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Joint Meeting of National Focal Points  
for the Blue Plan and the Priority  
Actions Programme

Athens, 6-9 May 1985

REPORT OF THE JOINT MEETING OF NATIONAL FOCAL POINTS  
FOR THE BLUE PLAN AND THE PRIORITY ACTIONS PROGRAMME

### Introduction

1. The Extraordinary Meeting of Contracting Parties to the Convention for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea against pollution (Athens, 10-13 April 1984) took several decisions affecting the Blue Plan, the PAP, and their interrelationship. In particular, it requested the secretariat to organize a Joint Meeting of PAP and Blue Plan Focal Points to be held in the course of 1984 to review the progress of those two activities and to advise on their future development, as well as on their interrelationship (UNEP/IG.49/5).

2. In accordance with this decision, the Executive Director of UNEP, in agreement with the Blue Plan and PAP Regional Activity Centres, convened a joint meeting of National Focal Points for the Blue Plan and the Priority Actions Programme. The Meeting was held at the Seat of the Co-ordinating Unit, in Athens, from 6 to 9 May 1985.

### Participation

3. Blue Plan and PAP National Focal Points designated by the Contracting Parties were invited to the Meeting. In addition, the other Contracting Parties were invited to designate National Focal Points to attend the Meeting. Blue Plan and PAP National Focal Points and representatives from thirteen Mediterranean Coastal States and from the European Economic Community took part in the Meeting.

4. Representatives of one United Nations body, two United Nations Specialized Agencies and one inter-governmental organization also attended the Meeting.

5. A complete list of participants is contained as Annex I to this report.

### Agenda Item 1 - Opening of the meeting

6. The Meeting was opened by Mr. S. Keckes, Director of the Programme Activity Centre for Oceans and Coastal Areas (OCA/PAC), who welcomed the participants on behalf of the Executive Director of UNEP, Dr. M. K. Tolba.

7. He outlined briefly the background developments to the setting up of the Mediterranean Action Plan. In particular he referred to the Intergovernmental Meeting held in Split in 1977, wherein the objectives and the programmes for the Blue Plan (BP) and the Priority Actions Programme (PAP) were discussed and adopted as two parts of the integrated planning component of the Action Plan. In the past the BP and the PAP were developing quite independently from each other and the primary objective of this meeting was therefore to re-integrate these activities as originally intended.

8. The factors which had caused the delay in starting the implementation of the BP and the PAP were not only financial. The lack of conceptual and methodological clarity regarding priorities, and the role of National Focal Points as well as the problems encountered in the finalization of the institutional arrangements in the host countries contributed considerably to this delay.

9. In stressing that MAP had served and still was serving as a model for eleven other similar Regional Action Plans around the world he emphasized that, UNEP would continue to participate as an active partner in all MAP activities.
10. Mr. A. Manos, Co-ordinator of the Mediterranean Action Plan introduced the new staff members of the Co-ordinating Unit and informed the Meeting that all legal arrangements regarding the Headquarters of UNEP's Co-ordinating Unit for the MAP had been completed. The agreement had been ratified by the Greek Government on 11th January 1985. Mr. A. Manos thanked the host country for its generosity.
11. He asked the participants to determine the 1986/87 budget proposals for the Blue Plan and PAP, for submission to the Contracting Parties at their next meeting keeping in mind the Governments' objective of benefitting fully from these activities.
12. The challenge for the integrated planning component was to develop the participation of national institutions and expertise in line with the other MAP scientific programmes such as MED POL.
13. Mr. A. Manos then outlined the developments and difficulties encountered in the implementation of the Blue Plan and informed of the latest developments namely the signing of the agreement between UNEP and the French Government. He welcomed Mr. M. Batisse who had been designated as the President of the Blue Plan Regional Activity Centre, the support organization of the Blue Plan.
14. The permanent research team under Mr. M. Grenon would be expected to continue the preparation of the scenarios with continued support from national institutions. Assistance from Focal Points was requested in order to find suitable researchers to form part of the permanent research team. Furthermore, host country support to the Blue Plan would be needed beyond the end of 1985, which is the period covered by the existing project document with UNEP.
15. Regarding the activities of PAP progress has been made in most of its areas.

