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ON SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT
IN THE MEDITERRANEAN REGION**

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PREFACE

This document of work is an essay aimed at creating a framework of debate and research for the identification of the objectives to be reached for the Mediterranean region in the perspective of Agenda 21.

The articulation of Agenda 21 in independent chapters results from the mandate given by the United Nations General Assembly, in 1988, with respect to the Rio Conference.

Thus, there are few chapters, useful for the Mediterranean, which do not appear in the articulation of Agenda 21, or are partly integrated into the existing chapters.

Furthermore, Agenda 21 doesn't address the specific problems of the Mediterranean region, since it is destined to the whole world (questions related to tourism or the coastline).

For these reasons, we thought it would be useful to introduce some particular chapters such as :

- The control of urban management
- Tourism and its activities
- Land, air and maritime traffic
- The cultural heritage
- Energy

We also thought it would be relevant and appropriate to change the title of certain chapters to render them more consistent with the mediterranean context.

The proposed framework of debate and research respects the general architecture of Agenda 21. It is merely a convenient intermediary and not a final product.

The titles of the chapters contained in the Summary are just an abridged version of the exact titles contained in the text.

CHAPTER I

Preamble to MED Agenda 21

Agenda 21 to which more than 150 States committed themselves in Rio, translates a worldwide consensus and a political commitment to integrate environment and development related matters and to make of sustainable development a reality of the 21st Century.

The strategies which have to be implemented by the governments in order to achieve the objectives of Agenda 21 must be harmonized within the framework of an international cooperation to be coordinated by the United Nations.

The effective achievement of the objectives set out in Agenda 21 requires the contribution of all social and work partners of the different bodies and organizations, including NGOs.

The economic reforms carried out in the developing countries with a view to achieving a sustainable development and the additional costs incurred in order to solve the global environment-related problems require an adequate financial assistance.

The Mediterranean and the riparian countries are a good example of an ecoregion likely to constitute a pilot area for a regional review of the decisions taken in Rio on a worldwide scale.

MED Agenda 21 resumes the same topics developed under Agenda 21: Social and economic stakes, conservation and management of resources for development purposes, strengthening of the role of groups and implementation means.

It takes into consideration the specific context of the region and reflects the state of the commitments taken by the States, each within the limits of its territory, or all together within the framework of an intra-mediterranean cooperation : Athens Meeting in January 91. Euro-mediterranean meeting hold in Cairo in April 92. Aspen meeting in Genova , in July 92. Malta Experts consultative meeting in February 93. Riparian States meeting in Antalya, October 1993.

CHAPTER II

International Cooperation aiming to accelerate a sustainable development in the developing countries and related national policies

Wrong development patterns have led to misdirected economies in the Northern part of the Mediterranean and an overlapping of natural resources in the Southern part. They give rise to dramatic environmental problems .

A simultaneous consideration of all social, political and economic factors is the only way likely to enable the concerned parties to meet the needs in sustainable development conditions.

Because of the decline in their exports revenues, and because of their external debt burden, many countries of the Southern side of the Mediterranean have been lacking the necessary investment for their economic growth.

The international cooperation based on common interest, and the shared responsibility shall give to these countries the necessary incentives and means in order to commit themselves to the protection of the global environment, while satisfying their aspiration to economic growth.

The countries shall :

- encourage foreign investments:

- . through the promulgation of clear and unified investment codes.
- . through the alleviation of the administrative procedures for the purpose of more efficiency.
- . through the development of free zones and technological centers.

- encourage foreign trade :

- . through the liberalization of trade, to the extent that it is not harmful to the environment, and the removal of excessive protectionist barriers.
- . through economic diversification.
- . through the enhancement of the free enterprise .
- . through the limitation of subsidies for the purpose of fair competition.

At the Mediterranean scale, the riparian States shall undertake to :

- consider the recycling of the debt of developing countries into projects aiming at the protection of the environment and the achievement of sustainable development.
- encourage common action for the protection of the environment and the

achievement of sustainable development.

- encourage common action for the protection of the mediterranean environment and for a balanced development in both the Northern and Southern sides of the Mediterranean.

- strengthen the institutional capacities of the southern countries through the development of scientific and technical cooperation and the wide circulation of information.

- respect the traditional autochthonous skills and methods within the framework of any cooperation aiming at the introduction of modern techniques, more respectful to the environment.

- provide the necessary funds for the achievement of a sustainable development.

- act in concert and implement the relevant decisions now and henceforth taken within the framework of world meetings.

CHAPTER III

Combating Poverty

Poverty means a decline in productivity and the loss of sustainable existence means resulting from a development pattern which aims at increasing of goods production without caring for the durability of the resources which constitute the basis of development .

It affects, in particular, the countries of the southern side (more than 200 million persons). Whether it results from internal or external factors, its concrete forms appear at the local level .

Disparities within the same country are very important : They add to the disparities between mediterranean countries .

The disparity between the countries with regard to the national product per capita in 1991 was about 12 to 13 .

Each of the Mediterranean riparian countries shall think out a long term global strategy and short term specific programs likely to bring the necessary solutions to the problems of environment and development in the poor regions.

The immediate essential measures are related to the different factors of human development.

- Housing: a clear and voluntarist policy aiming at the eradication of shantytowns and the promotion of social housing (Supply of development sites adapted to the revenues, access to credits) .

- Access to education: Multiplication of Schools in rural areas for the scattered populations.

- Fight against illiteracy among the children who fail primary education through the establishment of the elementary school (9 years) .

- Free health care for the poor.

- Organization of social solidarity (support network, charitable NGOs etc...).

- Family Planning : Birth control as a fundamental way to improve the per capita GNP.

- Control of rural depopulation through the supply of the basic infrastructure : Water supply, sanitation, agricultural tracks, rural transportation , basic health care, protection of the mother and the child.

Measures are also related to the different factors likely to ensure a sustainable economic growth :

- Employment: promotion of the micro-entreprise, handicrafts, and small scale jobs, promotion of vicinity and at home work for women, in particular .
- Assistance to persons facing individual or familial critical situations and compensation for real prices policies.
- Income reallocation policy in order to reduce the spontaneous trends to marginalization.
- Consideration of poverty in urban development plans and in urban policies, namely with regard to the suburbs.
- Development and decentralization of the banking network : Subsidies, credits, tax exemptions, customs facilities....
- Promotion of all tertiary activities likely to reduce the overtapping of natural resources to preserve the productivity of deteriorated sectors .
- Support of all NGOs working for the achievement of sustainable development and for the assistance of the local population, namely the women.

At the Mediterranean scale, the States shall :

- improve the studies conducted in order to identify the situations and socio-economic mechanisms which generate poverty.
- identify the different mediterranean ecosystems and determine their vulnerability to the different patterns of agricultural development in order to preserve the sustainability of the production systems, representing the main rampart against poverty.
- support all efforts likely to bring to the hinterland areas additional resources.
- manage immigration according to the mutual interest of countries.
- organize a fair division of labour between the countries of the Northern side and the Southern side of the Mediterranean, through an economic partnership, especially when the developments are likely to generate poverty.
- emphasize the equal right to work for both men and women.

CHAPTER IV

Changing Consumption Patterns

Disparities with respect to consumption patterns are very important in the Mediterranean basin : The share of the revenues assigned to food products ranges between 15 and 40% .

Consumption patterns are linked to several factors such as : Culture, History, Climate, Relief, quality of products etc...

The internationalization of the economy, the development of medias (namely television) led to a worldwide diffusion of more or less standardized consumption patterns, mainly drawn from those of the most developed countries (USA, Western Europe, Japan ...). Consumption differs from a country to another according to the level of development and the living standards. In the North, accrued expenses related to health, leisure and transport , are now higher than the expenses assigned to food and accomodation. In the South and East, food and accomodation related expenses still represent a considerable share of households' consumption.

A common feature in the consumption development relates to the relative shift from local products (olive oil, hard wheat etc...) to imported goods. This is partly due to the growth of touristic activities, although the real impact of these activities is not easy to assess. The same conclusion applies to the media and advertisement.

The mediterranean countries should consider consumption as a dynamic element of a broader unity, including the whole society and the production system. A better understanding of these relationships is essential to combat wastefulness and promote sustainable development. It is also important to know the developments and trends (Behaviours observatories).

Individual States of the mediterranean region should :

- ensure right information to consumers and strive to protect the environment :
 - . by enhancing associations committed to the defense of the consumer and to sustainable development .
 - . by enhancing introduction of consignment systems in order to facilitate recycling .
 - . by punishing false advertisements and dissuading from the marketing of products hurtful to the environment (CFCs etc.)
 - . by launching scientific information campaigns of general interest (for instance, nutrition of infants).

- . by reviewing the policy of packaging for more respect to the environment.
- Set up organizations and institutions committed to the follow-up of these actions.
- enhance emergence of consumers and industries more respectful to environment and more concerned with sustainable development.

At the level of the Mediterranean region, the States should :

- Launch research and information actions on the mediterranean resources and products and on their development at the regional level .
- Promote research programs on suitable mediterranean agricultural species whose consumption should be encouraged .
- Increase the number of surveys, publications and sensitization campaigns in order to encourage the review of lifestyles and behaviours of citizens with respect to certain consumption patterns (Water , energy etc) , resulting in wastefulness and overconsumption prejudicial to the renewal of resources .
- Promote new concepts of prosperity , fully taking into consideration the value of natural resources, securing a better quality of life and reducing our dependance on non renewable resources .
- Encourage the transfer of environmentally safe technologies to the regions not yet affected by overconsumption patterns.
- Make , at the level of the mediterranean region, the inventory of consumption patterns, most prejudicial to the environment and to sustainable development and of the solutions likely to constitute alternatives.

CHAPTER V

Demographic Dynamics and Sustainability

The slowing down of population growth in the mediterranean region is obvious : Between 1980-1985 and 1990-95 the growth rate in the southern countries will fall from 2.5 -3 to 2-2.7%.

