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INTRODUCTION

The main purpose of this report is to review the activities undertaken within the Umbrella Project and sub-projects until the end of September 2004, to present outputs of the project and to describe lessons learned during the implementation of the Project.

The basic structure of the report follows the logic of the Project Document. The annexes to the report contain some basic facts about the project's outputs and achievements.

BACKGROUND

The riparian States of the Mediterranean Sea, fully aware of their responsibility to preserve the basin and achieve sustainable development, and recognizing the threat posed by the pollution of the marine environment, agreed in 1975 to launch an Action Plan for the Protection and Development of the Mediterranean Basin (MAP) and, in 1976, to sign a Convention for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea against Pollution (Barcelona Convention). Recognizing that the land based activities and sources have the highest impact on the marine environment, a Protocol for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea against Pollution from Land-Based Sources (LBS Protocol) was signed in 1980, entered into force in 1983, and was revised in 1996.

A Strategic Action Programme (SAP MED) to address pollution from land-based activities, which represents the regional adaptation of the principles of the GPA, was adopted by the Contracting Parties to the Barcelona Convention in 1997.

In order to assist the Mediterranean countries in the long-term implementation of the SAP MED, particularly for the formulation, adoption and implementation of National Actions Plans (NAPs) for pollution reduction and elimination, a full-size GEF Project "Determination of priority actions for the further elaboration and implementation of the Strategic Action Programme for the Mediterranean Sea" (GF/ME/6030-00-08) was prepared and approved by the GEF Council. In addition, the aim of the project was to assist the preparation of the Strategic Action Programme for the Conservation of the Biodiversity in the Mediterranean Region (SAP BIO).

The project was originally planned as a three-year project, but due to the late recruitment of the Project Manager and delays in the implementing a number of national activities, the project was extended for one more year without additional costs.

PROJECT'S ACTIVITIES

1. COORDINATION

1.1 Coordination at the project level

According to the Project Brief, the Project Manager, under the supervision of the MAP Coordinator, in consultation with DGEF/UNEP, and in close cooperation with the MED POL Coordinator and the Director of RAC/SPA, was responsible for the coordination of the implementation of all activities specified in the project document and for ensuring their timely completion. In practice, however, the majority of activities were implemented

by the relevant units of the MAP and were out of the direct scope of the GEF Project Manager.

More specifically:

- The majority of the activities fall within the existing MAP programme of activities, which is adopted by the Contracting Parties to the Barcelona Convention, and the permanent MAP staff members are responsible for their implementation and for reporting to the Contracting Parties.
- The activities were too numerous to be managed by the limited MAP staff members, who were also responsible for the management of other activities not part of the project.

As a result, the main mode of intervention of the Project Manager was to maintain daily communication with the respective MAP staff members to ensure that the deadlines of the project were met. In addition, the Project Manager was active in preparing ToRs for consultants, in evaluating outputs, and in organizing and attending expert meetings. The Project Secretariat has raised 128 Consultants Contracts, 75 Contracts with Individual Contractors, 31 MoUs and 233 Travel Authorizations.

The following committees have been established, in accordance with the provisions of the project document:

Inter-Agency Steering Committee

This Committee is composed of the implementing and donor agencies. It is chaired by the leading implementing agency (UNEP), in accordance with the agreed procedures for GEF International Waters Projects and includes representatives from the UNEP GEF Coordination Unit, UNEP/MEDU, UNEP/MED POL, WHO/MED POL, GEF, the World Bank, METAP, French GEF (FFEM) and UNIDO-ICS, as well as other potential donors. The Committee met five times, instead of three times as originally planned.

Coordination Committee

This Committee is composed of the members of the Inter-Agency Steering Committee and by nationally nominated coordinators for activities undertaken in the framework of the project. All Mediterranean countries nominated their national GEF coordinators. The Committee met three times, as planned.

Ad-hoc Technical Committee

This committee is composed of representatives from MAP/MED POL, WHO/MED POL, the Mediterranean Environmental Technical Assistance Plan (METAP) and its partners, GEF, FFEM and UNIDO-ICS. It is responsible for the coordination of the implementation of the pre-investment studies. The Committee met three times.

Mid-term evaluation

Following a new adopted policy, UNEP/DGEF organized a mid-term evaluation of the project, despite the fact that such type of evaluation was not envisaged in the project document. In January 2003 an evaluator paid a one-week visit to UNEP/MAP. During the visit he met the MAP Coordinator, the GEF Project Manager, the MEDPOL Coordinator, the Director of PAP/RAC and others. He attended the meeting of the Inter-

Agency Steering Committee and the meeting of experts, who reviewed the first draft of the TDA report. The overall mark given to the project was "very good".

1.2 Coordination at country level

The establishment of Inter-Ministry Committees (IMC) are foreseen within the GEF Project Document and the SAP Operational Document for the coordination of work of national agencies, institutions and experts engaged in the preparation of the NAP. However, if a similar body already exists within the Country, it may undertake the role of the IMC. The countries were able to receive financial support for the activities of the IMC. So far, seven countries have requested such support.

A National GEF Coordinator was nominated by each country to ensure the contacts between the country and the GEF Project Management, and for organizing activities at a national level. In the majority of the countries, the MED POL National Coordinator was nominated as the GEF National Coordinator, while in the rest of the countries it was a different person. The solution with one single person was much more efficient, because all the actions within the project are in the framework of the implementation of the SAP MED, which is within the scope of activities of the MED POL National Coordinator. In the second case, the efficiency of activities was lower, and in some cases it even created confusion. In order to partially solve the problem, all correspondence was sent to both people. One country adopted the suggestion to replace the GEF National Coordinator with the existing MED POL National Coordinator.

The GEF National Coordinators and the MED POL National Coordinators are either civil servants or scientist who have other duties, and they were not able to be fully devoted to the activities of the GEF Project and MED POL. Only one country has established an office for MAP, which is very efficient.