#### Agenda Item 2 - Rules of procedure

16. The Meeting noted that the rules of procedure appearing in document UNEP/IG.43/6 Annex XI will apply to its meeting.

#### Agenda Item 3 - Election of Officers

17. The Meeting unanimously elected the following Officials:

Chairman:	Mr. Nicholas Christoforides - Greece
Vice-Chairman:	Ms Maria del Carmen de Andrés Conde - Spain
Vice-Chairman:	Mr. Yusef Elmehrik - Libyan Arab Jamahiria
Rapporteur:	Mr. Edward Scicluna - Malta

Agenda Item 4 - Adoption of the Agenda

18. The Meeting unanimously adopted the agenda contained in Annex II to this report.

Agenda Item 5 - Organization of work

19. The Meeting adopted the proposed time-table appearing in the annex to document UNEP/WG/129/2.

Agenda Item 6 - Report on the Implementation of the Blue Plan in 1984 - 1985

20. The representative of France confirmed the commitment of the French Government to the Blue Plan. He stated that France was giving its full support to the programme and would continue to do so because of the importance it attached to it. This was attested by the letter from H.E. the Minister of Environment Mme H. Bouchardeau to the Chairman of the Bureau of MAP. He also informed the meeting that Mr. M. Batisse had been chosen as the President of the Blue Plan/RAC.

21. The Director of the Blue Plan, Mr. M. Grenon, introduced document UNEP/WG.129/3, which constituted the Report of the Blue Plan activities for 1984. He also summarized the activities held during the first part of 1985. He pointed out that the year 1984 could be considered as a transitory period between Phase I and Phase II of the Blue Plan. During the period, the general pace of activities was slowed down owing to circumstances beyond the control of the programme. However, satisfactory progress has been achieved in many sectors.

22. He stated that the most important scenario activity, based on five main dimensions, had been launched. The scenario activities would be performed at three levels: global, sectorial and sea/littoral with the first priority being accorded to the global level and the second priority to the sea/littoral, using the sectorial scenario activity as a bridge between the two. The scenario would be of two types: the trend scenarios would extrapolate into the future trends based on past data, while alternative scenarios would explore other possibilities of development by studying various consequences on the Mediterranean. The first meeting of the Advisory Group on Mediterranean scenarios held in November 1984 was very encouraging and fruitful.

23. Among the various meetings organised in 1984, the Scientific Director emphasized the interest and success of the conference organized by the Blue Plan and la Cassa per il Mezzogiorno in Rome, 21-24 May 1984, which was attended by a large number of experts from the Mediterranean region.

24. The Chairman of the Steering Committee, Mr. F. Ciarnelli, summarized the work of the Steering Committee in connection with the substantive and administrative matters of the Blue Plan. He explained the role played by the Steering Committee in the execution of the activities of the Blue Plan and the role of its future activities. He also explained the relationship between the Committee and the focal points.

25. The President of the Blue Plan Regional Activity Centre, Mr. M. Batisse, defined the role of the new organization. The overall responsibility for administration of the Blue Plan, as well as for the development of links with scientific and technical agencies and institutions concerned in France had been allocated to the Centre. The intention was to achieve the desired result with utilisation of the minimum possible financial and organizational outlay. Mr. M. Batisse expressed the hope that active work for the completion of the Blue Plan would now start without delay, stressing the particular need for early recruitment of the experts needed.

26. The Co-ordinator of MAP, Mr. A. Manos, noted with satisfaction the firm commitment of the French Government to the Blue Plan. He urged the National Focal Points to propose suitable candidates for the three permanent research posts before the set deadline.

27. Regarding the transfer of budget components within the Blue Plan, Mr. A. Manos stated that the Bureau at its last meeting had not agreed to the proposal although this item would be discussed again at the next Bureau meeting (31 May - 1 June 1985).

28. During the discussion that followed, pre-occupation regarding the successful and rapid filling of permanent research posts was expressed by many participants. The procedures to be followed for the recruitment of the relevant personnel, as well as ways and means of tackling the problem in the event that applications were not sufficient or suitable, were also discussed.

29. The meeting took note of the report on the implementation of the Blue Plan in 1984 -1985.

Agenda Item 7 - Report on the implementation of the Priority Actions Programme in 1984 -1985

30. The Director of Regional Activity Centre of the Priority Actions Programme, Mr. A. Pavasovic, introduced the Report on the Priority Actions Programme in 1984 (document UNEP/WG.129/4) and described progress achieved during the first part of 1985. The ten activities of PAP given as mandate by the Contracting Parties were initiated in 1984 and continued to progress well during 1985.