In the North, the decrease is becoming sharper ; from 0.47 to 0.37 in France; From 0.49 to 0.16 in Spain ; and from 0.25 to 0.09 in Italy.

In the countries of the Northern side, fecundity rates have been falling and expectation of life has been increasing.

Southern and Eastern countries have been witnessing, at different degrees, a demographic transition.

Consequently, the mediterranean countries will have, within the 10 to 15 next years, to face different problems.

In the South and the East, the States should manage and encourage the demographic transition, and strive to meet the needs of an ever increasing young population.

In the North, there is a need to control the fecundity decrease in order to ensure the renovation of the generations and manage the ageing of the population, which is increasing very slowly, if not decreasing.

The multiple factors interacting on the demographic dynamics relate to : Health, education, employment, living standard, international migration, urbanization, organization and structure of the Society.

- The States should, through regular census of the population, follow-up the demographic trends in the different countries .

- The Southern countries should assess the factors of interaction between man, his environment and his development pattern within the present context of demographic growth, in urban and rural areas.

They should be encouraged to implement firm policies in order to ensure, in particular :

- . education (schooling) for women, especially in rural areas .
- . participation of women in the active life
- . information of youth on population related problems.
- . development of family planning services .
- . restraint on rural migrations , non compatible with the sound management of rural

areas.

The Northern countries should :

- maintain a certain balance between the different categories of age through a policy of assistance to families, and a number of migrants, within the framework of a vigorously controlled policy of national development.

- maintain and develop participation of old people to social life and the relay of generations .

At the level of the Mediterranean region, the States should :

- promote North-South partnership, as the unique alternative to raise the living standard of poor populations and accelerate the effective control of demographic growth, as the main cause of the over exploitation of resources and the degradation of the environment.

- initiate a comprehensive study aimed at assessing the capacity of the mediterranean ecosystems on which the population depends : capacity of the resource base (in water and soils, namely) to sustainably satisfy the needs of the population .

The Mediterranean observatory for environment and development should follow up and disseminate information on demographic trends and future developments.

Researches shall be conducted on the concentrations of populations (whether residents or tourists) and their impact on the resources and the environment , in particular .

CHAPTER VI

Protection and Promotion of Human Health

The protection and promotion of Human health require coordinated actions between the different sectors relating to education, environment (water-air), nutrition, prevention, the fight against poverty, the fight against toxicomania (alcohol, tobacco and other drugs abuse), housing and curative care (access and insurance).

The problems relating to the protection and the promotion of human health depend on the population structure and dynamics and on the level of economical development. Other factors related to culture, geopolitical and natural positions, and migrations are also involved.

Important disparities still exist between the countries of the Mediterranean basin, with respect to:

. The living standard: the per capita GNP of the most developed country is 30 times higher than the per capita GNP of the least developed country.

. The population structure: In Greece 20% of the population are over 60 years; In Egypt 6%.

. Health expenses per capita: 18\$ in the country where the lowest level is registered and 1869\$ in the country where the highest level is registered.

. Expectation of Life: there is a difference of 15 years between the country where people live the least (62 years) and the country where people live the most (77 years).

The progress achieved, during the last 20 years, in the fields of Human health and public health is Considerable. Indeed, infant mortality rates fell more than twofold for the whole mediterranean region.

Priority national actions in the field of health in their relationship with the environment relate, among other things, to:

- In the North

. The increase of the population aged over 60 years, which gives rise to specific health care problems.

. The high living standard linked to urbanization and a sedentary lifestyle, has resulted in nutrition problems and in the proliferation of certain diseases.

. The disparities in health care services between the different regions and the problem of medical services and health care in areas of low population density.

- In the South and East:

. The fight against poverty in order to raise the minimum resources to cover the health related expenses and to meet the essential needs (accommodation, food...), securing a good health.

. The Demographical growth, and the need to develop, for the youth, prevention and education actions.

. The efficiency of, and access, for everybody, to health care services in order to improve the health state of the population in general and improve the expectation of life. The primary health cares' network should be set-up, as a priority, in unprivileged rural and urban areas, so that the population can have easy access to it.

. The progressive rehabilitation of shantytowns and areas of high concentrations of degraded habitats deprived of the minimum health infrastructure.

Individual States of the Mediterranean should:

- Prepare an efficient national policy of health protection, at the required level.

- Implement a policy oriented to drinking water and purification, satisfying the needs of the whole population, especially the rural population.

- Enhance preventive community medicine parallaly to curative medicine.

- Develop programs of fight against malnutrition of vulnerable social groups (infants, mothers, unemployed people, poor,...)

- Strengthen the basic health care centers' network everywhere on their national territory, as well as the network of regional hospitals and the means of emergency assistance.

- Develop a health surveillance of sea products concurrently with the surveillance of the coastal marine environment.

- Promote a policy of prevention against the pesticides used in agriculture and representing a threat to health.

- Ensure compliance with the regulatory standards relating to wastes discharge in the receiving milieu.

- Ensure compliance, of industrial enterprises, with the principles of precaution and "Polluter pays".

At the level of the mediterranean region, the States should:

- Gather, within an exchange and cooperation network, the regional health observatories, in particular those relating to the problems of air and noise pollution, the quality of water, and conduct all surveys establishing a link between human health and the State of the environment.

- Enhance the national capacities with respect to the control of drinking water and treated sewage in a manner likely to reduce the risks of diseases induced by water contamination.

- Enhance the harmonization of the methods used for the measuring of the quality of swimming waters, the dissemination of results, and the information of tourists on health precautions in general.

- Promote interdisciplinary researches on health, environment and development and develop exchange of expertise between the countries.

CHAPTER VII

Promoting Sustainable Human Settlement Development

The urban problem is a major one in the Mediterranean because the "city" originates from this region and because the balance in this area could be broken because of the large volumes of populations to be housed in these so called great urban centers, conurbations and megapolis and because it is expected that the urban population of the coastal areas will increase threefold within the next four decades.

The accelerated growth of human settlements results in problems relating to housing, transport, work, land resources and construction. This growth is severely stressing the environment.

Sustainable management of human settlements should be based on a wise occupation of soils, on an integrated consideration of sanitation and wastes treatment, on an efficient policy of urban transport and on environment protection.

Riparian countries of the Mediterranean should prepare and implement a policy of national development within their respective territories:

Reduce the pressure induced by littoral growth (70 % of the total growth, at present).

Protect a definite proportion of the littoral (4700 km of coasts) which has been deteriorating progressively;

Avoid continued urbanization and control urban growth which is expected to be high (now 70 % of urbans in the North and 50 % in the South, and 80 % and 70 % respectively by 2025).

Policies of national development aimed at achieving a more balanced development are indispensable. Such policies should be based on means such as:

- . Localised incentives to employment.
- . Priority to the creation of housing in certain areas.
- . Communication systems (disenclosing etc...)
- . Creation of natural parcs and reserves and protection of natural areas, notably on the littoral.

The strategies of national development should put more emphasis on excessive and anarchic development of great cities and their suburbs.

In order to control the urban development, national policies should insist on a better

management of lands and on the control of the suburbs' extension, notably by the provision of the necessary infrastructure, roads and networks.

Individual States of the Mediterranean should:

- Develop, notably through a fiscal modulation, a policy aimed at promoting social and independent housing based on the utilization of less-energy consuming local materials and on the employment of the available local labour.
- Combat anarchic constructions in the outskirts of great metropolis by a balanced regional policy of development and a real administrative decentralization (extensive development of the national territory, development of medium and small cities).
- Promote the rehabilitation of anarchic constructions in the existing districts by improving the basic infrastructure and creating socio-cultural and green spaces.
- Generalize district committees committed to urban environment protection.
- Facilitate, to the most underprivileged populations, access to land property in the identified urbanizable areas.

At the level of the Mediterranean region, the States should:

- Promote research and information exchange with respect to the management of town planning in the mediterranean cities, which take into consideration all the factors of their development.
- Conduct thorough seismo-volcanic surveys on the mediterranean basin and define the indispensable standards of construction and protection.
- Promote technological assistance and inter-cities cultural exchanges by strengthening twinning.
- Enhance partnership in the sector of urban infrastructure.

The riparian States could also:

- . Exchange their successful experience, their difficulties and even their setbacks.
- . Develop professional networks; for instance:
 - Between the cities (Medcities)
 - Between the protected areas (Medpan)
- . Gather the authorities committed to the protection of the littoral, such as operators of public land estate (ex: Littoral Conservatory in France).
- . Create an euro-mediterranean coordination organ and a fund likely to participate

to the repurchase, on behalf of the State, of the ecologically most interesting sites to be protected.

. Undertake to achieve a program of 10% of protected coastal areas by 2010, for instance.

. Undertake that 100 cities of the mediterranean basin prepare, decide and implement municipal or intermunicipal strategies of sustainable development.

CHAPTER VIII

Integration of the decision making process on environment and development

The precepts and orientations contained in Agenda 21 constitute guidelines for the actions to be taken by the States, in their respective territories, in order to link environment and development related matters, as they have committed themselves since 1975 in Barcelona.

Nevertheless, it is not sufficient to establish an entity responsible for environmental questions. The existing structures should integrate the problematics of environment into their political and operational decisions related to development.

In this connection, individual states of the Mediterranean should :

- prepare and adopt a national strategy of sustainable development. It would be useful that the States commit themselves with this respect and give an account on their choices by the year 1996 or , if possible, earlier.
- promote integrated economical and ecological records in cooperation with international bodies, namely to better formulate their fiscal and pricing policies.
- promote tools of assistance to decision making, by privileging the identification and follow-up of sustainable development indicators.
- enhance and favour a policy change by relying on the actors of the civil society and all means of communication with the aim to establish a new dialogue at the national and local levels .