2. POLLUTION HOT SPOTS AND SENSITIVE AREAS

The activities under this component of the Project included the preparation of criteria for determining the regional and transboundary significance of 103 hot spots and 51 pollution sensitive areas previously identified in the Mediterranean Region, that were consequently updated in order to provide a reliable assistance. The criteria were developed, were internally evaluated, and were discussed, amended and approved by two meetings of regional consultants (See Annex 2). In addition, in order to eliminate those hot spots with low probability of follow-up investments, socio-economic criteria were prepared for the prioritisation of pollution hot spots to be selected for pre-investment studies (see Annex 2).

Based on the above mentioned criteria, a revised priority list of pollution hot spots for pre-investment studies was approved by the *Ad Hoc* Technical Committee and it was adopted by the Inter-Agency Steering Committee.

Two types of generic TORs were prepared for the preparation of pre-investment studies, which were used to tailor TORs for concrete projects (see Annex 2).

The development of the action on the preparation of pre-investment studies is shown in the following table.

	Date of mission	Mission report sent to country	Approval from country received	Letter of Agreement signed	Evaluation report sent by country	Contract signed with consultant
ALBANIA	3 July 2002	12 July 2002	July 2002	24 October 2002	3 July 2003	November 2003
BOSNIA	19 May 2002	4 June 2002	3 July 2002	15 July 2002	December 2002	29 April 2003
EGYPT	10 May 2002	4 June 2002	June 2002	10 July 2002	24 January 2004	20 May 2004
SLOVENIA	10 May 2003	21 July 2003	25 July 2003	10 September 2003	20 January 2004	8 March 2004
SYRIA	6 September 2002	3 October 2002	April 2002	4 April 2003	30 August 2004	-
TURKEY	22 May 2002	14 June 2002	10 November 2003	12 December 2003	March 2004	11 March 2004

Note: 1. One study was prepared in Croatia with the support of ICS/UNIDO
2. FFEM directly supports the preparation of a pre-investment study in Algeria, Lebanon, Morocco and Tunisia.

Following the decisions of the *Ad hoc* Technical Committee and the Inter-Agency Steering Committee, a Summary of the procedure used for the preparation of pre-investment studies is as follows:

1. The first step consisted of the organization of an expert mission to a country. The tasks of the mission were to revalidate the proposed pollution hot spots, to draft TORs for the preparation of pre-investment studies, to assess the costs of the preparation of pre-investment studies and the identification and selection of an implementing agency. The missions have been carried out in six countries (Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Egypt, Slovenia, Syria and Turkey), site-specific ToRs were prepared accordingly and later were adopted by the respective country.
2. Based on the provisions of the relevant MoU signed between the implementing agency and MAP, the implementing agency was required to accomplish the selection procedure, in accordance with national regulations, for the selection of a consultant who was to be contracted for the preparation of the pre-investment study. The selection procedure was accomplished in six countries.
3. The selected consultant was hired by the implementing agency in five countries, after receiving the approval of MAP, and a relevant Contract/MoU between MAP and the implementing agency was signed.
4. The quality of the consultant's outputs were evaluated. So far, only two Inception Reports have been received. One of them was not approved.

FFEM, the main partner for this action, had decided that it would directly support the preparation of pre-investment studies in four countries (Algeria, Lebanon, Morocco and Tunisia) by applying the same procedure which is applied to other countries. FFEM has established contacts with the countries through the French Agency for Development (AFD). FFEM has provided MAP with additional funds for providing technical assistance to the countries in drafting ToRs, preparing documents for a procurement procedure, selecting a consultant and evaluation of consultant's outputs. So far, the expert missions were organized in two countries (Algeria and Morocco) and relevant ToRs were prepared and submitted to the countries. FFEM has planned to complete this action by the end of 2006.

ICS/UNIDO directly supported and completed the preparation of one pre-investment study in Croatia.

As can be seen in the previous table, the process of preparing pre-investment studies was initiated in mid 2002 by a country visit (in Slovenia it was done one year late due to a late request for assistance). However, the further development of the process in all countries was much slower than planned and expected, due to four main reasons:

1. The preparation of pre-investment studies is based on a country driven approach. It is therefore up to the countries to manage this component of the Project with the financial and technical support from the Project.
2. The process of the preparation of pre-investment studies is rather more complex, addressing many technical, environmental and socio-economic issues, bringing a large number of stakeholders together, and requires more time than assumed in the Project document, particularly in the preparatory phase.

3. In the case where a relevant ministry was designated as the implementing agency, several personnel changes due to changes of Governments caused delays. In addition, ministries are not experienced in such a type of activity.
4. Finally, the process is a country-specific one, in terms of political constitution, level of economic development, culture, public awareness concerning environmental issues, and political determination to combat the pollution. The success of the action is not just the pre-investment study prepared. Political commitment and financial capability to undertake remedial actions are required too, which has most probably affected the entire process in some countries.

In order to enhance the activities, the countries were frequently contacted by fax, email, and by personal contact at various occasions.

3. REGIONAL COOPERATIVE ACTIONS

Under this component of the Project a set of Regional Guidelines and Plans were prepared, approved and adopted through the regular procedure of MAP as planned. The documents were drafted by selected regional consultants. The draft documents were reviewed by a respective implementing agency, and revised drafts were sent to the countries for evaluation. In parallel, the revised drafts were reviewed by meetings of government-designated experts. Originally it was planned to organize only two meetings, however, five were organized in order to achieve a more detailed evaluation. Final documents were endorsed by the meeting of MED POL National Coordinators and approved by the meeting of the MAP Focal Points. Two Regional Plans were adopted by the meeting of the Contracting Parties to the Barcelona Convention. All documents were printed in the English and French language within the MAP Technical Series, and were added to the MAP web site (List of documents is attached as Annex 1).

For some of the documents, the preparation was initiated later than planned due to difficulties in identifying the relevant experts for drafting the documents, but finally all documents were prepared in time as planned.

In order to use the available funds rationally, it was decided to combine some issues, and to prepare a single report for more than one issue. Therefore, the final number of prepared documents was 15, instead of the 16 as planned.

