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PROPOSED WORKPLAN AND BUDGET  
FOR THE PRIORITY ACTIONS PROGRAMME  
IN 1986-1987 BIENNIUM

## I GUIDING PRINCIPLES

PAP programme and budget for the 1986-1987 period have been drafted and proposed on the following basis:

- aims and tasks of the PAP set forth in the conclusions and recommendations of the Contracting Parties meetings, and particularly of the III Regular Meeting convened in Dubrovnik in 1983 (UNEP/IG.43/6) and Extraordinary Meeting convened in Athens in 1984 (UNEP/IG.45/5), as well as of the First Meeting of the PAP National Focal Points held in Split in 1982 (MAP/PAP/FP.1);
- achieved results and experience gained over the 1983-1984 period reflected in document UNEP/WG.129/4 and the belonging information papers;
- expected results in 1985, on which Director of PAP/RAC reports in item 6 of the Meeting Agenda.
- exchanged information and harmonized BP-PAP programmes, as well as the agreed and/or expected co-operation with relevant international and national organizations and institutions.

PAP is now entering its fully operative stage. The initial stage was marked with the efforts directed to the selection of priority fields and formulation of priority actions; to organization issues and procurement of necessary finances; to launching individual projects (invitation to Mediterranean states for participation, identification of problems, etc.)

The activities of the operative stage will be concentrated on the elaboration of selected case studies, organization of the exchange of experience, enabling direct assistance in resolving specific problems, and training using therein all available forms of co-operation, knowledge and results of other on-going activities in the Mediterranean.

The activities in the 1986-1987 should therefore be focused on:

- (a) implementation of specific and feasible activities (case studies, consultations, etc.) relative to the problems of interest for the Contracting Parties and those selected by the countries participating in these activities;
- (b) initiation of various direct forms of co-operation (on regional, multilateral and bilateral basis), and using the existing ones;
- (c) enabling a direct exchange of experience through meetings of experts, seminars, workshops, assistance and consultations, training of specialists and officials;

- (d) identification and creation of conditions for the preparation and implementation of large-scale projects (as a possible example: Mediterranean co-operative project on renewable energies, Mediterranean co-operative project on aquaculture when and if MEDRAP ceases to exist as a UNDP project, Mediterranean project on soil protection in coastal zones, rehabilitation and reconstruction projects for selected historic settlements protection plans for historic settlements in seismic zones, water-supply projects for selected islands or isolated coastal areas, etc.).

The expected outputs of the activities should be a concrete contribution to the solution of selected priority problems, such as case studies, recommendations, manuals, and training of specialists and decision-makers.

Special attention will be paid to securing permanent information to all National Focal Points about the outcomes of each particular activity, as well as of wider public with a view to strengthening the public awareness in Mediterranean coastal States of environmental issues.

#### Structure of activities (programme orientation)

There are 10 on-going activities. PAP/RAC feels that there is no need for the essential changes in the structure of the Programme in the immediate future. The best proof for that is the participation of many Mediterranean countries in on-going PAP projects, and their vivid interest in the activities which are to be launched (renewable energies, aquaculture).

New elements introduced in the 1986-1987 Programme are environment impact assessment, and coast-hinterland problems, to be implemented within the on-going actions No. 3 to 10.

## II PROPOSED WORKPLAN FOR THE 1986-1987 BIENNIUM

In formulating this proposal PAP/RAC has used the results of work achieved throughout 1984 and 1985, and consulted the discussions, comments and suggestions of expert meetings so far organized in various priority fields. Also, account has been taken of the requests of participating countries for the implementation of case studies, materialization of direct assistance and organization of consultations.

There might be some changes in the content of one action or other depending on the outcomes of the seminars, but the proposed subject entities will remain unchanged.

1. Support to PAP

Fund foreseeing for the general support to PAP will be steered to the following:

- strengthening the communication links and contacts with PAP National Focal Points, and organization of occasional visits to PAP/RAC by the representatives of some National Focal Points for their familiarization with the Centre's work;
- co-ordination and harmonization of activities with other components of MAP, and particularly with the Blue Plan and MED pol.
- harmonization of activities with various UN agencies, international and national institution with a view to securing better results and rational use of resources;
- taking initiatives for the formulation of regional projects and for the implementation of bilateral and multilateral co-operation in the Mediterranean;
- preparation of reports and information papers for consideration by the Contracting Parties meeting and the National Focal Points; as well as other interested on the activities and results of PAP;
- preparation of background documents, drafts and proposals necessary for launching various projects.