At the level of the Mediterranean region, three commitments should be considered:

- That the MAP elaborates, from existing works, a guidebook of economical and ecological recording in order to assist the States in the process of environment consideration.
- That the universities cooperate for the implementation of a studies program privileging the concept of sustainable development in the Mediterranean countries, and develop their exchanges .
- That the Mediterranean Commission on Sustainable Development strives, as a priority, to :
 - . encourage the States to reorient their policies related to pricing, taxation and subsidies and to establish cooperation relationships with the main international financial institutions.
 - . elaborate methodological means for the implementation of local and municipal

strategies of sustainable development.

. explain the advantages, for the protection of the environment, of the internalization of external costs and how to use the markets to promote sustainable development.

. promote interdisciplinary exchange and training sessions within the context of the systemic approach, at the national and the mediterranean levels .

CHAPTER IX

The Protection of The Atmosphere

The use of fossil energies is the main cause of green house gas emissions, carbon monoxides (Co) .

Industrial development is also a source of noxious substances, sulphur oxydes (S_{ox}) and nitrogen oxydes (N_{ox}) hurtful to the atmosphere and the ozone layer (CFC).

Desertification contributes to the increase of the rate of suspended particles.

Energy consumption and industrialization will still play an essential role, during the next decades, in the economic development of Southern countries, namely with regard to the eradication of poverty.

There is, accordingly, a need to rationalize this legitimate demand, in a way likely to ensure simultaneously sustainable development and protection of the atmosphere.

Each State shall :

- elaborate a national strategy in order to attenuate the inconsistency between the development requirements and the need to protect the atmosphere .
- establish an ad hoc network for the measurement and monitoring the relevant parameters of atmospheric pollution and ensure the regular publication of the state of the atmospheric environment in the country.
- promote, according to local climatical or socio-economical specificities , renewable energies : hydraulic, solar , wind , geothermic, animal or biomass energy.
- improve the efficiency of energy systems at the collectivity level as well as at household particularly in rural areas.
- establish institutional national structures designated for energy control.
- impose impact studies on atmospheric environment in order to ensure the necessary conditions for a sustainable development.
- reinforce and modernize the basic railways and roads infrastructure as well as the mass transportation equipment within the framework of a voluntarist policy of urban and inter-urban transportation in order to reduce non ecological individual transport means.
- respect the national obligations relating to the use of alternatives to chlorofluocarbons CFCs in the industry and prohibit audio-visual publicity campains related to such

products

- promote plastic waste reprocessing and disposal of urban waste under the ground as an alternative to waste incineration for the purpose of atmosphere protection and soils improvement.

- protect the soil surface against wind dropping which is a main source of dust storms through, by struggling the fight against agricultural practices and energy consumption patterns which affect the protecting vegetal cover and threaten the sustainability of the exploitation system itself.

- encourage all initiatives aiming at reducing the deforestation of vulnerable ecosystems, particularly in arid areas.

At the scale of the whole Mediterranean region, we shall reinforce cooperation between riparian countries aiming at :

- The strengthening of scientific and technical capacities of the Southern countries institutions charged with atmosphere observation and protection related matters.

- The application of the Treaty on long distance transboundary atmospheric pollution of 1979, the Vienna Convention of 1985 for the protection of the ozone layer, the Protocol of Montreal of 1987, and the Convention on climatological changes, of 1992 .

- The simulation and forecasting of climatological changes effects on the configuration of the mediterranean littoral and on agriculture in the arid areas.

- The understanding of interactions between pollution and human health , on the one hand, and atmospheric phenomena and environment , on the other hand, within the framework of ad hoc working teams having the task to define pollution thresholds.

- The elaboration of coherent pedagogical supports with the aim to make the population aware of the reality of threats.

- To review and coordinate the national energy policies in order to promote the use of the most adequate energy sources (natural gas) and renewable energies (solar energy, in particular).

- To encourage the transfer, to southern countries, of technologies likely to improve the efficiency of energy production and consumption systems.

- To organize international assistance as well as the assessment and follow-up of the impact on the atmosphere of accidents occurring in the region.

- To supply financial assistance to the Countries exploring solar energy.

- To promote the interconnection of energy networks based on natural gas and electricity.

CHAPTER X

Integrated Approach to the Planning and Management of Land Resources.

The lands have been registering losses estimated from 5 to 50 t/ ha / year because of the action of steep slopes and violent rains exposing lands to a sharp erosion.

The need to conserve particularly vulnerable soils of the mediterranean region in order to meet the food needs of an ever increasing population requires a strict control on their development patterns, prohibiting all forms of overuse which represents the main source of degradation.

With this regard, it is essential to be aware that beyond the common features of the mediterranean region : steep slopes and violent rains, there is a fundamental dissymetry between the two sides of the Mediterranean : A first side taking advantage of the stabilizing effects of the temperate zone and a second side facing the devastating effects of the desert :

This arid or semi arid threatened space is , in spite of all, the only security for the conservation of the mediterranean ecosystem on the southern side of the basin.

Each state should :

- Develop institutional structures and inventory technical means for the evaluation of the vulnerability of its land resources according to its topographical and bioclimatic context.

- draw, at the adequate scales, the soils map and endorse a consistent policy of space development .

- adopt a clear policy of land occupation and use taking into consideration their nature and the degree of their vulnerability and ensuring sustainable productivity.

- Provide laws and regulations protecting farm lands against urbanization, ensuring the protection of vulnerable soils and, eventually, prohibiting their use.

- Develop a national strategy for the conservation of water and land resources and the rehabilitation of the agricultural environment according to the local bioclimatic context. Such a strategy shall take into consideration the traditional methods of fighting against runoff and erosion, and involve the local population in decision making.

- Control the increasing pressures exerted on soils through a better understanding of processes : erosion induced by wind or water, physical or chemical degradation, and causes : overgrazing, deforestation, farming practices, excessive exploitation, urbanization and infrastructure .

- Promote creation of natural reserves, balance areas and integrated occupation plans

protecting the threatened areas and farm lands in the vicinity of urban districts.

- Combat intensive farming, causing, on the long run, the salination and sterilization of soils, namely in arid areas.
- Fight against dry farming on light soils, since such an exploitation system in presaharian areas involves the deterioration of the soil by wind dropping and generates dust storms.
- Elaborate national plans of urban household wastes processing through underground disposal and their consideration as an organic amendment to the mineral soils, particularly in arid regions.
- Review the legislation relating to land property for the purpose of less parcelling, collective management of space and increased mobilization of land resources for the achievement of sustainable development.
- Take into consideration the ecological consequences of land neglect in the hinterlands.

At the scale of the Mediterranean basin, the States should :

- coordinate their policies aiming at developing the farm lands for the purpose of facing the ever increasing food products needs in the Mediterranean . In doing so, the countries should realize that such development doesn't accelerate the degradation of the soils, namely on the southern side.
- cooperate in order to draw the vulnerability map of the mediterranean soils and raise the necessary funds to eliminate the most important threats : fires, erosion, desertification, consumption of arable lands by urbanization, salination, loss of biological productivity.
- cooperate in order to make operational the Mediterranean observatory for environment and development, as a privileged tool of follow-up with respect to land developments and to the degradation processes affecting them.
- cooperate for the development of techniques and tools more consistent with the nature of the soil as well as with the parcelling and the fragmented relief of the lands.

CHAPTER XI

Combating Deforestation. (Management of Forests, Reforestation).

Forests cover 5% of the mediterranean region. They are completed by maquis.

In the countries of the Southern side of the Mediterranean, their overuse for grazing and woodfuel affects their capacity of renewal and reduces their contribution to the regulation of the waters' regime conservation of soils, purification of air and biological diversity.

In the countries of the Northern side, fires and urbanization constitute the main causes of deforestation .

Individual countries of the mediterranean region should :

- make a comprehensive inventory of the public and private forest domain with a view to achieving an efficient control of its management, ensuring sustainable exploitation.
- encourage prohibition of access to degraded forest lands, whether public or private, for the purpose of their rehabilitation as renewable resources that are essential to development.
- formulate a " code of forests " taking into consideration the necessity of sustainable development of the for forestry.
- work out an emergency plan allowing an organized mobilization of public and private assistance in case of fire.
- involve the local population, taking advantage of the forest products, in surveillance, warning and forest protection .
- regenerate the degraded and deforested lands under the effect of demographic pressures through the introduction of forest species likely to constitute fodder reserves during drought periods .
- elaborate a regional guide plan for the development of forest resources and products, taking into consideration research, education, training, information, vulgarisation and collection of the basic data that are necessary to the management, planification, and assessment of Forest programs .
- harmonize the policies related to reforestation and protection of the littoral .
- mobilize young people in forest and reforestation activities within the framework of the National Service .

- promote job creating forest activities .
- develop agroforestry and wood related activities, namely handicrafts in order to increase the revenues of the population.
- promote ecotourism, and scientific tourism through the increase and diversification of natural parks and reserves.
- institute the yearly celebration of the tree as a symbol of life and protection of the natural heritage, and associate to it awareness and replantation campaigns.

At the level of the Mediterranean region, the States should :

- recognize the ecological and climatical regulation functions of forests and promote voluntarist policy of protection, rehabilitation and extension of the mediterranean forest heritage .
- raise, through educational and sensitization activities, the young people's awareness of the social and economical value of the forests in satisfying the needs of human communities .
- cooperate for the surveillance of the forest resources and the implementation of a warning and intervention system in order to prevent large scale fires and to strengthen the institutional capacities and the human resources committed to the study and the management of Forests.
- ensure application of the decisions and recommandations of the FAO, UNEP, W.B, and the declaration adopted in Rio with respect to the management, conservation and ecologically sound use of forests , as well as the commitments contained in the Nicosia charter .
- cooperate for the implementation of regional large programs of reforestation such as the " green belt " program elaborated at the scale of the North african region.
- raise the necessary financial resources for the implementation of urgent actions of common interest. The establishment of a mediterranean network of forests classified as representative of the original resources of the mediterranean basin could constitute an important contribution to the conservation of the bio-diversity.
- enhance the contribution of mediterranean N.G.O.s (Sylva Mediterranea, Forêt Méditerranéenne), and U.N organizations and programs (MAB, UNESCO) dealing with the conservation of the forest resources and the pedagogical action.