4. CAPACITY BUILDING

Well trained experts is one of the basic prerequisites for the long-term implementation of SAP MED. The issue of capacity building received a lot of attention during the implementation of the project. Training was organized, or is being planned, on the following subjects:

1. Environmental inspection
2. Environmental Impact Assessment
3. River pollution monitoring
4. Maintenance and operation of wastewater treatment plants
5. Water reuse

6. Cleaner Production - Techniques and Practices

For all the regional training courses the training material was prepared in English. The regional training courses, in general, were meant to train at least one trainer in each country for the subsequent preparation of a national training course. National training courses were organized in the local language, therefore all training materials were translated into numerous national languages. So far, 546 trainees were trained on 5 subjects at 7 regional and 16 sub-regional/national training courses. Data on training courses are summarized in the table attached as Annex 3.

During the initial phase of the project, the implementation of this component was at risk when FFEM informed that it would not support the organization of any training course at a national level, as planned in the Project Document. Later on, the problem was solved by the use of savings from previous years and by the rational expenditures of available funds. The final result is that the total number of training courses is expected to be even higher than planned. In addition, a regional training course on the new issue of water reuse will be organized, with the support from FFEM.

5. SUSTAINABILITY OF SAP MED

The objective of the action "Sustainability of SAP" is to identify, develop and assist countries in the implementation of economic instruments for the sustainable implementation of SAP MED. These instruments are expected to assist in developing a sustainable financial platform for the continued long-term implementation of the SAP MED, through their incorporation into National Action Plans.

In order to achieve the above mentioned objectives and results, the first step was to assess the existing situation in each the country concerning the use of economic instruments. The following step was to test a methodology for introducing economic instruments to combat marine pollution from land-based sources and activities, which was accomplished by 5 pilot projects. The countries of the project were invited to propose pilot projects consisting of introducing new or adapting existing economic instruments to combat marine pollution from land based activities. Projects were developed and proposed to the relevant authorities for implementation.

During the implementation stage, better results were achieved in the pilot projects where the objective was to adapt or to improve the enforcement of existing economic instruments. In the pilot projects where the introduction of the new economic instruments was attempted the progress has been slower. The main obstacle was the need to change legislation, or the lack of political will to make such a big step. The introduction of a new economic instrument is a long process, and if changes in legislation are necessary it is very likely that the activities will take longer than is the mandate of the politicians who have started the process. Although the need to promote economic instruments in the region was never in question, a new priority to train authorities on the advantages of their use has emerged.

In order to achieve the best assessment of the economic instruments proposed, and to avoid the negative consequences of the Government's decisions not to implement instruments, as well as to mitigate the negative consequences of the long time usually needed for an effective legislation change, it was decided that the relevant National Focal

Points (EI NFPs), in co-operation with regional experts, will simulate the results, which are expected to be obtained upon the implementation of the proposed economic instruments.

One workshop and one seminar were organized for the NFPs from 12 GEF eligible Mediterranean countries. Four national training courses on economic instruments were held (Albania, Croatia, Bosnia and Herzegovina and Algeria). One more national training course is to be held in Morocco.

In order to obtain transparency of the project and to promote it, a web site in English and French has been created, and the project outputs are offered for download.

Finally, the proposals for introducing economic instruments to combat land-based pollution are under preparation, which will be introduced into NAPs.

During the project implementation it has been understood that there is a need to raise the decision-makers' awareness of the advantages of using economic instruments. The decision to implement economic instruments is a political one, and since the political will to introduce economic instruments depend on the assessment of their future acceptance of the subjects, it is of essential importance to raise public awareness of the necessity to introduce economic instruments. Therefore, a brochure "Advantages of using economic instruments" has been prepared and translated into the 6 languages (English, French, Arabic, Albanian, Bosnia & Herzegovinian and Croatian).

In many cases, the lack of data appears to be a problem, as well as non-existent or weak monitoring network. To solve this problem, the database on economic instruments used in the countries participating in the project is under construction at the project web site.

The creation of a sustainable financial platform for the continued implementation of the SAP MED is a long-term goal depending on the governmental will, and on the decisions that are going to be taken. In the majority of Mediterranean countries, the revenues collected by using economic instruments are not earmarked. The majority of these revenues go to the central budget. Although the plan of revenues' spending often exists, its realization depends on the actual political situation in a certain country. Therefore, raising of the public awareness on and the transparency of the revenues use should be a long-term goal.

Introduction of economic instruments is a long and complex process. In many cases, it is slowed down by the need to change the existing legislation or to introduce the new one. However, changes in legislation could also open the door to new initiatives that can have a substantial impact on the improvement of environmental quality.

Outputs of this action are listed in Annex 4.

6. PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

It was originally planned to prepare guidelines for public participation and to organize a regional meeting to evaluate and to approve it. Bearing in mind that a Mediterranean Strategy on Information, Awareness and Public Participation is under preparation within the MAP Programme, the Third meeting of the Inter-Agency Steering Committee decided to modify this action in the way that a document on common methodology, based on the Aarhus Convention principles, would be prepared and dispatched to the countries, and the

corresponding balance in the budget was allocated to the countries for the public participation component in the process of preparation and adoption as well as the implementation of NAPs.

As a result, the common methodology report was prepared and distributed to the countries (see Annex 2). A relevant MOU to support public participation was submitted to the countries. So far, four Mediterranean countries have signed the MoU to receive the support. Since the process of the preparation of Sectorial Plans and integrated NAPs is in the initial phase, additional countries may still request such support.

7. NATIONAL ACTION PLANS

The action on the preparation and adoption of National Action Plans to address pollution of the Mediterranean Sea from land based sources and activities is the crucial prerequisite for the comprehensive implementation of SAP MED and relevant LBS Protocol. It is a process which should involve various national stakeholders and the general public. For the implementation of this action a country driven approach was applied. The action was carried out in three steps:

- preparation of National Diagnostic Analysis (NDA) and Baseline Budget (BB) of pollution releases of SAP MED targeted substances
- preparation of sectorial plans
- preparation of integrated National Action Plan.