2. Directories of Mediterranean institutions and experts in the fields of aquaculture, renewable sources of energy, and water resources management - Revision I

The objective of this project is to compile additional information and to up-date the Directories in the above mentioned fields which were published in 1983.

Compilation and sorting out of information as well as the preparation of a draft text of Directories will be completed in 1986. Revision of the draft text, supplementing and preparation of the final text, publication and distribution of Directories will be made in 1987.

The task is expected to be completed by questionnaires fulfilled by national experts nominated by their respective National Focal Points. Directories will be edited by one PAP/RAC consultant.

3. Water Resources Development of Islands and Isolated Coastal Areas

The objective of the project is to help interested Governments of the region in solving the problem of water supply on the islands and isolated coastal areas lacking fresh water.

The expected contribution of the project to the PAP is

intended to present to the participating countries all relevant methods and technologies that are presently used in resolving water supply problems in the region and to promote interchange of information among the participating countries and encourage technical cooperation among them.

The purpose of the project refers to:

- (a) a review of the water-related problems and existing solutions in the Mediterranean islands and isolated coastal areas;
- (b) prepare proposals for specific water resources assessment for interested Governments;
- (c) a compilation of all existing methods and technologies of water management, overall and in particular of the Mediterranean basin; and
- (d) organize seminars and training on the whole subject of water resources in the Mediterranean islands.

In the course of 1986 and 1987 the following activities have been envisaged:

- (a) Preparation of case studies aimed at the investigation and the proposal of optimum solutions for water supply in the specific conditions of small islands and arid (isolated) coastal areas in the Mediterranean. The case studies will be selected in accordance with the interests of the countries already included in the project, and 'PAP' will, upon request of interested countries provide assistance and experience of foreign experts (from the Mediterranean) wherever it may contribute to the quality of technical solutions. Proposals for such a co-operation have been sent to the participating countries.

What is expected to be investigated through in-depth studies is the following:

- quality and quantity of local aquifers;
- optimum ways of capturing underground water (bore holes, wells, weirs, etc.);
- possibilities of separating fresh from saline water by preventing the intrusion of sea water into aquifers;
- optimum ways of surface and rainwater catchment (small reservoirs, ponds, cisterns, etc.);
- application of optimum ways of desalination in the conditions of low water demand by using brackish water;
- optimum ways of transporting water to small islands when local water sources are insufficient;
- management of water supply systems in the conditions of insufficient water and high consumption in the peak tourist season;
- optimum ways of developing distribution networks and supporting facilities in isolated coastal areas where the trunk main is laid far from the consumers.

- (b) Preparation of a manual containing systematized practical examples of solutions relative to water supply in specific Mediterranean conditions for small islands and isolated coastal areas. In preparing the manual examples of the case studies will be used, as well as other solutions arrived at. The manual should be written simply and clearly, in the language of hydrogeologists and site engineers.
- (c) In the course of 1986 and 1987 two seminars will be organized:
  - a seminar planned for the end of 1986 whereat results of the case studies will be considered and opinions exchanged on the value and applicability of the outputs;
  - a seminar planned for 1987 to discuss draft text of the manual, to summarize the results of a four-year work on the project; and to produce recommendations for the Governments and for the follow-up of the project.
- (d) The idea of bringing together large Mediterranean islands with a view to exchanging experience in the field of water resources management, should materialize, through:
  - a meeting of experts and the preparation of substantial papers in 1986; and
  - a workshop to produce relevant recommendations in 1987.

#### 4. Integrated Planning and Management of Coastal Zones

The objectives of this project are to: (a) up-grade knowledge in selected subjects which have been emphasized as important for the development and protection of coastal zones; and (b) to enable establishing a permanent exchange of experience and co-operation among the Governments of the region and professional institutions, as well as training of specialists and interested officials.