CHAPTER XII

Managing Fragile Ecosystems Combating Desertification And Drought

Mediterranean lands are fragile ecosystems, namely in arid lands and wetlands of the littoral.

The desertification process affecting them causes their degradation, decline in productivity and poverty which, in turn, accelerates the desertification process.

Only ecologically sound, economically efficient and socially equitable management, based on the full participation of local populations and proposing alternative support activities is likely to halt the desertification process, rehabilitate degraded lands and ensure sustainable development.

In order to reduce the devastating effects of desertification affecting hundred thousands of hectares, priority shall be given to preventive measures in favour of threatened but not yet affected lands.

The rehabilitation of seriously degraded areas requires the prohibition of access to these lands and the supply of alternative subsistence means to the affected populations .

Individual countries of the Mediterranean basin should :

- develop, at the local level, infrastructure and means of observation (such as remote sensing) and the necessary tools for the knowledge and analysis of fragile ecosystems.
- prepare for the mapping of vulnerable soils affected by desertification and their degradation factors.
- conduct studies on the socio-economical conditions of the populations living in degraded areas threatened by desertification.
- prepare a national strategy for the rehabilitation of degraded lands for the protection and sustainable management of threatened lands.
- promote programs generating non agricultural job opportunities in affected areas.
- enhance the capacity of local populations with respect to conducting traditional and new works of water and soil conservation, reforestation and land quality improvement.
- develop and enhance all means of education, awareness , concertation mobilization of local populations, rural organizations and non governmental organizations for an

environmentally sound management .

- establish or amend the legal texts for the purpose of sustainable protection of the resources and confer a special status to particular areas (wetlands, lay areas).
- enhance utilization of domestic energy sources other than wood in certain regions.
- ensure sound management of available fossil waters in consideration of the repercussions on the sustainability of the vegetal cover.
- ensure sound management of the chronic scarcity of renewable water resources through parsimonious utilization of the scarce resources in affected areas .

Together, the States of the Mediterranean basin should :

- intensify scientific investigations with respect to the paleo-hydrology of the region and the climatical developments of the North-Saharan arid area.
- cooperate for the application of the commitments contained in the United Nations International Convention on desertification.
- develop sub-regional mechanisms of emergency assistance with respect to animal feeding, particularly in periods of severe drought threatening the survival of the livestock .
- cooperate for the implementation of regional programs related to the Mediterranean, such as the Sahara and Sahel observatory (Paris Agreement, May 1992).
- improve the exchange of information, data and expertise through the establishment of a mediterranean network of research centers and institutes dealing with the problems affecting the fragile areas (MAB etc...).

CHAPTER XIII

Managing Fragile Ecosystems Sustainable Mountain Development

Mediterranean mountains are an important source of water, energy and biological diversity. The utilization of the soils in a hostile environment because of the uneven relief was made possible by terrace cultivation, herds dung, the rhythm and diversity of rotations and surface ploughing.

The modernization of agriculture : farming machines, fertilizers, pesticides, herbicides... has upset the soil occupation modes and the production systems. This has led to the marginalization of high lands unfit for the increase of productivity and profitability on the short run, impoverished non-competitive farmers and favoured the migration phenomena.

This desertion affects the mountain areas. It is in particular and is the principal source of the degradation process : breaking of the terraces, destruction of hedges, erosion, fires, avalanches, and deterioration of rural roads and tracks.

Serious changes in demographical structures and disturbance of the ecological balance and the agricultural spaces are the logical consequence of this situation.

Individual States of the Mediterranean should :

- elaborate a national strategy for the development of highland areas, emphasizing the important role to be played by the upper waters in maintaining the balance of ecosystems, combating the increasing erosion of soils, poverty and migration.
- create specific institutional structures having as objectives the adequate management of the mountains, and the sustainable socio-economical development of their populations.
- plan for specific educational and health actions for the population (women and youth in particular) and organize sensitization campaigns with respect to the necessary preservation of the ecological balances.
- identify hazardous areas that are most vulnerable to erosion, landslides, avalanches and other natural disasters and take the adequate measures of conservation.
- provide the local population with substitute energies to charcoal and firewood.
- encourage adapted local economical activities (handicrafts, ecotourism, small scale breeding etc.).

CHAPTER XIV

Promoting Sustainable Agriculture and Rural Development

Agriculture still represents an important component of the Gross National Product in Southern and Eastern countries of the Mediterranean : 15 to 18% .

In Spain, France and Italy, the figure is about 3 to 5% .

The global population of the mediterranean countries was about 356 millions in 1985 . At present, the growth rate in the North, which is more populated, is lower than the average growth rate of the Mediterranean region, and sharply under the growth rates in southern countries .

The global population will reach 440 millions by the year 2000 and 520 to 570 by the year 2025 .

This demographic growth will inevitably result in an increase in food needs.

Nevertheless, the agricultural space represents 28% only of the mediterranean lands.

Farming intensification implies mechanization , irrigation various inputs requiring considerable investments and having an important impact on water and soil resources as well as on the environment, and often resulting in serious degradations.

It implies, in the North, migration to higher potential lands and standardization of exploitation systems .

The search of maximal productivity implies a sharp decline in the agricultural working population and laying fallow of the lower potential lands (terrace cultivation , maquis etc..) .

It implies, in the South, the extension of the cultivated lands in high sloping, more or less irrigated areas, on fragile soils causing , thus , the degradation of the vegetal cover, the vulnerability of the soils to climate and the increase in flood.

The mechanization of ploughing on fragile soils or steep slopes accelerates the process of erosion .

The salinity causes a loss in terms of fertility and a decline in productivity , that are incompatible with sustainable development.

Individual countries of the Mediterranean should :

- develop a coherent strategy aimed at sustainable agriculture and rural development, taking into consideration the need to soil and water conservation and aiming at ensuring food security for the populations.

- elaborate territorial development policies including adapted and regionalized rural development plans aimed at improving the basic infrastructure : irrigation - sanitation - communication, transport, storing, transformation and packaging of production, and achieving an improved management of inputs.
- develop local educational infrastructure for young farmers and orient training towards sustainable development .
- promote a sound pricing policy taking into account, costs, profits and patrimonial conservation.
- introduce public lands and certain pilot areas as good examples of efficiency and sustainable management, representative of different systems of production.
- favour restoration of organic material, rotation cropping and fallow fields as well as breeding on used soils.
- review and improve the existing land estate structures and the status of collective lands so that land resources could play an active role in rural development.

At the scale of the mediterranean region, the States should :

- develop inventory and follow-up mechanisms through the remote sensing of the main mediterranean agrosystems.
- cooperate towards the promotion of the biological fight against ravagers and reduce the use of pesticides .
- promote research in the field of vegetal and animal biogenetics and the dissemination of results .
- promote an integrated approach combining biological fight, selection of resistant species and implementation of appropriate methods as a privileged method towards production improvement, cost effectiveness and environment preservation.
- Develop scientific and technological cooperation in the field of mediterranean agronomic education and research, particularly with respect to soil salinity and the adaptation of the species to salt soils .
- enhance cooperation towards establishing a mediterranean network of gene banks - in situ, in cultivation and ex situ -
- cooperate towards the elaboration of a mediterranean agricultural policy, taking into account the demographical trends, the available real potentials (Land and water), minimizing negative effects on the environment and ensuring, on the long run, a sustainable development.

- provide financial assistance to the southern countries striving to intensify their agriculture in accordance with demographic developments.
- ensure, through special clauses, that trade agreements take into account the specificity of the mediterranean region with respect to environmentally safe production.

CHAPTER XV

Conservation of Biological Diversity

The mediterranean region still constitutes a large repository of biological diversity. Many mistakes have been made there ; The most important one is deforestation. Disparition of certain biotopes and recent pollution in its different forms are the two other significant mistakes. Allthree threaten the ecological balance and the biological diversity of the region.

These damages linked to the human activity are a serious threat to future development.

The genetic resources of plants, animals and micro-organisms should be preserved for the human well being.

The proportion of protected areas, parcs and reserves is about 0.8% in the South and East ; This proportion reaches 9,6% in France and 6.8% in Italy and Spain.

Individual States of the Mediterranean should :

- develop and integrate a strategy of biodiversity conservation into its national plans of development .
- encourage collection, conservation and characterization of traditional useful seeds compatible with the local conditions.
- protect the wetlands not yet affected by sanitation systems and agricultural development and explain the position they hold in the ecological balance and their resources in biodiversity.
- establish natural sanctuaries, parcs and reserves on a minimal portion of the territory of each state, involve scientists, NGOs and the local population in their control and in the preservation of their ecosystems and propose the objectives to be reached by the year 2010.
- develop pilot areas of sustainable development integrating the diversity and the temporal dimension in the concept of the territorial development .
- integrate the continuity of commonage for the natural fauna into territorial management plans and important infrastructure.
- control unreasonable trawling .
- regulate trade and utilization of pesticides , and eliminate or reduce the subsidies related thereto.

Together, riparian states of the Mediterranean should :

- develop international cooperation in order to ensure in situ protection of ecosystems

- and species as well as ex situ conservation of biological and genetical resources .
- ratify and implement the provisions contained in the Convention on biodiversity and the relevant international texts .
 - define appropriate measures likely to protect the resources rights of the countries of origin.
 - continue the inventory , at the scale of the mediterranean basin, of the vegetal and animal species of the mediterranean ecosystem .
 - reiterate the commitments taken in Nicosia in 1989 with respect to the preparation of management plans for the most endangered biotopes.
 - provide financial assistance to projects of mediterranean interest aimed at reconstituting specially protected species .
 - strengthen the control on illegal trade of protected species by the ad hoc international legislation endorsed or to be endorsed by the States .
 - develop a new approach according to which the conservation of the natural habitats shall be relayed with a management pattern more compatible with the requirements of sustainable development .
 - endorse the commitments contained in the Barcelona Convention and the international agreements providing for the prohibition of waste discharge in the sea.
 - confirm the commitments taken in Genova in 1985 with respect to the protection of endangered species .
 - protect the Posidonia beds (which play an important role in the food budget of the Mediterranean and constitute a privileged habitat) and the continental shelf against all kinds of trawling not compatible with the maintenance of its ecological resources .
 - increase the number of biosphere reserves in the mediterranean context (32 at present) and extend their study through concertation between the parties responsible of the MAP programs .
 - develop land or maritime areas of mediterranean interest .
 - encourage fishing methods that are compatible with the repopulation or the protection of

CHAPTER XVI

Ecologically Sound Management of Biotechnology

The modification of the genetic material of human beings is likely to bring the adequate solutions to many problems related to human health, agricultural production, pollution and environment.