31. He explained the three-phase methodology followed in PAP projects, namely fact-finding, in depth-study, and direct exchange of experiences between Mediterranean States. This procedure resulted in the creation of a network of co-operation among Mediterranean countries in each activity area undertaken by PAP. Co-operation with the appropriate UN specialized agencies was also carried out by PAP/RAC in its activities.

32. Participants at the meeting expressed satisfaction with the report as presented by the Director of PAP.

33. Some participants expressed apprehension regarding the financial problems faced by experts invited to take part in the PAP activities. In order to facilitate participation by experts in all programmes, participants requested that a solution should be found to this problem.

34. The Co-ordinator of MAP noted that the participation of experts from all countries in PAP activities should be facilitated in order to ensure the taking into account of PAP recommendations in subsequent government decisions.

35. A number of participants emphasized the importance of achieving optimum efficiency combined with minimum cost for all the activities. The view was expressed that the number of meetings and the number of experts to be invited to each should be kept to a minimum. Other participants pointed out that the widest possible participation of experts at such meetings is essential for the creation and enlargement of the network of Mediterranean experts in each PAP activity.

36. It was emphasized by one participant that it was necessary for PAP to work in close collaboration with the specialized agencies of the United Nations: these agencies have acquired a great deal of knowledge on a world-wide scale on all the areas of activity of PAP, which can be very useful for the Mediterranean. A request was made that the secretariat present a report at the next meeting of the focal points on the modalities of this co-operation with the agencies, and/or any eventual problems encountered.

37. Some participants expressed the view that the results of these activities should contain technical solutions helpful to individual Governments in their development process. These results should therefore be summarized and translated into each country's language. An effort should be made to harmonize the documentation of the Blue Plan, PAP and other MAP components from the point of view of presentation and symbols used.

38. The WTO representative augured that the co-operation which exists between UNEP and WTO at the global level should now be extended to the Mediterranean regional level inter alia through PAP's programme of co-operation, due account being taken of the need to employ uniform concepts and avoid duplication.

39. The Director of OCA/PAC underlined the original objectives of the Regional Activity Centres of Mediterranean Action Plan, pointing out that they were expected to be national institutions with a regional function. He explained their role as well as their relationships with the Co-ordinating Unit for MAP. He noted the suggestions made by various participants with the view of their being taken into consideration.

40. The meeting took note of the report on the implementation of the Priority Actions Programme in 1984-1985.

Agenda Item 8 - Proposed Work-plan and Budget for the Blue Plan and the Priority Actions Programme for 1986-1987, including the Proposed Fields and Modalities of Co-operation between BP and PAP

41. The Scientific Director of the Blue Plan introduced the Proposed Workplan and Budget for the Blue Plan for the 1986-1987 Biennium (document UNEP/WG.129/6). He emphasized the importance of 1986 which would be the year of peak activity for the Blue Plan, and that the entire programme had been established with the aim of completing the three phases of the Blue Plan by the end of 1987. He stressed also the importance of MED POL 10 "Pollutants from land-based sources in the Mediterranean" for the Blue Plan.

42. Many participants stressed that the scenario activities should not be mainly an intellectual exercise but should produce results of practical use to Governments in the Mediterranean. It was important that Governments be actively involved throughout the whole process of this activity. The Scientific Director also gave all the assurances to this effect as has already been stated in document UNEP/WG.129/6.

43. Some participants emphasized that the aim of the Blue Plan was to provide the Contracting Parties with a picture of the future, as well as data valid for the achievements of optimum economic, social and cultural developments, taking environmental data into consideration and in harmony with its quantitative and qualitative aspects. Therefore, scenarios would have to be built on the actual and differing situations existing in individual sovereign States. To this end, it is necessary:

- to create and circulate as soon as possible a document for use by the States, describing in detail the procedure of the scenarios, the baseline hypotheses, data and sources, and the goals to be achieved. The document should also set out clearly the data to be collected by the States and a methodology to establish national scenarios in harmony with and consistent with the scenarios as a whole.
- to develop and maintain this process of interaction between the States and the Blue Plan Unit throughout Phases II and III and to take into account the comments and requirements of the Contracting Parties and to try to achieve agreement should any major difficulties arise.