As the result of the activities completed in 1984, representatives of the participating countries have proposed the following subjects for case studies:

- Methodological and environmental issues in the preparation of a master plan.
- Master plan of a (a) developed, and (b) undeveloped coastal zone allocated primarily to tourism.
- Regional plan dealing with the coast-hinterland relationships.
- Plan of a coastal zone allocated to a specific use including the protection of agricultural land and environmental values.

- Plan of a developed coastal area containing defined sea- and the environment-development considerations.
- Plan of a coastal area containing a group of small settlements living mostly on agriculture and fisheries, without any larger significance given to tourism.
- Plan of a medium-size insufficiently developed but heavily populated island.
- Regional plan of a highly developed coastal tourist area.

In 1986 it is expected that four case studies will be carried out and a resulting synthesis report and draft recommendations considered and finalized at a seminar.

Two workshops will be convened in 1987, each in the demonstration area covered by the plan selected as the subject of one of the 1986 case studies. The workshops will study in detail the presented methods, goals and results of these plans.

## 5. Rehabilitation and Reconstruction of Historic Settlements

Objectives of this project are (a) provision of a better insight into the experiences and results obtained so far in the protection of Mediterranean historic settlements and centres, and (b) elaboration of specific case studies selected and discussed at a meeting of experts and a seminar convened in 1985. Mention should be made that the national reports completed in 1984 present a high-quality basis for the future co-operation among Mediterranean countries in this particular priority field.

The 1986 programme in the field will include the preparation of 4-5 case studies on:

- protection and reconstruction of historic cores in large coastal cities (at least one of them will be a medina);
- protection of middle and small towns;
- socioeconomic aspects of protection relative to dilapidated historic cores;
- active protection of historic settlements in relation to tourism; and
- principles and methods of protection for Mediterranean settlements the development of which has been influenced by various cultures.

Also, a seminar will be organized to review the outputs of the case studies and their applicability.

The 1987 programme envisages the organization of 3 demonstration projects (at least one relative to a medina) which will deal with (a) methods of inventarization, and (b) examples of active reconstruction and rehabilitation (including the appraisal of achieved results).

These projects and specific subjects selected among the case studies completed in 1986 will be discussed at a training course to be organized by a group of experts appointed by PAP/RAC. In the year(s) following 1987 the course may be repeated for a new group of trainees.



It is expected that the so conceived programme will be harmonized in the course of 1985 with the relative activities of UNESCO and those of the group of Mediterranean towns which have been particularly active in the field.

6. Land-Use Planning in Earthquake Zones

It is expected that the activities of 1986 and 1987 in this field will be the follow-up of activities initiated in 1984 (national reports, synthesis of national reports, 3 case studies). Owing to the large number of participating countries and considerable experience gained in some Mediterranean countries, this project will hopefully create: (a) sound basis for an intensive Mediterranean co-operation in this particular field; (b) exchange of experiences among the countries of the region; and (c) promotion of planning practices in the countries exposed to seismic risk.

Depending on the conclusions of the 1985 seminar, and on the expressed needs of the participating countries, several additional subjects will be selected for further study.

The 1986-1987 activities in the field are expected to embark on the following:

- (a) establishing a co-operative programme to include institutions which are dealing with earthquake issues in the countries specially exposed to seismic risk (Italy, Greece, Algeria, Morocco, Turkey, Yugoslavia) and in other interested Mediterranean countries, with a support of developed countries which are donors of relevant knowledge and experience. In this respect, preliminary contacts have been already made with some countries with a view to drafting the programme and identifying eventual support.
- (b) elaboration of 3 case studies in 1986 which will deal with:
  - problems and methods of protection relative to historic settlements in earthquake zones;
  - methods of identifying the level of seismic vulnerability and acceptable seismic risk;
  - building (structural) and other standards in earthquake zones.

The activities in 1986 will also include organization of a workshop to review the results of the above in-depth case studies, to adopt recommendations for the Governments of the region, and to formulate proposals for follow up.

- (c) In 1987 a training course will be organized to deal with the planning methods and practices relative to earthquake zones studied and elaborated through 1985 and 1986.