The development of the biotechnology requires the availability of the existing genetic resources, but also considerable scientific, technological and financial means and resources .

Individual States of the Mediterranean should :

- work out a guide plan for the sound management of biotechnology .
- have an estimation of the priority needs in the fields of public health, agriculture and protection of the environment.
- strengthen internationally competitive biotechnology laboratories and research centers and develop research programs compatible with the national priorities.
- establish an advanced national legislation and take the necessary measures enhancing :
 - . financial and tax incentives enabling the concerned enterprises to introduce new technologies .
 - . the supply of qualified personnel able to ensure the technological change.
 - . the development of their relationships with the research structures .
 - . public and private financing of biotechnology related research programs .
 - . protection of intellectual property rights on the products derived from new biotechnologies .
- ensure training and development of human resources in this advance technology sector .
- set up standards for the protection of public health and environment.

Together, the Mediterranean States should :

- ensure free circulation of ad hoc scientific information.
- promote scientific and technological cooperation between the different countries

through the constitution of networks of mediterranean laboratories and research centers.

- deal together with the ethical problems related to biotechnology , at the individual and social levels.

CHAPTER XVII

Protection of The Sea and Coastal Areas : The Protection, Rational use and Development of their Living Resources .

About the third of the population of the mediterranean countries are living in coastal areas, with an important disparity between the countries as they represent until 90 % for certain countries (Greece, Lebanon, Algeria), unsular states not included. All countries have been witnessing fast degradation and erosion of the coastal environment.

The growing and mismanaged urbanization (90 to 170 millions by 2025 in the coastal areas, with threefold rise , in average, from Morocco to Turkey), the different economical and industrial activities, and tourism (260 millions by 2025) are crowded on a narrow and fragile coastal strip . It is on the management of this situation that will depend the sustainable development of these coastal areas, which represent a vital resource for the development of many mediterranean countries.

More than 80% of the pollution registered in the Mediteranean Sea results from these land based activities (direct earth pollution, air pollution). If the exploitation of natural resources of the coastal areas is worrying, that of the fish resources, in national and international waters, is unsustainable .

The quality of water has been severely affected by industrial , agricultural and household pollution in 20 out of 29 banks .

As a major pole of the history of Humanity, the Mediterranean should be subject to particular attention from the mediterranean countries and the regional and international institutions.

Individual States of the Mediterranean should :

- consider the coastal areas as dynamic systems ; define action objectives exclusive to these regions and to their resources ; adopt coherent policies of integrated coastal management ; enhance integration and harmonization of sectorial policies within the framework of coherent policies of national development.

- create organizations specially committed to ensure management of coastal areas, or to establish formal and informal linkages between the concerned organizations in order to dispose of an appropriate management device , based on coherent legal and jurisdictional foundations, and committed notably, to prepare a plan of action for the area.

- establish, develop and maintain information systems, or observatories in order to evaluate and manage the coastal regions and the exploitation of their resources ; Develop International Management Systems and use, to the extent possible, remote sensing.

- develop indicators with respect to the evolution of the state and quality of the

resources of the coastal areas and banks.

- ensure an appropriate balance between the development of Tourism and the load and receiving capacity of the coastal areas and ensure adequate protection of historical sites .

- follow-up and assess, on a regular basis, earth pollution sources and their impact on land and marine resources, and take the appropriate preventive, curative and control measures.

- take clear measures in order to protect the water and soil resources and minimize the hazards to public health.

- encourage the countries to create an administrative mechanism committed to the management of the coastal areas ; develop a relevant legislation and define standards to be complied with .

- encourage local collectivities to better manage their coastal areas through incentive measures with respect to investment, training, promotion and even through the award of prizes .

- use economical incentive or dissuasive measures such as taxes on pollution and the application of the principle of " polluter pays " , allocations for recycling , for energy savings, for reduction and prevention of pollution etc..

- take into consideration the socio-economical and cultural specificities of islands as vulnerable ecosystems .

At the level of the Mediterranean region, it is advisable to :

-ensure the enforcement of the Barcelona Convention and its protocols by encouraging , developing and strengthening the necessary cooperation between the mediterranean countries and the regional institutions (notably the MAP) and international organs (E.U. METAP. UNPD, FAO, WHO, ...)

- develop surveillance and control programs with respect to the exploitation of resources and the disposals into national waters and into high seas.

- develop programs of prevention, assistance and aid in case of an accident in the sea.

- promote coordinated scientific research programs on mediterranean ecosystems , on food chains, life in the sea and on coastal areas and develop information exchange.

- promote research, transfer of appropriate and clean technologies, of dynamic and evolutive structures of technological assimilation and innovation for an ecologically rational exploitation of land and marine natural resources .

- strengthen cooperation between the countries and the regional and international institutions for the protection of the mediterranean littoraland, as a priority, fragile ecosystems and historical sites ;

For the next decade, the countries should protect and ensure the management of at least 10% of their mediterranean littoral.

- strengthen cooperation and common research to optimize the exploitation and use of renewable natural resources .

- strengthen national , local and sectorial capacities with respect to the management of coastal resources by encouraging pilot programs and projects, and developing information systems and environment and development observatories.

- prepare a guidebook destined to the national and local decision makers for the integrated management of coastal regions, ensure training and awarness and provide technological assistance, where required.

- encourage exemplary programs of the integrated management of coastal areas and ensure the promotion of such, by means of two programs , at least, per country for the next decade, with the technological and financial assistance, if necessary , of the regional and international competent institutions.

- promote cooperation and exchange of information and expertise with the other programs relating to regional seas, notably that of the black sea.

- elaborate principles for the safeguarding of the sub-marine and land archeological heritage .

CHAPTER XVIII

Protection of the Quality and Supply of Freshwater : Application of Integrated Approaches to the Development, Management and use of Water Resources.

Freshwater resources are an essential component of the Mediterranean basin's development. Water is no longer considered as a simple element of the environment.

Water demands have been increasing rapidly, making of it a scarce resource. (The present consumption amounts to 125 billion m³/ year out of a total flow potential of 515).

The use of non conventional resources (ground and fossile waters, reuse of waste waters, desalination of sea water) by certain countries are premonitory signs of a structural scarcity which threatens , in particular, sustainable development in the countries of the southern side of the Mediterranean , and is a potential generator of conflicts.

If the demographic growth rates remain unchanged, excepted for Egypt and Syria, no country of the southern side will dispose, by the year 2025 , of more than 400 m³ per inhabitant and per year corresponding to the vital needs of the population.

Sustainable management of water resources is based on the perception of water as an integral part of the ecosystem and an economic and social good whose quality and quantity determine the nature of its utilization.

The availability of water is a central factor on which shall be based any program of sustainable development taking into consideration the management of health, the preservation of the environment and the development of economic activities.

Each of the States of the Mediterranean basin should :

- elaborate an environmentally safe national policy of water resources inventory, mobilization and management.

Such a policy should take into consideration the target of sustainable development and environment protection.

- plan for environmentally safe and socio-economically effective utilization of water resources.

- combat drought and floods by an integrated management of surface and ground waters aiming at improving and regulating interannual flows.

- attenuate the unequal allocation of waters within an adequate policy of transfer, which shall be environmentally safe and take into consideration the ecological needs of donating areas and their population .

- privilege decentralized supply and management systems likely to secure the needs of the concerned populations.
- promote conciliation means and arbitration structures, at both the local and national levels, in order to settle conflicts with respect to water resources allocation.
- determine the real price of water according to the supply factor while ensuring to the poor the means to satisfy their minimum needs.
- elaborate a water code governing the right of utilization, protecting surface and ground waters against pollution and ensuring their conservation and renewal.
- provide water managers with the necessary technical means and human resources and enhance their capability with respect to forecasting and planification.
- support and modernize the local traditional practices likely to satisfy, durably, the needs of the scattered populations.
- support all safe unwatering means privileging solar, wind or gravity energy.
- maintain an efficient network of quantitative and qualitative surveillance of water resources and a database.
- generalize water recycling for its utilization at a secondary level of quality.

At the scale of the Mediterranean basin, the following measures shall be considered:

- The Mediterranean Institute of water should develop management or research institutions network for the strengthening of North-South relationships .
- An information and sensitization network, involving NGOs, shall work for a better awareness of the public with respect to the negative impact of certain consumption and development patterns on this vital resource and the necessity to protect it.
- a comprehensive study shall anticipate the medium and long term developments in countries already facing sharp water shortages and recommend the solutions likely to reduce their effects.
- The development of appropriate technologies relating to water in developing countries.
- To include the cost of pollution control and prevention measures in the price of produced and marketed goods through the application of the " polluter pays " principle whose objective is that this cost must be chargeable to the resource user.
- To envisage a patrimonial management of the quality of water, that is as a " common

good ". This implies that the different actors should adapt their behaviours in a spacio-temporal perspective: that of the hydrographical basin and of generation.

- Develop new technologies, minimizing losses which reach 30 % in the distribution network , and which can be reduced considerably .