44. The meeting approved a suggestion to postpone the examination of the proposals for Phase III of the Blue Plan until a later meeting of the focal points. The meeting agreed that it was premature at this stage to undertake the examination of these proposals.

45. The focal point for the EEC proposed a meeting of experts in Brussels, to be hosted by the EEC, in order to discuss the Blue Plan scenario model. Furthermore, he stated that it was feasible for the EEC to support some studies in the Blue Plan programme. He informed the meeting that cartographic studies of the coastline had already been carried out by the EEC.

46. The Director of PAP/RAC introduced the Proposed Workplan and Budget for the Priority Actions Programme for 1986-1987 Biennium (document UNEP/WG.129/7).

47. During the discussion that followed participants remarked about their countries' priorities concerning the different PAP activities planned for the future. They expressed overall satisfaction with the activities, though they advised cautiousness in view of the ambitious nature and scope of the programme, and the limited resources available for its implementation.

48. One participant referred to the problem of pollution by oil and referred to a study on fresh water ballasting undertaken with IMO.

49. The EEC participant expressed interest in the feasibility studies concerning deballasting facilities in the Mediterranean. He mentioned that the EEC would be organizing a meeting during which the ideal of mobile economical ballasting stations established at strategic localities in the Mediterranean would be discussed. He also expressed EEC's readiness to undertake a study on the scientific development of aquaculture and to share the experiences obtained by the EEC in the field of solar energy.

50. One participant considered that the revision of the directories was premature and too costly, and that the activity on soil should be restructured.

51. Some participants asked for clarification regarding the planned environmental impact assessment programme and the planned studies on the problems of unbalance between the hinterland and the coastal zones. The Director of OCA/PAC informed the meeting that the environmental impact assessment programme was being undertaken by UNEP on a global scale and encouraged the meeting to endorse the planned PAP activities in this field in order to benefit from experience gained in other regions at no cost to the Mediterranean Action Plan.

52. The Co-ordinator of MAP stated that since UNDP support did not allow the full participation of France, Israel, Italy and Spain in the aquaculture programme, the PAP will continue its efforts to expand the aquaculture Programme to all States. Regarding renewable sources of energy, he informed the meeting that the regional proposal had been developed by UNDP in close consultation with coastal states. The secretariat considered it to be still valid and the meeting held in Brussels in October 1984 had endorsed it. The activity on solid waste collection and disposal was intimately linked with MED POL, and with the implementation of the Land-Based Sources Protocol. MAP was benefiting in this from WHO co-operation and from the work of the Intermunicipal secretariat based in Barcelona.

53. The Co-ordinator of MAP presented the Report on Harmonization and Co-ordination of the Blue Plan and PAP activities in the 1985-87 period, contained in document UNEP/WG.129/5. He indicated that the proposed harmonization between the two sub-programmes of the integrated planning component of MAP is intended to be carried out not at the theoretical level but in a meaningful practical manner.

54. In the discussion that followed general agreement was expressed with the ideas laid out in the report. However, many participants cautioned against duplication of activities and insisted to keep the original objectives of each sub-programme as identified by the Contracting Parties.

55. The Senior Marine Scientist of MAP stressed the need for the harmonious development of not only BP and PAP, but also of all components of the MAP. Specifically, he stressed the need for inputs from all parts of the MAP into the implementation of the Convention and its protocols. He continued by explaining that data on sources, levels and effects of pollutants of Mediterranean significance will be available from MED POL to BP and PAP in the 1985-1987 period and there is no need for collection of data relevant to this subject either by BP or PAP. Specifically, MED POL will provide the following inputs and analyses:



- general overview of the pollution problems of the Mediterranean basin (being prepared for the forthcoming meeting of the Contracting Parties);
- present status and trends in the pollution of the Mediterranean Sea by specific contaminants (mercury, other metals, petroleum hydrocarbons, chlorinated hydrocarbons);
- present status and trends in the quality of the Mediterranean coastal recreational waters, shellfish growing waters and selected seafood (microbial contamination of shellfish, mercury contamination of edible marine organisms);
- sources and amounts of pollutants entering Mediterranean from land based sources (updating of the 1979 study);
- sources and inputs of contaminants carried by atmosphere into the Mediterranean Sea (study prepared in co-operation with GESAMP);
- guidelines and methodology for the assessment of the impact of pollutants from land based sources on the marine environment (prepared in co-operation with GESAMP).