7. Solid and Liquid Waste Management, Collection and Disposal

Logically continuing the activities initiated in 1985, the objective of this priority action in 1986 and 1987 is to identify the problems and elaborate essential elements of the current practice and policy relative to the management of solid and liquid waste particularly in middle and small Mediterranean coastal towns.

The 1986 and 1987 activity will be concentrated on: (a) investigation of experiences and problems relative to the disposal of liquid wastes into the sea; and (b) planning, design, maintenance and operation of alternative waste water collection and treatment systems.

At the end of 1984 the procedure of negotiating, harmonizing and defining the co-operation with WHO/EURO was initiated and in the course of 1985 the same will hopefully be achieved with other relevant Mediterranean organizations and ECE.

As to the activities under (a), following national proposals, PAP/RAC and WHO/EURO will select 4-5 submarine outlets of varying type as pilot sites. These pilot sites will serve national institutions in monitoring the impact of wastewater on biological, physical, chemical and bacteriological characteristics of coastal waters. On the basis of findings and data arrived at, as well as by consulting available studies and relevant documents, a group of experts will prepare the guidelines for a marine research programme aimed at selecting the most suitable location and technical design of the submarine outlet.

The activities under (b), based on national reports, will include preparation of a manual for planning and designing of waste water collection, treatment and disposal systems.

Seminar of national experts will be organized on the subject (planning and designing of the systems).

A training course programme will be prepared for professionals and skilled labour in charge of the systems maintenance.

The training courses will be organized on training sites to be selected by PAP/RAC and WHO/EURO following the proposals by National Focal Points. The courses will be carried out by a permanent staff and in consistency with the training programme.

8. Promotion of Soil Protection as the Essential Component of the Environmental Protection in the Mediterranean Coastal Zones

Following the identified problems and expressed interest by participating countries, the objective of this action is to: (a) establish a permanent co-operation with Mediterranean countries on selected subjects relative to soil protection; and (b) organize test sites for monitoring and demonstration of relevant procedures in the protection of soils from erosion.

Based on the 1985 programme (national reports, synthesis report, meeting of experts and resulting conclusions and recommendations) three in-depth studies are planned for inclusion in the 1986 programme dealing with:

- erosion of a coastal zone;
- potentials and practices relative to reuse of abandoned land;
- protection of arable land from sprawling cities and attacks by various activities.

Also, the programme envisages organization of a seminar (workshop) to define, among others, the elements of a Mediterranean co-operative project in the field of soil protection, and guidelines for the protection of soils from erosion and from attacks by non-agricultural uses.

In 1987 it is expected that PAP/RAC, in co-operation with FAO, will formulate a proposal for such a project and initiate the procedure of securing necessary finances (participating countries, EC, UNDP). The project will be expected to include: (a) formulation of a common classification or basis for the classification of soils; (b) preparation, carrying out and implementation of a co-ordinated monitoring programme for soil protection; and (c) preparation of a programme for global inventory and assessment of actual and potential soil erosion in Mediterranean coastal zones (including demonstration of soil protection practical methods).

This co-operative project could be implemented in the way similar to the Mediterranean co-operative project on aquaculture (MEDRAP-UNDP-FAO-UNEP).

9. Development of Mediterranean Tourism Harmonized with the Environment

This priority action has been initiated at the beginning of 1985 with the major objective to enable an insight into numerous problems stemming particularly from an inadequate development of tourism in many coastal areas of the Mediterranean which has frequently generated utilization conflicts; and to help, through exchange of experience in planning and management of tourism activities, Governments of the region in taking appropriate development decisions.

On the basis of identified problems and expressed interest by participating countries, it has been envisaged that the project programme includes preparation of the studies which will enable an insight into the environment-tourism-development interrelations, exchange of experience and, later, training of experts and decision-makers.

In 1986, elaboration of 5 case studies is envisaged on the following subjects:

- tourism-environment impact, and assessment of the carrying capacity of Mediterranean coast for the development of tourism;
- changes in tourist preferences in terms of destinations and types of tourism;
- tourism in relation to historic heritage;
- trends and problems in the development of nautical tourism;
- coastal versus hinterland tourism.