CHAPTER XIX

Environmentally Sound Management of Toxic Chemicals Including Prevention of Illegal International Traffic in Toxic and Dangerous Products

Contamination by toxic chemicals occurs, in most cases, in small quantities, during the utilization of the products. The problem is more important with respect to pollution in the vicinity of great industrial sites. The task is to control long distance effects of pollution and transboundary movements.

In the Mediterranean basin, a large number of industrial sites with several production units are concentrated on the littoral. Production growth, namely in southern and eastern countries will be achieved more by extending the existing facilities than by creating new sites.

In the Mediterranean region, a considerable proportion of these chemicals are used for the manufacture of mineral fertilizers (nitrogenes and superphosphates) and the production of chlorine and ammonia.

Individual States of the Mediterranean should:

- Promote, in the agricultural field, productions with low consumption of chemical inputs; productions more compatible with the nature of the soils. This relates, in particular, to the countries with high consumption of inputs (inputs range between 15 and 360 Kg per capita according to the countries).
- Orient their efforts towards the production of quality inputs, while ensuring the best balance possible between profitability improvement and toxic effects. The countries should control the quality of imported products, but that of exported products, as well.
- Regulate the production, consumption, transport, storage and treatment of toxic chemicals by compelling the enterprise to an efficient and transparent management.
- Enhance information of farmers in order to rationalize and optimize consumption of inputs.
- Improve the development of sites in order to optimize common and on site treatment of toxic products.
- Raise the population's awareness through public information campaigns on the effects of toxic chemicals on human health and the environment.
- Limit, and even, avoid subsidies privileging the use of agricultural inputs when alternative solutions prove to be more efficient.
- Orient efforts towards decreasing the quantities of inputs in order to reduce earth

pollution.

- Encourage the use of safer inputs in order to limit Soils degradation and waters pollution.
- Prohibit import of toxic or hazardous wastes and comply with the endorsed international commitments.
- Strengthen the capacities of antipoison Centers.

At the level of the Mediterranean region, it would be advisable to:

- Strengthen technological cooperation and transfer of safe technologies.
 - Strengthen identification procedures of risky products unloaded at the mediterranean ports or in transit.
 - Enhance the warning and prevention network for the maritime transport.
 - Prepare and diffuse the list of toxic chemicals and elaborate guidebooks for their management, storage, treatment, reduction and elimination in order to facilitate accidents' management.
 - Enhance international agreements and, where required, mediterranean agreements relating to the conduct rules and regulations with respect to transboundary movements of toxic wastes and require from the States to ensure the follow-up with regard to sea, air, land or railways transport and report all cases' of breach to international agreements.
 - Establish scientific and emergency assistance procedures in case of an ecological disaster.
 - enforce the protocols related to the Barcelona Convention with respect to the prohibition of disposal of wastes into the Mediterranean sea.
 - Comply with the international commitments, namely the provisions contained in the NIOSIA Charter of 1989.
- . Definition of a global Strategy of treatment and elimination of toxic and hazardous Wastes by 1995.
 - . Identification of discharge sites for toxic and hazardous wastes and creation of, at least, 25 controlled sites by January. 1st. 1995.
 - . Elaboration of specific management plans by January. 1st. 1997.

CHAPTER XX

Environmentally Sound Management of Hazardous Wastes Including Prevention of Illegal International Traffic in Hazardous Wastes

Hazardous wastes generation has been increasing in industrial sites, and sometimes in marine sites around the Mediterranean. These wastes having a noxious effect on public health and the quality of the environment must be managed more rigorously.

The quantity of wastes has been increasing with the increase of revenues, and the countries should be technologically and institutionally prepared to face this problem, especially that uncontrolled discharge sites are the most common practice.

At the national level, individual States of the Mediterranean basin should:

- Apply the principle of "polluter pays".
- Develop specialized centers for the management of hazardous wastes. It would be advisable to create a depollution fund to finance treatment of industrial wastes.
- Intensify and disseminate information on hazardous wastes and the noxious effects they comprise.
- Ensure reconditioning of contaminated sites and take the necessary measures to avoid future contamination; With this respect, it is to note that minimizing generation of hazardous wastes is less expensive than rehabilitating the discharge sites.
- Strengthen the systems of hazardous wastes' management by supervising the different stages from the generation to the elimination of wastes and improve, in particular, the control of small and medium enterprises generating hazardous wastes.
- Limit the recourse to technologies that generate hazardous wastes and enhance the use of environmentally safe technologies within the framework of new investment operations and encourage the recourse to production processes that allow the recycling of residues or that generate a lower quantity of wastes.
- Endorse and implement strict regulations with respect to the disposal of hazardous wastes, hold an accurate and regular accounting and prevent noxious infiltration into the waterbearing beds.
- Develop and strengthen cooperation between central and local authorities and enhance the municipalities' means of control.
- Request impact studies with respect to any industrial activity presenting a hazard to environment.
- Organize simulation of disasters in order to improve the efficiency of emergency

systems of prevention and assistance.

At the level of the Mediterranean region, it would be advisable to:

- Develop research on the use of the most safe technologies
- Elaborate common information on substitution products, safe production techniques and on the elimination of inevitable hazardous wastes.
- Elaborate reference regulations with respect to the disposal and control of hazardous wastes and guidebooks relating to their management in order to reduce noxious impacts on public health and the environment.
- Prepare - through the MAP and the Environment and sustainable development observatory-an inventory of industrial sites generating hazardous wastes around the Mediterranean.
- Encourage the transfer of safe technologies to the countries in process of industrialization.
- Endorse the recommendations contained in the protocols related to the Barcelona Convention.
- Cooperate in combating all forms of illegal trafficking in hazardous wastes, namely through establishing a warning system.
- Prevent transboundary movements of hazardous wastes.
- Enforce the recommendations and provisions contained in the Bâle and Bamako Conventions as well as the sub-regional commitments with respect to the transfer of hazardous wastes.
- Discuss together the relevance of a Mediterranean Convention containing the same objectives.
- Cooperate in creating national facilities for the treatment of generated hazardous wastes, namely in the countries of the southern side.

CHAPTER XXI

Environmentally Sound Management of Solid Wastes and Sewage - related issues

Environmentally sound management of ever increasing solid wastes rises the question of production and consumption patterns because it is based on the elimination and recovery of produced wastes.

The lifestyles differ notably from a country to another in the Mediterranean region. This translates of the difference economic development among these countries .

Because of their high content with respect to different packing wastes, final incineration has generally been privileged in Northern countries.

When the content of organic material is relatively high, underground disposal becomes more advantageous.

Environmentally sound management of ever increasing sewage aims mainly at eliminating the threat of these wastes to human health and environment.

While the countries of the Northern side aim at reducing pollution to a level that is compatible with their self epuration capability , sewage , in the countries of the southern side , constitutes an additional resource to be mobilized .

If the countries are to respect the environment protection standards, the cost of domestic wastes and sewage management will, inevitably, be higher .

Each of the countries of the Mediterranean basin should :

- elaborate, within the framework of its general policy related to the protection of the environment, national programs of management and reuse of solid wastes and sewage .
- establish ad hoc decentralized institutional structures and provide them with the necessary financial and human resources enabling them to implement these programs successfully .
- Develop controlled discharge sites and facilitate the recovery and recycling as a minimum level of solid wastes management.
- to provide the underprivileged and peripheral districts with the minimum sanitation infrastructure.
- promote public awareness to the health risks induced by sewage.
- minimize the impact of urban and industrial effluents on underground water .

- encourage the population who is not provided with the public sanitation network to develop individual sanitation systems through financial incentives, if necessary.
- improve the efficiency of recovery and recycling procedures through imposing waste elimination taxes that are compatible with the cost of their treatment according to environmentally safe methods.
- promote, through the full involvement of NGOs, the participation of the population in the selection of wastes.
- promote recycling of treated sewage in agriculture and for reforestation purposes.
- promote the creation of transfer centers, voluntary participation centers and the establishment of selective clearing houses.

At the scale of the Mediterranean basin, the following measures should be considered :

- encourage the gathering of packing sector operators within concertation associations dealing with cardboard recycling .
- promote investments in the field of the protection of the environment through incentive measures such as preferential bank interest rates.
- enhance management and research institutional capacities in the developing countries with respect to solid waste and sewage treatment and reuse.

CHAPTER XXII

Ecologically Safe Management of Radioactive Wastes

Radioactive wastes result, mainly, from the utilization of nuclear fuels and materials in power stations, military applications and other applications in the fields of medicine, research and industry.

In the Mediterranean region, electricity generated by nuclear power stations is concentrated in France and Spain. Nuclear programs have been frozen in the majority of the Mediterranean countries.

Whether in the minesite or during the production process, radioactive wastes give rise to serious problems of transport and storage. It is too difficult to develop underground storage sites, mainly because of the opposition of the public opinion.

Moreover, based on an expectation of life of 40 years, the world will progressively come, from the beginning of the 21st century, into an era of dismantling of many nuclear power stations.

Individual states of the Mediterranean concerned by nuclear energy should :

- be very careful with respect to the choice of the sites.
- prohibit storage in the vicinity of aquatic and marine milieus.
- regulate vigorously the transport, in particular transboundary transport, of radioactive wastes .
- control and, where required, prohibit export of radioactive wastes to developing countries .
- manage, within their territory, their radioactive wastes. When the wastes to be managed come from another country or when they have to be stored in a third country, the respective populations should be well informed and the hazards well weighed.

At the level of the Mediterranean region, the States should :

- disseminate information with respect to radioactive wastes related hazards (prohibited transport, accidents , disasters ...) and strengthen the precautions to be taken in case of hazard .
- comply with the provisions contained in the protocols relating to the Barcelona Convention.
- elaborate a code of conduct based on a legally binding agreement;

- strengthen the capacities of developing countries with respect to the safe management of wastes resulting from the development of nuclear programs for pacific applications, approved and supervised by the IAEA.

CHAPTERXXIII

Preamble to the Chapters related to Strengthening Partnership

The Governments committed themselves, in Rio, to strive to succeed in bringing their respective countries on the path to sustainable development by the dawn of the 21st century.

