approaches to the problems such as housing, job creation, etc./; problems of hygiene, communicable diseases.
- /b/ Regional, town and land use planning; urban and peri-urban transport; sea transport and port problems; the special problems of small communities and islands.
- /c/ Community facilities and services such as water supply, liquid waste disposal, solid waste treatment; new and appropriate technologies.
- /d/ Rehabilitation of historical centres of old towns and protection of man-made and natural sites.

This project document deals with the component /d/: Rehabilitation of historical centres of old towns and protection of man-made and natural sites.

3.3 Expected Project results

Based on several pilot projects, this project will produce adequate solutions and recommendations related to the rehabilitation and reconstruction of Mediterranean historic settlements and centres, with consideration to the following components in particular:

- a/ Analysis and evaluation of the existing demographic and physical situation of the settlement; particularity of its urban pattern, social structure and character; significance and functions of its historic centre; its urban and cultural values with a view to providing recommendations and technical solutions for the rehabilitation and reconstruction which will respect the inherited values.
- b/ Investigation of the elements of possible socio-economic development and suggestions of activities which are expected to lead to the enhancement of life in the settlement.
- c/ Provision of technical solutions for the rehabilitation and reconstruction of the historic settlement and its centre, in consistency with their historical and cultural values, financial and other possibilities.
- d/ Provision of necessary conditions for the transformation and improvement of the existing and the construction of new communal facilities and infrastructure which will ensure a decent and contemporary level of living in the town.
- e/ Special care will be given to transportation problems with a view to reconciling the recommended transport scheme with the inherited urban pattern.
- f/ Investigation, definition and recommendation of alternative urban decision-making policies /land, housing, fiscal and other/ to stimulate the rehabilitation and reconstruction of the historic settlement.

- g/ Preparation of final report in which methodology, results and recommendations will be incorporated.
- h/ Training of managerial and professional staff involved in the problems of historic towns and centres.
- i/ Transmission and dissemination of experience, solutions and knowledge resulting from the project to all Mediterranean countries.

3.4 Inputs

a/ Town Planning Institute of Dalmatia - Split, acting as the Priority Actions Programme Regional Activity Centre /PAP/RAC/ will provide:

- day-to-day co-ordination of the project implementation in consultation with UNEP;
- administrative support to the project activities;
- contact and co-operation with the countries involved in the pilot projects; and
- organization of meetings and seminars.

b/ UNESCO will provide:

- substantive assistance to PAP/RAC in the organization of the project;
- selection of consultants for various pilot projects;
- organization of pilot projects and guidance in their carrying-out;
- assistance to PAP/RAC in the organization of seminars;
- administrative support.

c/ Governments of the Region will ensure:

- national rehabilitation/reconstruction project of a historic town for the pilot project;
- project manager, secretarial staff and office premises;

- assistance in the preparation of reports and other relevant documents.

d/ UNEP will provide:

- overall supervision, co-ordination and guidance through the office of the MAP Co-ordinator;
- financial support in this project.

3.5 Activities

- /i/ PAP/RAC, in co-operation with UNESCO, will determine the interest of Mediterranean Governments to participate in this project by selecting national areas and subjects which could be used as specific pilot projects.
- /ii/ Project documents will be prepared jointly by PAP/RAC and UNESCO for each particular pilot project, and will be signed by UNESCO and by the Government of the country in which the project will be carried out. These project documents will have to define the country, the area and the scope of projects, its objectives and goals; national or international project which will be the basis of particular pilot project; organization of the project; contributions of MAP, UNESCO and other co-operating organizations; and to identify the results expected from the project, as well the budget and sources of financing.
- /iii/ Development of pilot projects /two or three/ in selected areas on the basis of national projects with the assistance and in consultation with UNESCO and /or other agencies.
- /iv/ Seminars organized for the participants from all interested Mediterranean countries in course of each particular pilot project wherein methodology, work procedure,

results and recommendations will be discussed, as well as the ways of implementing the project.

3.6 Outputs

The project is expected to produce:

- solutions for the rehabilitation and reconstruction of coastal historic settlements and centres;
- technical document on each particular pilot project, including the ways and means of its implementation;
- recommendations and guidelines for the appropriate rehabilitation and reconstruction activity and suggestions on the possible ways of citizens participation in it.

3.7 Workplan

- 3.7.1 The project will be implemented in three pilot areas: Solin - Yugoslavia, and two other places which will be selected among the proposals of Mediterranean countries.
- 3.7.2 Each pilot project will be based on a national project, and prepared by relevant national institution/s/ with the support and in collaboration of the consultants, engaged by UNESCO and in co-operation with PAP/RAC, from other Mediterranean countries on part-time basis.
- 3.7.3 National institution/s/ involved in pilot projects will prepare, in collaboration with the consultants and UNESCO, a draft technical report described in item 3.5.
- 3.7.4 Seminar /or workshop/ will be organized for each pilot project after the completion of the draft technical report, wherein it will be discussed and resulting recommendations accepted. The final technical reports will be translated into all working languages of the Mediterranean Action Plan and disseminated to all Mediterranean countries.

SECTION 4

Financing and Reporting4.1 Budget

4.1.1 Financial resources to be provided from external sources:
for each particular pilot project:

<u>Project Component</u>	<u>Total</u>
Consultants 3 x 2m/m	18,000
Travel and DSA	8,000
Seminar /15 participants/	21,000
Reproduction and dissemination of report	10,000
TOTAL	US \$ 57,000
GRAND TOTAL FOR THREE PILOT PROJECTS	\$ 171,000

4.1.2 UNESCO contribution to the entire project will be as follows:

<u>Project Component</u>	<u>Total</u>
Professional staff	60,000
Secretarial staff	25,000
Office operating costs	12,000
TOTAL	US \$ 97,000

4.1.3 Total Budget

External contribution	171,000
UNESCO contribution	97,000
TOTAL BUDGET	268,000

4.1.4 Disbursement schedule

In accordance with the work timetable.

4.2 Counterpart Contribution

Counterpart contribution will be effectuated through the provision of national institutions which will be involved in the national projects used as pilot projects, as well as through the provision of national project managers and administrative staff. The counterpart will also provide office premises and cover local travel expenses of consultants during their stay in the country.

4.3 Reports and Technical Documents

- a/ A final report covering all components of the workplan will be prepared by UNESCO for the final review.
- b/ Progress reports will be prepared at the end of each half-year period of the project execution.
- c/ Technical documents /a set of documents for each pilot project/ will be prepared by national institutions and consultants under the guidance of UNESCO.
- d/ Recommendations and guidelines will be prepared by consultants and UNESCO on the basis of the technical documents.