These studies will be carried out on the examples of selected situations (locations).

The completion of the studies will be followed by an expert meeting and then by a seminar to review the case studies, to formulate recommendations for the participating countries and for other Mediterranean countries, and to propose a programme of the project in 1987.

Following the conclusions of the 1986 seminar and consulting the outputs of the priority actions on integrated planning of coastal zone and on rehabilitation and reconstruction of historic settlements, in-depth studies will be carried out in 1987 on:

- subjects closely related to coastal planning;
- specific issues of nautical tourism (management of marinas; establishing of a system of Mediterranean nautical tourism, etc.);

- socio-economic aspects of tourism development in the context of rehabilitation and reconstruction of Mediterranean historic settlements.

The completion of the studies will be followed by a seminar.

10. PAP/MEDRAP CO-operative Project on Environmental Aspects of Mediterranean Aquaculture

The objectives of this activity are to promote Mediterranean aquaculture by continuing the co-operation with MEDRAP initiated and established throughout 1984 and 1985, and with FAO, following the general agreement reached in February 1985 in Rome; to extend the activities of MEDRAP to the issues of the environment-aquaculture relationship; to enable participation of all interested countries of the region in MEDRAP activities; and to define future activities when and if MEDRAP ceases to function as a UNDP project.

Starting from the results expected to be achieved in 1985 (preparation of 2 substantial documents, extension of the MEDRAP programme to environmentally oriented themes, support to participants in MEDRAP seminars) it is expected that the activities in 1986 will include:

- (a) completion of information on existing initiatives in the field of aquaculture, and organization of a co-ordinating meeting with a view to exchanging experience and harmonizing the activities;
- (b) participation in MEDRAP training programmes (providing funds for lecturers and participants);
- (c) laying grounds for launching the MEDRAP-PAP Co-operative Project in the Field of Mediterranean Aquaculture, depending on available resources (see document UNEP/WG.129/4/Info.7).

The 1987 activities envisage:

- (a) participation in the training programmes of MEDRAP;
- (b) formulation of the MEDRAP-PAP follow-up activities when and if MEDRAP ceases to function as an UNDP project;
- (c) implementation of the co-operative project.

11. Mediterranean Co-operative Network in Renewable Sources of Energy

Following the results of 1984 and 1985, the objectives of this activity are to make in-depth analysis of the successful utilization of solar energy; to take preparatory steps in procuring finances for establishing a Mediterranean co-operative network in the field; and, as the first step, to install two pilot stations for testing and collecting operational data on different aspects of the use of solar and wind energy in selected Mediterranean conditions.

The 1986 activities will include the preparation of three case studies on:

- experiences relative to the utilization of solar energy in tourism;
- experiences and recommendations relative to the building principles in housing development which uses renewable energies ("solar architecture");
- utilization of renewable energies in isolated communities.

Also a seminar will be organized to review the case studies, to give recommendations for the establishment of a co-operative network in renewable sources of energy, and to discuss the possibilities of the maximum use of domestic manufacturers of equipment relative to renewable energies.

In 1987 the co-operative network will be developed and, with the support from MTF/UNEP resources, two pilot projects launched dealing with:

- solar energy for water pumping by photovoltaic conversion;
- wind energy utilization.

These activities will hopefully be launched in co-operation with FAO, ECE and EC and, if possible, with the support of some participating countries.

12. Environmental Impact Assessment in the Development of Coastal Zones

The main objective of this proposal is to develop relevant methodologies and to use case studies, representing major important economic development, in applying reasonable assessment procedures for ecologically compatible management decisions. Such decisions should employ management tools to facilitate development and safeguard against possible mistakes resulting from application or use of inadequate technologies, or of incompatible activities.

At present various countries, and even various regions within a country employ different strategies in controlling pollution, and in reaching environmental quality objectives, many of which - single or in combination - constitute a basis for legislative action and are enforced.

The ideal approach however would be to manage socioeconomic development in terms of full acceptance of the idea of the capacity of the environment to accept and deal with pollutants, environmental capacity (this term is equivalent to: assimilative, absorptive or receiving capacity). This strategy should be used in order to prevent any undesirable consequences to occur in the environment.