The action was initiated in March 2002 when relevant guidelines for the preparation of NDA and BB of pollutant releases were prepared and dispatched to the national experts and MEDPOL and GEF National Coordinators.

To increase the possibility of success of these two exercises, the national experts who were actively involved in the NDA and BB process were called upon to follow up meetings at the sub-regional level to review, case by case, the achievements and bottlenecks being faced during the preparation of the NDA and BB. Five meetings were organized and experts from all the GEF eligible countries attended the meetings.

Draft NDA documents were prepared in 12 GEF eligible countries, and the draft documents were reviewed by an external consultant and modified accordingly. The preparation of BB is slower than expected, due to difficulties in collecting the necessary information and data. So far, 11 countries accomplished this activity.

The formulation of the NAPs and sectorial plans can be considered as the final output of all the activities of the GEF project and as part of the ultimate implementation of the SAP MED. Guidelines for the preparation of NAPs under the provisions of the SAP were therefore prepared on the basis of the GPA Guidelines for the preparation of NAP to address LBS. The Guidelines were approved by the meeting of country designated experts in December 2002, and adopted by the meeting of MED POL National Coordinators in May 2003.

Additional supporting documents and guidelines were prepared, as support to the overall activities in preparing Sectorial Plans and integrated NAPs (see Annex 2).

It should be mentioned that the preparation of NAPs started with a delay of 6 months on the planned timetable, due to the difficulties encountered by national authorities and experts for the preparation of NDAs and NBBs. In fact, the lack of data and information needed for the preparation of these two reports led the national experts to urge the active involvement of MED POL and the regional expert to facilitate the task. Many experts spent a few days at the MAP premises, which ensured the transfer of data and information between experts from different Mediterranean countries.

As mentioned above, the process of preparing NAPs should involve various stakeholders by organizing meetings at local and national levels, to evaluate, discuss and approve draft documents. The countries may receive financial support for the organization of these meetings. So far, 5 countries have signed a relevant MoU.

8. REVISION OF TDA

A number of eminent regional consultants for TDA updating were hired in the second semester of 2001 and at the beginning of 2002. During June-August 2002 the reports were internally reviewed and used for preparing a draft TDA report. The draft report was prepared by a regional consultant by the end of 2002. This draft was reviewed by regional independent experts at the meeting organized in Athens in January 2003. The revised draft report was prepared in July 2003, and it was internally reviewed.

In March 2004 MED POL submitted the final version of the updated TDA to the GEF Secretariat. The GEF secretariat considered that it still needed some fine tuning in order to meet the standard GEF format; as a result, an international consultant, who possessed large specific experience through his involvement in the preparation of TDA in other regions, was hired to finalize the document.

9. STRATEGIC ACTION PROGRAMME FOR THE CONSERVATION OF THE BIODIVERSITY IN THE MEDITERRANEAN REGION (SAP BIO)

This component of the Project was implemented separately from the other components. The coordination of this action was entrusted to the Advisory Committee.

An Advisory Committee was established to act as an advisory body to RAC-SPA. Members of the Committee were representatives from international and regional bodies, with technical and scientific expertise in issues concerning marine and coastal biodiversity in the Mediterranean. In addition to its advisory function, the Committee ensured coordination with the respective international organisations and assisted in the preparation of the inventory of activities and outputs relevant for SAP BIO.

In a number of countries, specific national SAP BIO bodies were set up, to assist and guide National Correspondents.

A network of National SAP BIO Correspondents was established. Their role was to coordinate the national consultation process and to stimulate and coordinate the national inputs to SAP BIO. Moreover, through the Network of National Correspondents, they were directly involved in the process of discussion/evaluating/amending the SAP BIO Document.

All activities were implemented as planned, and the final document was adopted by the meeting of the Contracting Parties to the Barcelona Convention in November 2003.

A bottom-up approach was applied in the preparation of SAP BIO: The first step was the preparation of a national report for all Mediterranean countries. 18 National reports were prepared. In parallel, several reports, which elaborated main issues of regional importance, were prepared, (see Annex 5).

The second step consisted in the preparation of a national action plan(s) concerning various issues on biodiversity, including an investment portfolio.

58 National Action Plans for specific priority issues (NAPs) were prepared by national teams, (see Annex 5).

Based on the above mentioned reports, a draft SAP BIO report was prepared. The draft document was evaluated and amended by the meetings of the Advisory Committee and the National Coordinators. The final draft was approved by the meeting of the MAP Focal Points and it was adopted by the meeting of the Contracting Parties to the Barcelona Convention. The document is posted at the specially created web site: www.sapbio.net

CONCLUSIONS

From the above, it may be concluded that:

- All activities, which were carried out directly by the implementing agencies, were accomplished as planned, or with some delays without significant impacts on the implementation of the entire project;
- Activities, which were implemented by the countries (pre-investment studies and NAPs), were delayed due to countries' specific reasons, and it may require an additional six months for their accomplishment in the majority of the countries;
- For the actions on the preparation of pre-investment studies and NAPs, a country specific approach should be applied, rather than a general one, as was proposed in the Project document.
- A country driven approach may be implemented after an in depth country profile for each of the countries, particularly in terms of political systems, political determination to combat the pollution, economic capabilities for a follow-up investment, and the availability of human resources to implement the action is elaborated.