He also indicated that MED POL expects from the BP and PAP conceptual inputs which will lead to fully meaningful and useful research and monitoring programme.

56. The participants then discussed the question of whether joint meetings for Blue Plan and PAP focal points should be held instead of two separate meetings. While accepting in principle the holding of an annual joint meeting, participants underscored the importance of convening a separate meeting for the Blue Plan focal points in 1986 in view of the crucial period of its programme.

57. Several participants suggested the establishment of a Steering Committee for PAP on the same lines as those of the Steering Committee for the Blue Plan. The former, apart from its guiding role in the activities of PAP, would work in close collaboration with the Blue Plan Steering Committee, to ensure co-ordination and harmonization between the activities of the two programmes.

58. The Director of PAP/RAC stated that a common approach is necessary for some areas of the BP and PAP programmes since both programmes are complementary. The contact field for both programmes is the integrated planning and management of coastal zones.

59. The Scientific Director of the Blue Plan fully concurred with the ideas of the PAP/RAC Director. He added that progress in the second phase of the Blue Plan, including the field of methodology, would be of increasing use for PAP, for example in the selection and evaluation of priority of actions to be undertaken. He mentioned aquaculture as another possible field for co-operation between the two programmes.

60. The Scientific Director of the Blue Plan, then presented the Budget proposal for 1986-1987 contained in document UNEP/WG.129/6. As requested earlier in the meeting he gave a percentage breakdown of the budget by activities and indicated that about 70% of the requested funds, are for the Mediterranean scenarios, about 20% for the sectoral activities and about 10% for the "sea/littoral" activity. He mentioned that 1986 is the year of maximum activity for the Blue Plan and it is therefore normal that the budget meets a peak in that year. It is essential if the results are to be ready by the end of 1987 that the meeting recommends that the unspent funds in 1985 be transferred to 1986.

61. A detailed discussion followed wherein participants expressed their views on different parts of the budget with special reference to the problem of unspent funds.

62. Some participants stated that the factors which caused the delay in the programme were exceptional and therefore the meeting should recommend that equally exceptional solutions be taken with respect to the transferring of unspent funds.

63. On the subject of data-processing equipment, three options were considered: renting of equipment with the option to purchase at the end of the lease period; establishing a direct line to existing computer and data centres (option suggested by the Consultation on data processing requirements for MAP, Athens, March 1985); and purchase of equipment (which was not favoured by the participants). Taking into account the views of the Host Country, the meeting favoured the first option.

64. The Director of OCA/PAC stressed that the total cost of the BP until 1985 exceeded US \$ 1.5 million without an output which, in his opinion, could have justified this expenditure. The present proposal is requesting additional US \$ 1.5 million for the 1986-87 period with assurance of the Scientific Director of BP/RAC and the Chairman of the BP Steering Committee that with these funds the three phases of the BP can be completed by the end of 1987. He suggested the following two options to be considered by the meeting:

- a) allocation of additional US \$ 1.5 million for the completion of the BP by the end of 1987; presentation of the results of the BP to the governments in order to evaluate their relevance to MAP and the cost/effectiveness of the whole exercise; cessation of all follow-up activities on BP after 1987 and their initiation only after the results obtained by the end of 1987 are fully evaluated;
- b) Concentration of BP activities during 1986-87 on the scenarios only (Phase II) and on completion and publishing of the results of Phase I; allocation of budget for the 1986-87 period in conformity with the expected expenses.

65. The President of BP/RAC noted that during the discussion the focal points had given their total support to the Blue Plan and he expressed his desire that the current exercise be continued until completion. The problem at this stage, was not to criticize the "completion methods" of the Blue Plan, but to assure the scientific, administrative and financial support necessary in this decisive stage of its work. Problems regarding working methods and individuals which had resulted in delays or unnecessary expense in the past, had now been overcome and the host country had agreed to provide the Programme with its full support. He added that he would not have accepted the Presidency of BP/RAC had this been otherwise, and he had entire confidence in the Scientific Director and his team, in close collaboration with the Steering Committee, for the successful completion of the task. If there was enough flexibility in 1985 to enable BP/RAC to compensate for delays in recruiting experts by the employment of consultants and the issue of sub-contracts; and if the funds requested for 1986 and 1987 were approved, the second and third phases of the Blue Plan would be realised by the end of 1987.