Agenda 21, they have endorsed, defines the objectives to be reached .

Achieving sustainable development in the Mediterranean region requires a large mobilization of the public opinion and an effective participation of all the components of the society : individuals, groups, organizations etc...

In order to ensure success to their efforts, the governments of the mediterranean countries should remove all political, institutional, socio-economical barriers, hindering the participation and the responsabilization of the public to the elaboration of the policies relating to sustainable development and protection of the environment.

Women, children and youth, minorities, NGOs, local associations, workers, manufacturers, businessmen, scientists, engineers, and farmers have a capital role to play.

The adequate framework of their participation to the debate on sustainable development, could be the National Commission on sustainable development, at the level of individual countries, and the Mediterranean Commission on Sustainable Development, at the level of the whole region.

CHAPTER XXIV

Global Action For Women Towards Sustainable and Equitable Development

In the Mediterranean, the proportion of women among the employed population varies according to the countries : 10% , for instance, in Algeria, Egypt and Lybia , 25% in Spain, Tunisia and Greece, 35% in Turkey , Israel and Italy and 40 % in France.

Mediterranean women have always displayed and given proof of knowledge, experience, know how and precious value systems in matters related to the management and conservation of resources and natural environment and in matters related to consumption patterns, education, perception and development of the living conditions.

The elimination of all forms of discrimination against the Mediterranean woman should allow its full participation to public life and to the promotion of sustainable development process.

Considerable progress has been achieved during the last twenty years. The literacy rate climbed from 10-15 to 40-60 between the seventies and nineties.

All political, administrative, legal, cultural and socio-economical barriers must be removed.

Each State of the Mediterranean region should :

- Further strengthen the combat against illiteracy among women, ensure to girls children access to primary and secondary education, increase their chances of access to higher training especially in scientific and technological sectors .
- endorse the measures recommended by the U.N. conventions and statements with respect to the elimination of all forms of discrimination against women with regard to human rights and children rights.
- involve women in the process of central and local decision making .
- enhance social protection of women at home, recognize their free contribution to the economy of the country and ensure for them reward and assistance.
- reduce the heavy workload of women at home through the provision of drinking water, sanitation facilities and technologies adapted to their needs.
- provide all forms of training likely to promote women work at home or in the vicinity, as a source of permanent revenues.
- encourage women business managers and ensure for them a better access to

property , all forms of credit and production means.

- support the organizations working for the emancipation of women.

- facilitate access of women to employment where they wish to have a job (The present proportion of women among employed population in the Mediterranean region varies from 10 to 40 %).

At the scale of the Mediterranean basin, the states should :

- increase the number of women mediterranean associations networks aiming at strengthening the role of women in the education and awareness of children, with respect to the protection of environment and sustainable development.

- increase the number of regional and sub-regional information and research centers on the mediterranean women.

- encourage all regional and subregional initiatives aiming at raising awareness among mediterranean women with respect to the need to reduce or eliminate the consumption patterns which are incompatible with the goal of sustainable development especially in the industrialized countries and enhance styles and ways of life which are more compatible with the needs of development growth and recycling.

CHAPTERXXV

Children and Youth in Sustainable Development

The proportion of young people under 15 years among the population of the mediterranean countries has been decreasing everywhere for 20 years .

In the North, this proportion fell from 25 % to 17-18 %.

Young people are, at present, the first victims of unemployment and there is still to do with respect to their involvement in the social life.

In the South and East the same proportion fell from 45 % to 35-38 % . The proportion of the youth is, in these countries, very important as they comprise more than the third of the total population and since their social and cultural dynamic is very strong. They constitute an important proportion of the new jobs applicants.

At the national level, it is obvious that the success of sustainable development policies depends on the attention we pay to the future generations and to the existing youth, by ensuring to them an adequate legal protection and through strengthening their participation to the protection of the environment and to the progress of sustainable development.

National policies should apply :

- to education first: It is to note that considerable progress has been achieved during the last 30 years .

Schooling rates have doubled ; but there is still too much to do in rural areas, in particular .

This education should put more emphasis on environment related matters and sciences and explain the new behaviours required by sustainable development .

This can be done in the school, but also in the field : Centers of initiation to the nature of college farms , nature clubs, and centers of retraining and pollution measuring shall be opened to the youth.

The youth shall fully participate to the Campaigns aimed at enhancing sustainable development or protecting the environment (economy of water, day of the tree...).

Urban districts should dispose, within 10 years , of such a network of clubs and associations .

- priority shall be given to the development of such youth clubs and Centers.

- to training and job creation : In the countries of the southern side, more than 120 job opportunities shall be created within the next 40 years, in order to satisfy the demand of youth . They should be the generation of sustainable development. Associations and organizations of youth insertion into the active life should be enhanced .

At the level of the mediterranean region, the States and youth officials can cooperate more and more .

They should :

- hold meetings between education officials in order to define orientations relating to school programs on environment and sustainable development and take into account the agreements reached between Environment Ministers and Education Ministers .

These meetings should allow edition of educational material and supports in order to develop appropriate methods of initiation to sustainable development.

- exchange expertise with respect to education, in the school and outside the school, related to sustainable development and actions of social insertion.

(Create a Central Unit of Educators - Trainers) .

- create lending bases of video-tapes on environment and sustainable development.

- initiate study missions on the experiences gained in this field.

CHAPTER XXVI

Recognizing and Strengthening The Role of Indigenous People and Their Communities.

Some minority old communities have developed over many generations a scientific knowledge of their lands and a capability to practise on their lands a sustainable development pattern based on a rational use of renewable resources and respect of ecosystems.

These viable development patterns, adopted in generally marginalized areas, should be protected against economic or social external factors that are not compatible with the vulnerable nature of the environment and which are likely to endanger subsistence and well-being of these communities.

The Governments of each State should :

- recognize the value of such practises as a civilizational heritage and preserve them.
- encourage the patrimonial management of these particular lands by involving these communities in the choice of the developing patterns concerning them and by the effective delegation of local responsibilities to said communities .
- protect areas of traditional development patterns against excessive technocratic intrusions that are inadapted to the context and that don't take into consideration all aspects of the problem, namely the socio-cultural ones.

At the scale of the Mediterranean region, the parties concerned should :

- define and determine the useful traditional development and management patterns and include them in a global strategy of sustainable development.
- enhance research on the technological attainments linked to these traditional practises (Habitat, rural development, health) .

CHAPTER XXVII

Strengthening the Role of Non-Governmental Organizations: Partners for Sustainable Development

Non-governmental organizations are widely represented in the mediterranean countries: In general, they are numerous in the European countries, but in the countries of the southern and eastern side, associative life is a recent concept. They are, everywhere, inadequately involved with sustainable development policies, if any.

In each country, but in a way compatible with the specific reality of the country, they could be more involved in the process of decision making: Within the Commissions on Sustainable Development, or within the organs of national collectivities (districts, municipalities etc...).

In each of the Mediterranean States: Public authorities should seek to involve the NGOs in actions that make them more active and responsible: For instance, in the field of information at the occasion of large campaigns relating to consumption or education or with respect to the management of natural or fragile spaces, or social and environmental presence in the districts or suburbs of the cities. Women and Women movements should be encouraged to participate to vicinity environmental actions.

At the level of the mediterranean region:

- N.G.Os should be involved in the works of the Mediterranean Commission on Sustainable Development.
- It would be useful that, with the assistance of public authorities and other partners (economic partners, for instance), NGOs committed to the same type of activity (Training, protection of the nature, pollution etc...) share their expertise, success and difficulties and initiate cooperation for the achievement of sustainable development.
- Public authorities could, where required, facilitate the participation of NGOs members to field actions relating to the environment and sustainable development.
- The MAP should better define representation of N.G.Os within the meetings of contracting parties or experts meetings held within this framework or with its support.
- The MAP should prepare a directory of international regional and national (and local) NGOs, active in the Mediterranean, highlighting their contribution to Sustainable development, their achievements, their innovations etc....
- The MAP should encourage national committees to define "actions of Mediterranean interest" in each country and give them a "label" that enhances their reputation and their capacity to raise the required financial resources.

- The MAP should consider the position of Mediterranean N.G Os within international and world organizations and propose measures likely to strengthen them.
- NGOs of the Northern side should support those of the southern side committed to concrete actions aimed at eliminating poverty in poor rural areas.

CHAPTER XXVIII

Local Authorities' Initiatives in Support of AGENDA 21

Everywhere in the Mediterranean region, we have been witnessing the emergence of decentralization and responsabilization policies; But the modalities and levels differ from one country to another. Of course, it is not possible to propose common and uniform Strategies for about three thousand municipalities of the coastal regions of the Mediterranean , for example.

But we can, everywhere, in each country, encourage the representatives of local associations and the local public institutions to take over policies of sustainable development and environment.

They will, undoubtedly, manage to do it, not only with more efficient means and appropriate technologies, but mainly with the participation of the population by improving, in particular, the consultation procedures.

Each State should involve the regional actors in the elaboration of national plans of economical and social development.

This participation can be found up on local Agendas 21.

Individual States should develop:

. Strategies of sustainable development at the appropriate levels, namely intercommunal, stressing, at least, on management and equipment.

. More attention to sustainable development and environment oriented policies linked to the social life: the position of the children , the role of women, poor populations, youth in search of employment.

. "Mediterranean Houses" to host organizations and associations of mediterranean interest, and serve as rest and exhibition centers for the public.

At the level of the Mediterranean region,

- At the end of the preliminary works produced by "Medcities" with the support of the World Bank, 100 cities of the region could be proclaimed "Durable Cities" and may show the way to other municipalities. The MAP could record such applications.

. The mediterranean countries should be called on to increase the number of specific networks between mediterranean local associations.