ANNEXES - Outputs of the Project

Annex 1

LIST OF REGIONAL GUIDELINES AND PLANS PUBLISHED AS MTS REPORTS

1. MTS No. 142. Guidelines for the application of Best Available Techniques (BATs) and Best Environmental Practices (BEPs) in industrial sources of BOD, nutrients and suspended solids for the Mediterranean region (English)
2. MTS No. 142. Guidelines for the application of Best Available Techniques (BATs) and Best Environmental Practices (BEPs) in industrial sources of BOD, nutrients and suspended solids for the Mediterranean region (French)
3. MTS No. 143. Guidelines for the application of Best Environmental Practices (BEPs) for the rational use of fertilisers and the reduction of nutrient loss from agriculture for the Mediterranean region (English)
4. MTS No. 143. Guidelines for the application of Best Environmental Practices BEPs for the rational use of fertilisers and the reduction of nutrient loss from agriculture for the Mediterranean region (French)
5. MTS No. 144. Plan on reduction of input of BOD by 50% by 2010 from industrial sources for the Mediterranean region (English)
6. MTS No. 144. Plan on reduction of input of BOD by 50% by 2010 from industrial sources for the Mediterranean region (French)
7. MTS No. 144. Plan on reduction of input of BOD by 50% by 2010 from industrial sources for the Mediterranean region (Arabic)
8. MTS No. 145. Plan for the reduction by 20% by 2010 of the generation of hazardous wastes from industrial installations for the Mediterranean region (English)
9. MTS No. 145. Plan for the reduction by 20% by 2010 of the generation of hazardous wastes from industrial installations for the Mediterranean region (French)
10. MTS No. 145. Plan for the reduction by 20% by 2010 of the generation of hazardous wastes from industrial installations for the Mediterranean region (Arabic)
11. MTS No. 146. Guidelines for the application of Best Available Techniques (BATs), Best Environmental Practices (BEPs) and Cleaner Technologies (CTs) in industries of the Mediterranean countries (English)
12. MTS No. 146. Guidelines for the application of Best Available Techniques (BATs), Best Environmental Practices (BEPs) and Cleaner Technologies (CTs) in industries of the Mediterranean countries (French)
13. MTS No. 147. Plan for the management of hazardous waste, including inventory of hazardous waste in the Mediterranean region (English)
14. MTS No. 147. Plan for the management of hazardous waste, including inventory of hazardous waste in the Mediterranean region (French)
15. MTS No. 148. Guidelines on management of coastal litter for the Mediterranean region (English and French)
16. MTS No. 149. Guidelines on environmental inspection systems for the Mediterranean region (English and French)
17. MTS No. 150. Reference handbook on environmental compliance and enforcement (English)
18. MTS No. 150. Reference handbook on environmental compliance and enforcement in the Mediterranean region (French)
19. MTS No. 151. Guidelines for river (including estuaries) pollution monitoring programme for the Mediterranean region (English + French)
20. MTS No. 152. Guidelines on sewage treatment and disposals for the Mediterranean region (English + French)

21. MTS No. 153. Guidelines for the management of industrial wastewater for the Mediterranean region (English and French)
22. MTS No. 154. Guidelines for the development of ecological status and stress reduction indicators for the Mediterranean region (English + French).
23. MTS No. 155. Plan for the management PCBs waste and nine pesticides for the Mediterranean region (English and French)
24. MTS No. 156. Inventories of PCBs and nine pesticides (English)
25. MTS No. 156. Inventories of PCBs and nine pesticides (French)

Annex 2

List of technical reports

1. Public participation - Common Methodology
2. Reference documents for the preparation of pre-investment studies
3. Guidelines for the preparation of SPs and NAPs including Cleaner Production
4. Guidelines for Economic Instrument for NAPs
5. Guidelines for the preparation of Portfolio for NAPs
6. Guidelines for the preparation of National Diagnostic Analysis (NDA) and Baseline Budget (BB) of pollutant releases
7. Assessment of the national institutions set up by selected Mediterranean countries to assist the industrial and municipal sectors in their environmental activities
8. Guidelines for tracking the Baseline Budget for industries; and
9. Guidelines for the compliance under the provision of the SAP operational strategy.
10. Criteria for the prioritization of pollution hot spots
11. Criteria for the prioritization of pollution sensitive areas
12. Prioritization of pollution hot spots and Selection Process based on Socio-economic criteria

Annex 3

**Overview of training courses organized within the project
A. Training courses organized by WHO/MED POL**

No	Training courses	Venue	Dates	Convened by	Organized by	# of Participants	Langs.
1.	Regional course for Trainers on Municipal Wastewater Treatment Plant Operation and Management	Athens, Greece	16-20 October 2001	WHO/MED POL	WHO/MED POL	16	English
2.	National course on municipal wastewater treatment plant operation and management	Tripoli, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	13-16 May 2002	Environment General Authority (EGA) of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	WHO/MED POL in coordination and collaboration with EGA	21	Arabic
3.	National course on municipal wastewater treatment plant operation and management	Rijeka, Croatia	15-18 October 2002	Croatian Ministry of Environment in collaboration with "Croatian Waters"	WHO/MED POL in coordination and collaboration with the Croatian Ministry of Environment	28 from Croatia and 3 from Slovenia	Croatian
4.	National course on municipal wastewater treatment, focusing on the use of natural systems	Tirana, Albania	16-17 October 2002	Ministry of Environment in Albania	WHO/MED POL in coordination and collaboration with the Ministry of Environment in Albania	31	English
5.	National course on municipal wastewater treatment plants operation and management	Damascus, Syrian Arab Republic	20-23 July 2003	Ministry of State for Environmental Affairs of the Syrian Arab Republic	WHO/MED POL in coordination and collaboration with the Ministry of State for Environmental Affairs of the Syrian Arab Republic	27	Arabic
6.	National course on municipal wastewater treatment plants operation and management	Algiers, Algeria	16-18 May 2004	Ministry of Land Planning and Environment in Algeria	WHO/MED POL in coordination and collaboration with the Ministry of Land Planning and Environment in Algeria	26	Arabic