66. The Director of PAP/RAC then submitted the proposed budget for PAP in the 1986-1987 biennium (contained in document UNEP/WG.129/7), taking into consideration possible necessary minor adjustments. He drew the attention of the meeting to the fact that the host country's contribution to the implementation of the PAP represents more than 100 percent of PAP's total budget in 1983 and 1984, and more than 50% in 1985. He stated that the request for the translation of reports into more languages and for securing the participation of all countries in the PAP meetings increases further the programme's costs.

67. Many explanations were requested by participants about the proposed expenditures to which Director of PAP/RAC provided replies.

68. The Co-ordinator of MAP then analyzed the various suggestions made about the budget of the BP and the PAP and proposed certain modifications in the originally proposed budget. His proposal, with certain modifications, was adopted and the meeting recommended the following overall budget for 1986-87, with the understanding that the unspent balance of the approved 1985 BP budget, up to an estimated US \$ 80,000, should be added to the proposed 1986 expenditures proposed below for the year 1986:

	1985	1986	1987
Blue Plan	620.000	725.000	630.000
Priority Actions Programme	431.000	549.000	591.000
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Total	1,051.000	1,274,000	1,221,000

69. Annex III and Annex IV contain the distribution of the proposed allocations between various budget lines.

70. The meeting also recommended that because of the late recruitment of experts, up to 70,000 US dollars of the unspent balance of 1985 be reallocated without delay (\$40,000 for consultants and \$30,000 for subcontracts).

71. Most of the participants at the meeting were of the opinion that for future analysis of the budget, the relative proposals should be more detailed and uniform in character. The meeting noted with concern the fact that the proposed budgets for the 1986-87 period were not presented with sufficient details, and requested that for the forthcoming meeting of the Contracting Parties the budgets be presented according to Annex VII of UNEP/IG.43/6 for each activity separately, i.e.

- for the Blue Plan: (a) general co-ordination and support; (b) Mediterranean scenarios; (c) sectoral activities; (d) sea/littoral activity;
- for the Priority Actions Programme (a) general co-ordination and support; (b) - (m) specific PAP activities.

In addition the presentation of the detailed budget proposal should also contain information on the amounts and nature of the contributions offered by the states hosting the BP/RAC and the PAP/RAC. The secretariat promised to supply the requested document at the Genoa meeting.

#### Agenda Item 9 - other business

72. One participant mentioned the question of translating documents in other languages beside the two working languages of the MAP. He inquired about the possibility of solution in this regard.

73. Other participants spoke on the establishment of a link between implementation of work and institutions, stressing the need for putting the academic work into practical action, results of studies have to be placed before the different levels of users. The need to extend these results to Universities was stressed.

74. One participant emphasized that the meeting should not ignore the fact that many developing countries are unable to benefit satisfactory from work carried out by MAP, for lack of capability and financial resources.

75. The Co-ordinator, Mr. A. Manos, while sympathizing with countries facing language problem, he emphasized that the Contracting Parties considered the restriction of language to two working languages for economic reasons. Concerning the establishment of a link between institutions and implementation of results, he proposed that this question could be placed in the agenda of one of the forthcoming joint meetings of the BP/PAP focal points. He informed the meeting that the meeting of Directors of United Nations Information Centres on the Mediterranean Action Plan, which was held in Athens, 23-25 April 1985 recommended to include the concept and information on environmental protection of the Mediterranean in curricula of educational institutions in the region.

76. Finally, the Co-ordinator in commenting on the special situation of the developing countries parties to the Barcelona Convention, outlined that the Convention has stressed that priority in providing assistance be given to the special needs of developing countries in the Mediterranean region with an objective to enable them to undertake activities themselves and to participate fully in regional activities.