International activities abound for the harmonization of existing approaches into a uniform strategy. GESAMP (Group of Experts on the Scientific Aspects of Marine Pollution - IMO-FAO-UNESCO-WHO-IAEA-UNEP and UN) has developed a set of guidelines for the assessment of the impact of pollutants on the marine environment. One of the aims of this proposal is to test the applicability of these guidelines for specific, real development activities in the Mediterranean region through selected case studies.

One part of the activity obviously relates to the impact of development on the physical, specifically marine, component of environment. However, to develop a comprehensive approach in the EIA, the other part of the activity should include the socio-economic component of environment as well as the cost-benefit analysis

As the basis for the future activities the following documents (completed or to be prepared) will be used:

- proposed GESAMP guidelines for the assessment of the impact of pollutants on the marine environment;
- socioeconomic criteria to be prepared by PAP/RAC through a group of Mediterranean experts, and taking account of the knowledge arrived at by the Blue Plan;
- cost-benefit analysis with relevant methodology to be elaborated by PAP/RAC through a group of appointed Mediterranean experts.

A meeting of experts will then review the above three documents and among the Case Studies on-going in other priority actions, select several on which environment impact assessment is going to be implemented. The further activity is expected to include the following:

- (a) Elaboration by competent national institutions of case studies (at least 2) for the assessment of the impact of pollutants on the marine environment; on job training with the participation of interested Mediterranean countries and a seminar to review the applied GESAMP methodology and the case studies, give recommendations and suggestions for the follow up.
- (b) Selection and organization of case studies which will include a comprehensive environmental impact assessment (with socioeconomic criteria, and cost-benefit analysis); a meeting of experts to review the methodology and outputs of case studies, and to propose the follow up.

It is expected that the results of these activities will help in adopting a uniform pollution control strategy and assessment policy for appropriate socioeconomic development on the regional level.

13. Balance between the Hinterland and the Gravity Coastal Zones :-  
problems and experiences in the planning and management  
policies

Experience gained through several priority actions in the course of 1984 and 1985 have shown that there is a considerable impact of the coast-hinterland interactions on the state of coastal resources and environment. To mention only migration flows from the hinterland to the coast and resulting abandonment of arable lands in hinterland areas which, in turn, stimulates soil erosion, degradation of resources and hinterland environment. Simultaneously, under heavy demographic and sociological pressures, the receiving coastal areas struggle with growing unemployment, eroded social life, and overexploitation of coastal resources.

Similar, although quite specific situation is prevalent in the island-mainland relationships.

The objective of this activity is to: (a) compile relevant information on the aforementioned problems and to identify ways of their solution in various countries; (b) to elaborate 6 case studies the subjects and a synthesis report, on these studies; and (c) organize a seminar to consider the case studies and the synthesis report, and to give recommendations to the countries of the region relative to management and balancing of the coast-hinterland relationships with a view to the harmonized development of both, and creation of new job opportunities.

This proposal was considered by the Government Expert Meeting on Mediterranean Coastal Human Settlements in 1980 (HS/EM-1) and it is now (in somewhat modified form) proposed again as it appears that the condition for its materialization has matured.



III PROPOSED BUDGET FOR THE 1986-1987 BIENNIUM

On the basis of the proposed workplan for each priority actions and following the standard criteria for the preparation of documents and the organization of seminars and meetings, the following budget has been proposed for the 1986-1987 biennium.

Priority Action	Budget (in US \$)	
	1986	1987
Directories - revision I	21,000	15,000
Water resources management	74,000	58,000
Integrat. planning of coastal zones	42,000	58,000
Rehabilitation and reconstruction	40,000	48,000
Land-use planning in earthquake zones	39,000	33,000
Solid & liquid wastes disposal	57,000	57,000
Soil protection	40,000	30,000
Tourism	50,000	48,000
Aquaculture	29,000	19,000
Renewable energies	47,000	48,000
Assessment of environmental impact on coastal zones	30,000	45,000
Impacts on coast-hinterland relat.	20,000	20,000
Support to PAP	81,000	81,000
	570,000	570,000