No	Training courses	Venue	Dates	Convened by	Organized by	# of	Langs.
7.	Regional course for trainers on pollution monitoring and inspection	Nicosia, Cyprus	4-8 November 2002	WHO/MED POL	WHO/MED POL	14	English
8.	National course on pollution monitoring and inspection	Tirana, Albania	6-8 October 2003	Albanian Ministry of Environment	WHO/MED POL in coordination and collaboration with the Ministry of Environment	18	Albanian
9.	National course on pollution monitoring and inspection	Tirana, Albania	9-11 October 2003	Albanian Ministry of Environment	WHO/MED POL in coordination and collaboration with the Ministry of Environment	16	Albanian
10.	National course on pollution monitoring and inspection	Opatija, Croatia	29-31 October 2003	Ministry of Environmental Protection and Physical Planning of Croatia	WHO/MED POL in coordination and collaboration with the Ministry of Environmental Protection and Physical Planning of Croatia	31	Croatian
11.	National course on pollution monitoring and inspection	Teslic, Bosnia and Herzegovina	29-31 October 2003	The MAP Coordination Office in Bosnia and Herzegovina	WHO/MED POL in coordination and collaboration with the MAP Coordination Office in B&H	27	Bosnian
12.	National course on pollution monitoring and inspection	Nova Gorica, Slovenia	18-20 November 2003	Ministry of Environment, Physical Planning and Energy of the Republic of Slovenia	WHO/MED POL in coordination and collaboration with the Office of Inspectors of the Ministry	18	Slovenian
13.	National course on pollution monitoring and inspection	Tunis, Tunisia	10-14 May 2004	National Agency for the Protection of the Environment in Tunisia	WHO/MED POL in coordination and collaboration with the National Agency for the Protection of the Environment in Tunisia	30	Arabic

No	Training courses	Venue	Dates	Convened by	Organized by	# of	Langs.	
14.	National course on pollution monitoring and inspection	Algiers, Algeria	12-14 June 2004	Ministry of Land Planning and Environment of Algeria	WHO/MED POL in coordination and collaboration with the Ministry of Land Planning and Environment of Algeria	26	Arabic	
Total number of courses: 14							Total no. of participants: 332	Total no. of languages: 6

B. Training courses organized by the GEF Project Secretariat/METAP

No	Training courses	Venue	Dates	Convened by	Organized by	# of Participants	Langs.
1.	Train-the-trainers Workshop on EIA	Tunis, Tunisia	4-8 February 2002	CITET, Tunis	GEF Secretariat/METAP	20	English
2.	Train-the-trainers Workshop on EIA	Tunis, Tunisia	25 February-1 March 2002	CITET, Tunis	GEF Secretariat/METAP	12	French
3.	Workshop in the Mediterranean Region on Safeguard Policies and Code of Environmental and Social Practices	Tunis, Tunisia	22-25 June 2002	CITET, Tunis	GEF Secretariat/METAP	42	English
Total number of courses: 3						Total no. of participants: 74	Total no. of languages: 2

C. Training Courses organized by MED POL

No	Training courses	Venue	Dates	Convened by	Organized by	# of Participants	Language
1.	Training course on Mediterranean river monitoring	Orléans, France	18-19 December 2003	IFEN, Orléans	MED POL	18	English/ French
2.	Sub-regional training course on river monitoring (Algeria, Morocco and Tunisia)	Tunis, Tunisia	25-26 March 2004	CITET, Tunis	MED POL	56	French
3.	Sub-regional training course on river monitoring (Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Slovenia, and Serbia and Montenegro)	Split, Croatia	3-4 June 2004	PAP/RAC	MED POL	23	Croatian
4.	National Training Course on river monitoring	Ankara, Turkey	9-10 September 2004	Ministry of Environment	MED POL	40	Turkish
5.	Sub-regional training course on river monitoring (Egypt, Lebanon and Syria)	Cairo, Egypt	14-15 September	EEAA	MED POL	15	Arabic
Total number of courses: 3						Total no. of participants: 125	Total no. of languages: 5

D. Training courses organized by CP/RAC

No	Training course	Venue	Dates	Convened by	Organized by	# of participants	Language
1.	Cleaner Production - Techniques and Practices	Barcelona, Spain	30 Sept. - 4 Oct. 2002	RAC/CP	RAC/CP	15	English
Total number of courses: 1						Total no. of participants: 15	Total no. of languages: 1

Annex 4

Outputs inventory of the sub-project on the sustainability of SAP MED

1. Report of the Expert Meeting on Development of Economic Instruments for the Sustainable Implementation of the SAP MED, Split, May 18-19 2001.
2. Questionnaire on application of Economic Instruments for combating land-based pollution in the Mediterranean coastal areas, June 2001.
3. Filling-in Instructions for the Questionnaire on application of Economic Instruments for combating land-based pollution in the Mediterranean coastal areas, June 2001.
4. Project Implementation Plan for the Development of Economic Instruments for Sustainable Implementation of SAP MED, June 2001.
5. Questionnaire on Application of Economic Instruments for combating land-based pollution in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Sarajevo, August 2001.
6. Questionnaire on Application of Economic Instruments for combating land-based pollution in Albania, Tirana, August 2001.
7. Questionnaire on Application of Economic Instruments for combating land-based pollution in Turkey, Ankara, August 2001.
8. Questionnaire on Application of Economic Instruments for combating land-based pollution in Slovenia, Ljubljana, September 2001.
9. Questionnaire on Application of Economic Instruments for combating land-based pollution in Egypt, Cairo, October 2001.
10. Questionnaire on Application of Economic Instruments for combating land-based pollution in Maroc, October 2001.6
11. Questionnaire on Application of Economic Instruments for combating land-based pollution in Lebanon, Beirut, October 2001.
12. Questionnaire on Application of Economic Instruments for combating land-based pollution in Croatia, Zagreb, October 2001.
13. Pilot Project Application Form, PAP/RAC, October 2001.
14. Pilot Project Proposal: Implementation of economic instruments for a sustainable operation of wastewater utilities in the Mediterranean region of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Sarajevo, October 2001.
15. Pilot project proposal: Introduction of the sewage water charges for the protection of the Ionian coast of Albania as part of the Mediterranean, Tirana, November 2001.
16. Pilot project proposal: Development of economic instruments regarding collection, transport, treatment and disposal of used oils and oily waters from ships in the Adriatic region/ pilot project for the Kvarner bay, Zagreb, November 2001.
17. Pilot Project Proposal: Utilisation des instruments économiques au niveau du sous bassin versant côtier Algérois "Oued El Harrach", Alger, December 2001.
18. Pilot Project Proposal: The use of economic instruments for the integrated coastal lake management in Egypt, a pilot project on lake Burullus, Cairo, December 2001.
19. Pilot Project Proposal: Réhabilitation et restructuration d'une zone industrielle, Maroc, December 2001.
20. Pilot Project Proposal: Combinaison de l'épuration des eaux résiduaires d'une sucrerie avec des eaux usées domestiques d'un centre urbain et réutilisation des eaux épurées en agriculture, Maroc, October 2001.
21. Pilot Project Proposal: Combating the land-based pollution in the coastal sea of the town of Hvar, Split, December 2001.