Agenda Item 10 - Adoption of the report

77. The participants adopted the report on 9 May 1985.

Agenda Item 11 - Closure of the meeting

78. Mr. A. Manos, the Co-ordinator of MAP, summarized the main results of the meeting. He mentioned that the deliberation and documentation of the meeting affirmed that the Blue Plan and PAP can work together and complement one another. He stressed the need to spare no effort to that end. The Co-ordinator expressed his satisfaction that the meeting was able to adopt the budget for 1986-1987 without resorting to voting. This will enable the Contracting Parties in their deliberation on the budget during the Genoa meeting. In concluding his remarks, the Co-ordinator drew attention to the fact that the success of the programme depends mainly on the active participation of the national focal points and institutions.

79. Mr. S. Keckes, Director of OCA/PAC expressed the view that the meeting was successful in spite of some doubts about the usefulness of joint meetings of the BP and the PAP national focal points. In this context he recalled that the Mediterranean Governments, when launching the BP and the PAP as two sub-programmes of the integrated planning component of the MAP, decided to have a single focal point for both sub-programmes. Due to the delays in starting the PAP, in some states separate focal points have been designated for the BP and the PAP which unfortunately contributed to the lack of stronger co-operation and integration between the two sub-programmes, clearly visible from the report of this meeting. The efficient, harmonious and interactive development of the BP and the PAP is the basic prerequisite for successful implementation of the integrated planning component of the MAP and the secretariat will propose to the forthcoming meeting of the Contracting Parties measures which may contribute to this goal. They may include further joint meetings of the BP and PAP focal points, strengthening the role of the Steering Committee for the BP in the management of BP activities and the establishment of similar committee for PAP, as well as allocation of funds securing the completion of the BP by the end of 1987 and meaningful development of PAP. Finally, the Director of OCA/PAC on behalf of the Executive Director of UNEP thanked the participants for their constructive contribution to the success of the meeting, congratulated the Chairman for the skill in conducting the meeting and expressed appreciation to those who contributed to the operation of the meeting.

80. The Chairman expressed his satisfaction for the success of the meeting, and thanked all participants, the Co-ordinator of MAP and his colleagues, and the Director of OCA/PAC, for their co-operation.

81. The Chairman declared the meeting closed on 9 May 1985, at 16.30 hours.

ANNEX I  
ANNEXE I

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS  
LISTE DES PARTICIPANTS

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ANNEX II

AGENDA

1. Opening of meeting
2. Rules of procedure
3. Election of Officers
4. Adoption of Agenda
5. Organization of work
6. Report on the implementation of the Blue Plan in 1984-1985
7. Report on the implementation of the Priority Actions Programme in  
1984-1985
8. Proposed work-plan and budget for the Blue Plan and the Priority Actions  
Programme for 1986 and 1987, including the proposed fields and modalities  
of co-operation between BP and PAP
9. Other business
10. Adoption of the report
11. Closure of meeting

ANNEX III

PROPOSED BUDGET FOR BLUE PLAN FOR 1986 AND 1987

	1986	1987
1. Personnel		
<u>Experts/Consultants</u>		
Scientific Director	90,000	90,000
Researchers (3 persons)	180,000	150,000
Consultants	100,000	25,000
<u>Assistance</u>		
Information retrieval assistant		
Mathematician	75,000	80,000
Data-processing analyst		
Administrative Assistance	host country	host country
2. Travel	45,000	30,000
3. Subcontracts	100,000	50,000
4. Meetings		
Steering Committee	10,000	10,000
Other meetings	50,000	60,000
5. Equipment	90,000	50,000
6. Rental and maintainance of premises	host country	host country
7. Operation and maintainance of equipment	host country	host country
8. Reporting costs	30,000	50,000
9. Sundry	35,000	35,000
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TOTAL	805,000	630,000

ANNEX IV

PROPOSED BUDGET FOR PRIORITY ACTIONS PROGRAMME FOR 1986 AND 1987

	1986	1987
1. Personnel		
Director	host country	host country
Experts	38,000	34,000
Consultants	190,000	190,000
Administrative support	23,000	25,000
Administrative assistance	host country	host country
2. Travel	21,000	22,000
3. Sub-contracts	34,000	26,000
4. Meetings	164,000	174,000
5. Equipment		
Expendable	2,000	4,000
Non-expendable	5,000	35,000
6. Rental maintainance of premises	host country	host country
7. Operation and maintainance of equipment	5,000	6,000
8. Reporting costs	51,000	58,000
9. Sundry	16,000	17,000
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TOTAL	549,000	591,000