22. Questionnaire sur l'application des Instruments Economiques pour la lutte contre la pollution terrestre dans les zones côtières Méditerranéennes au Alger, Alger, December 2001.
23. Report of the Instructive Seminar on Application and Development of economic instruments for the Sustainable Implementation of the SAP MED, PAP/RAC, December 2001.
24. Draft Analysis of the Application of Economic Instruments for Combating Land-based Pollution in the Mediterranean Coastal Area, PAP/RAC, November 2001
25. Brochure: Advantages of using economic instruments
26. General Pilot Project Implementation Plan
27. Plan Général de Mise en oeuvre des Projets Pilotes
28. Report of the Workshop on SAP MED Pilot Projects Launching
29. Rapport de l'Atelier sur le démarrage des projets pilotes du PAS MED
30. Pilot Project Implementation Plan: Combating the Land-based Pollution in the Coastal Sea of the Town of Hvar
31. Pilot Project Implementation Plan: Implementation of Economic Instruments for a Sustainable Operation of Wastewater Utilities in the Mediterranean Region of Bosnia & Herzegovina
32. Pilot Project Implementation Plan: Egypt Pilot Project : Burullus Lake
33. Plan General de Mise en oeuvre des Projets Pilotes: Réhabilitation et restructuration de la zone industrielle de NADOR
34. Pilot Project Implementation Plan: Development of Economic Instruments Regarding Collection, Transport, Treatment and Disposal of Used Oil and Oily Waters From Ships in the Adriatic Region / Pilot Project for Kvarner Bay
35. Pilot Project Implementation Plan: Albania. Sewage and tourist eco-charges for the protection of the Ionian Coast
36. Plan Général de Mise en oeuvre des Projets Pilotes: Développement des Instruments Economiques au Niveau du Sous Bassin Versant de l'Algérois « Oued El Harrach »
37. Questionnaires for the new Web data base
38. Diagnostic Analysis of the Pilot Project "COMBATING THE LAND-BASED POLLUTION IN THE COASTAL SEA OF THE TOWN OF HVAR"
39. Prednosti korištenja ekonomskih instrumenata – Primjena ekonomskih instrumenata u Hrvatskoj
40. Prednosti korištenja ekonomskih instrumenata
41. Avantazhet e perdorimit te instrumentave ekonomike
42. Advantages of using economic instruments (ARABIC VERSION)
43. Avantages de l'utilisation d'instruments économiques
44. Report of the training course on application of economic instruments for combating sea pollution from land-based sources (Opatija, October 24-25, 2002)
45. Report of the Training Course on "Development of Economic Instruments for a Sustainable Implementation of the SAP MED" (Tirana, December 16-17, 2002)
46. Report of the training course on "Implementation of Economic instruments for a Sustainable Operation of Wastewater Utilities in the Mediterranean Region of Bosnia and Herzegovina (Sarajevo, December 20, 2002)
47. Rapport de l'Atelier de formation à l'application des instruments économiques relatifs à la protection de la mer contre la pollution par les activités menées a terre (Alger, 13-14 janvier 2003)

48. Report on the Meeting on implementation/evaluation of pilot projects and Proposals for National Action Plans (Split, March 28-29, 2003)
49. Rapport de la Réunion sur la mise en oeuvre et l'évaluation des projets pilotes, et les propositions relatives aux Plans d'Actions Nationaux (Split, les 28 et 29 mars 2003)
50. Diagnostic Analysis of the Pilot Project "Implementation of Economic instruments for a Sustainable Operation of Wastewater Utilities in the Mediterranean Region of Bosnia and Herzegovina"
51. Diagnostic Analysis of the Pilot Project:" Development of economic instruments related to the collection, transport, treatment and disposal of used oil and oily water from ships in Adriatic region"
52. Diagnostic Analysis of the Pilot Project:" Développement des instruments économiques au niveau du sous bassin versant de l'algérois Oued El Harrach"
53. Etude de cas : "Réhabilitation et restructuration de la zone industrielle de Nador, Maroc
54. Report on procedure of and measures for development and implementation of EI, PP Hvar
55. Report on procedure of and measures for development and implementation of EI, PP Bosnia and Herzegovina
56. Development of an Evaluation Framework
57. Evaluation Report Outline
58. Plan du Rapport d'Evaluation
59. Simulation Guidelines
60. Lignes directrices pour la Simulation
61. Simulation Outline
62. Plan de Simulation
63. Guidelines for the Preparation of Proposals of Economic Instruments to Address Marine Pollution from Land-based Activities for the National Action Plan
64. Lignes directrices pour la préparation de propositions d'instruments économiques pour combattre la pollution marine due aux activités terrestres pour les Plans D'Actions Nationaux
65. Policy Guidelines Outline
66. Development of economic instruments for sustainable implementation of the SAP MED", paper prepared for the Medcoast Conference, Ravenna, Italy, October, 2004
67. Web site: <http://www.pap-sapei.org>.

Annex 5

List of regional outputs prepared during the preparation of the SAP BIO

1. Main outputs

- Strategic Action programme on conservation of biological diversity in the Mediterranean region.
- An information note about the strategic action plan for the conservation of marine and coastal biodiversity in the Mediterranean.
- Synthesis of National report elaborated within the SAP BIO project.
- Summary of the action plans elaborated within the framework of the SAP BIO project
- Guidelines for the elaboration of National Action Plans for the control of fishing practices and gear harmful to threatened species and habitats.
- Guidelines for elaborating National Action Plans for the conservation of marine and coastal birds.
- Impact of tourism on marine and coastal Mediterranean biodiversity, in particular on sensitive species and habitats and on protected areas.
- Biodiversity of coastal wetlands in the Mediterranean.
- Detailed outline for preparing the SAP BIO document.
- Guidelines for preparing National Action Plans.
- General guidelines for elaborating Action Plans for the conservation of marine and coastal birds.
- Report of the Workshop on development of National Action Plans concerning the impact of fishery on marine biodiversity.
- The role of coastal Mediterranean wetlands (coastal lagoons, estuaries) in the conservation of coastal biodiversity.

2. Regional reports

- Effects of fishing practices in the Mediterranean Sea: impact on marine sensitive habitats and species and technical solutions and recommendations

- Legal analysis of the measures envisaged by the states bordering on the Mediterranean to minimize the impact of fishing activities on threatened marine ecosystems and non-target species
- Report on the introduction in the Mediterranean of marine and brackish water species for the purposes of aquaculture
- Regional strategy to reduce the impact of fishing activities on sensitive habitats and species
- State of knowledge about marine and coastal biodiversity in the Mediterranean Sea
- White coral community, canyon and seamount faunas of the deep Mediterranean Sea
- The coralligenous community

3. National Action Plans

Albania

1. Action Plan for the proclamation of the Marine National Park of Karaburuni area
2. Action Plan for the rehabilitation of the Kune-Vain lagoon system
3. Action Plan for the Dalmatian pelican in Albania
4. Action Plan for building and exploitation of artificial reefs for the fisheries along the Albanian coast.

Algeria

1. Action Plan for setting up a network for monitoring of *Posidonia oceanica* meadows
2. Action Plan for setting up a programme to collect data on the Monk seal
3. Action Plan for reducing fishing activity pressure on coastal area biodiversity hot spots
4. Action Plan for inventorying and setting up marine and coastal protected areas in Algeria

Bosnia and Herzegovina

1. Action Plan for the identification and preservation of endangered marine, freshwater and terrestrial habitats and plant communities in the Mediterranean zone of Bosnia and Herzegovina
2. Action Plan for the sustainable development of the marine and adjacent waters of Bosnia and Herzegovina: cross border co-operation issue.

Croatia

1. Action Plan for a network of Mediterranean wetlands in Croatia – management and restoration;

2. Action Plan to combat negative Impact of hunting, poaching and commercial collecting on coastal zone biodiversity, including introduction of new game species on islands;
3. Action Plan for mapping, assessment and protection of submerged karstic phenomena;
4. Action Plan on biodiversity conservation as a part of integral coastal zone management planning.

Egypt

1. Bio-resources assessment of Mediterranean coastal waters of Egypt, development of Mediterranean Bio-Diversity Database, and public awareness for bio- conservation.
2. Development and maintenance of the Matruh Nature Conservation Sector (MNCZ)
3. Bedouin operated bio-diversity conservation and restoration programme

Israel

1. Action Plan for the conservation of marine and coastal birds in Israel
2. Action Plan for the conservation of fish along the Israeli coast of Mediterranean

Lebanon

1. Action Plan for organising awareness campaigns for the Lebanese coastal communities and the public sector;
2. Action Plan for updating of legislation and development of guidelines for marine and coastal conservation;
3. Action Plan for determining the physical parameters of the Lebanese marine environment;
4. Action Plan for establishing conservation strategies for coastal habitats
5. Action Plan for developing monitoring strategies for coastal and marine biodiversity;
6. Action Plan for Palm Islands & Tyre Coast Nature Reserves.

Libya

1. Action Plan for the conservation of marine and coastal birds in Libya
2. Action Plan on proposed new marine and coastal protected areas and national parks
3. Action Plan for the conservation of marine turtles and their habitats in Libya

Malta

1. Action Plans for the conservation of cetaceans in Maltese waters
2. Action Plan for estimating the sustainability of grouper fishing in Malta
3. Action Plan for the conservation of sharks, rays and skate in the Maltese Islands
4. Action Plan for the micro-cartography, mapping and surveillance of the *Posidonia oceanica* meadows in the Maltese Islands.

Morocco

1. Action plan for mapping Morocco's Mediterranean coast

2. Action Plan for a research programme on Morocco's Mediterranean biodiversity
3. Action Plan for elaborating programmes and projects on education and awareness, and elaborating a guide to Morocco's endangered species and ecosystems
4. Action Plan for improving the national legislation
5. Action Plan for making best use of the Mediterranean marine biodiversity
6. Action for protecting species threatened by traditional fisheries

Slovenia

1. Action Plan on Habitat cartography supported by the Geographic Information System with special emphasis on seagrass meadows Action Plan for biological invasions and possible effects on biodiversity
2. Action Plan on the impact of alien populations used in mariculture on genome of wild populations of same species
3. Action Plan on Slovene commercial fishery by-catch
4. Action Plan for Sensitive ecosystems – *Posidonia oceanica* meadow (ecological conditions, cartography and monitoring based on the *GIS Posidonie* methodology)

Syria

1. Action Plan for the conservation of sea turtles along the Syrian coast
2. Action Plan for marine and coastal protected areas
3. Action Plan on invasive species and their impacts on marine biodiversity
4. Action Plan for determination of physical parameters of national marine waters

Tunisia

1. Action Plan for the impact of fishing activity on littoral biodiversity
2. Action Plan for a pilot monitoring of *Posidonia* meadows;
3. Action Plan for Protecting coralligenous communities;
4. Action Plan for the co-ordination and training on legal and institutional aspects;
5. Action Plan for studying invasive species
6. Action Plan on awareness raising and education on biodiversity
7. Action Plan for establishing Centre for the protection of sea turtle

Turkey

1. Conservation of marine turtles in Turkey
2. Creation of marine protected areas along the Turkish coasts
3. Reducing the negative impacts of detrimental fishing practices (trawl, purse seine, spear fishing, use of explosives) on sensitive ecosystems and on vulnerable species;
4. Conservation of cetacean species in the Turkish water of the Aegean and Mediterranean Sea