- It would be advisable to strengthen the efficiency of the meetings of cities experts and

planners. Furthermore, the establishment of a network of the representatives of the permanent observation on environment and sustainable development in the great urban Centers of the Mediterranean should be considered. This should include collection of data on:

- . Airpollution in the city
- . Health and epidemiology
- . Social conditions and poverty
- . Wastes and recycling
- . Energy
- . Utilizationof the national space

- It would be also advisable to advertise, at the mediterranean level, the successful examples and the innovating initiatives of the different collectivities.

- Data relating to remote sensing should be supplied to the States and collectivities.

- The States should encourage exchange of educators and trainers in the fields of youth education with respect to the environment, in urban areas, and ecological training of the professions involved in urban management.

- Cities representatives and officials should, each two years, exchange with the representatives of world and mediterranean organizations their expertise in the field of social management in poor areas etc.... and with respect to the application of regulations, land property control, technologies etc....

CHAPTER XXIX

Strengthening the Role of Workers And Their Trade Unions

Efforts to achieve sustainable development in the Mediterranean will depend on the industrial changes affecting the working environment.

Trade unions and workers should promote a sound professional environment ensuring sustainable full employment.

The wide experience of Mediterranean trade unions in agriculture, industry and trade should favour full participation of workers in the implementation of a strategy integrating environment and development.

The different aspects of this strategy should be discussed in collaboration between governments, workers and employers within the framework of the National Commissions on Sustainable Development recommended by the UNCED.

Individual States of the Mediterranean should :

- strengthen free organization of workers within representative associations and the training of their staff.
- establish the adequate framework of joint work between social partners with respect to programs related to environment and development, to the industrial strategy, to the employment policy and to technological choices.
- include "social repercussions" within all environment impact studies.
- promote a policy of job opportunities creation resulting from a strategy of sustainable development and environment and ensure the necessary training.
- strengthen social protection for workers who lose their jobs for ecological reasons.
- ensure access of workers to any relevant information related to the environment.
- promote in trade unions' circles an effective environmental education to ensure security and health sustainable conditions.

At the level of the Mediterranean region, the States should :

- enhance the participation of trade unions to the works of the Mediterranean Commission on sustainable development.

- facilitate consideration of sustainable development and environment within the framework of international meetings to which trade unions of the region are parties.
- favour, at the subregional level, concertation of trade unions with respect to sustainable development and managerial staff training

CHAPTERXXX

Strengthening the Role of Business and Industry

Business and industry corporations, in each of the mediterranean countries, could take useful initiatives with respect to sustainable development and concretize their participation to the Works of the UNCED.

In each of the mediterranean countries, enterprises should, during the meetings between employers and public authorities, be invited to sign the Commitment prepared by the International Chamber of Trade, already executed by more than 100 enterprises all over the world and 130 enterprises of the mediterranean region. This commitment implies for each signatory enterprise to:

- Define the policy and the strategy of the enterprise with respect to sustainable development, ensure its endorsement by its Board of Directors in order to confer the necessary lawfulness to the program of action to be prepared for the implementation of the said strategy; communicate it within the enterprise and seek adhesion of the personnel, and diffuse it outside the enterprise.

- Prepare a program of action which defines, notably: the priorities of the enterprise, the internal organization, the different responsibilities and the necessary resources to be assigned to the program.

- Develop and use management tools likely to ensure the implementation of the program of action and the follow-up of its implementation; for instance:

- . Regular audits of the existing facilities enabling the control of effluents' emissions, wastes' disposal, consumption of water, energy and other raw materials in order to define the possibilities of prevention and economy.

- . Security audits

- . Detailed impact studies when setting up of new facilities is considered.

- . "Eco-balances" enabling the pre-assessment of the impact on the environment of new processes, new products and new protections.

- Develop a personnel Training program at all enterprise levels and introduce "environment related performance" as a criteria for the evaluation of its global performance.

- Develop a research-development program on "safe technologies and products"

- Ensure that suppliers and Sub-contractors working for the enterprise develop an

environment policy with the same performance objectives.

- Provide the clients with the necessary information on the potential impact on the environment of the marketed technologies and products, and on the way how to use them.
- Develop a policy of communication and dialogue with the different partners (public, government, environment protection associations, unions...).
- Set up a follow-up procedure with respect to the implementation of the policy and program of action, and publish, on a regular basis, the relevant "Reports on the environment".
- Be informed with respect to the developments of environment policies at the national and international levels.

Public authorities should also encourage the different enterprises to support sustainable development policies, for instance, by appropriate incentives and fiscal measures; or by a closer junction between technological research and application; or by a training program oriented to environment and sustainable development.

Public authorities can stimulate competition by a better information on the results achieved by the enterprises who have achieved the best results, during the year, with respect to environment and sustainable development.

Polluters should be requested to conclude with environment protection agencies program-contracts for the treatment of their effluents and wastes in order to comply with the established regulatory standards.

Manufacturers should privilege investments likely to improve the manufacturing process in the direction to lesser waste of raw materials and to waste recycling.

Industrial business and transport enterprises should organize land, rail and sea transport of raw materials, fuels and products in a form suitable for a better security and an adequate protection of the environment.

At the level of the mediterranean region:

- Signatories to the commitment mentioned above should meet together in order to enhance, at the regional level, mutual assistance between the enterprises of the same sector, notably, with respect to cooperation in the fields of technology and training.

Enterprises with good performance in the field of sustainable development should organize training programs for the personnel of other enterprises with the assistance of the public authorities, if necessary. The target should be 500 trainees per year.

Periodical reports should be communicated to the World Center of Enterprises for environment.

At the level of the mediterranean region, the design of a "safe production" label should be considered in order to distinguish, at the national level, the enterprises who have complied with the environment protection standards.

- The MAP should encourage cooperation and exchange agreements between similar or complementary enterprises from different countries and promote, thus, in conjunction with the Department of Industry within the UNEP, a mediterranean partnership.

- The MAP should seek, with the support of the Mediterranean Association of Trade Chambers, to establish a network for the exchange of information on sustainable development and appropriate technologies and, thus, facilitate the transfer of technologies.

Industrial and business enterprises of the mediterranean basin should create a solidarity fund likely to ensure technological and financial assistance to enterprise managers facing serious ecological problems.

The business circles in the mediterranean countries should develop, for instance within the Business Council for Sustainable Development (BCSD), a regional program of sustainable development, notably for the countries of the southern side, by identifying the partnership opportunities offered by private investors and development agencies, willing to cooperate for the promotion of ecologically efficient projects:

. By identifying the factors likely to accelerate sustainable development in the Mediterranean.

. By removing the barriers to the transfer of ecologically efficient technologies.

. By privileging public-private partnership, where it proves to be efficient.

CHAPTER XXXI

Scientific and Technological Community

Scientists and technical experts have an important responsibility to assume in the search of knowledge, the protection of the biosphere, sociosphere and technosphere.

The Mediterranean scientific and technological community is able to play an important constructive role in the establishment of a favourable intra-mediterranean climate of cooperation and regional solidarity.

It is in a position to define the disorders faced by the region and propose the solutions likely to bring the countries of the region on the direction of sustainable development.

Each of the States in the Mediterranean region shall :

- recognize and privilege the position of the scientific and technological community, so that the Mediterranean recovers its creative dynamism.
- ensure a propitious climate to the necessary dialogue between decision makers and the population on all issues relating to environment and development.
- establish institutional structures likely to enhance consultation of scientific and technological academics on the national strategies to be adopted in the different economic sectors affecting the environment.
- call on the scientific and technological community to deal with eco-technologies related issues and assess the state of the environment.
- promote communication channels (audio-visual in particular) likely to inform the public opinion on the best way to manage the modern production means and improve its living conditions.
- facilitate the organization of networks working for the dissemination of scientific culture and the popularization of technical knowledge among young people, in particular.
- invest in centers for scientific culture dissemination such as the scientific institutions enabling the scientific and technological community to contribute to para-scolar scientific activities.
- encourage and support engineering national and local capacities.

At the Mediterranean regional scale, states should :

- develop a Mediterranean awareness of the interdependence between the countries

of the region with respect to environment related issues and create a favourable political and cultural climate for multilateral cooperation .

- promote and support structures of training and human resources exchange such as the UNIMED and establish decentralized offices on the two sides of the Mediterranean , where researchers will do pioneering work in scientific fields of common interest.

- promote mediterranean summer schools likely to establish permanent contacts between the research laboratories in the Mediterranean region.

- establish a multipolar scientific museum department proposing scientific and cultural guidebooks, exhibitions, interactive programs etc....

- increase the number of mediterranean experts associations concerned with environment related questions and sustainable development.

- involve the mediterranean scientific community in all european scientific programs dealing with the Mediterranean and international programs initiated by the International Council of scientific associations, the UNESCO, the FAO etc..

CHAPTER XXXII

Strengthening the Role of Farmers

The ever increasing parcelling of agricultural lands, the progressive over exploitation of Lands, the relative decline in commodity prices dictated by the countries endowed with more developed production technologies and immesurable spaces have aggravated the conditions of the mediterranean farmer and , often, pushed him to migration or exile .

Besides typically mediterranean traditional farming, the farmer , on the southern side of the mediterranean, was pushed to develop certain irrigated tropical crops : cotton, sugar cane, banana....

The mediterranean basin has been showing short crops with respect to cereals (other than wheat , barley and corn), sugar, vegetable oil, animal products and stock feeding products.

Nevertheless production of vegetables, fresh fruits and dry fruits is reaching remarkable levels.

Breeding, mainly ovine and caprine, is based on a modernized transhumance in the North, and a seasonal nomadism in the South.

In the southern countries, the deficit in fodder crops and the competition between agricultural areas and grazing areas result in a overstressing on pastures, which in turn, has a negative impact on the ecological balance.

The huge deficit in food products, which spares only four countries in the region, estimated at 13 billiondollars in 1980 for all the countries of the Mediterranean basin shows the importance of the role to be played by the farmer in the future.

The proportion of farmers in the working population has been declining everywhere for 20 years .

In the North, it fell from 20 to 25 % in 1970 to 5 to 10 % ; In the South and East, it fell from 40 to 60 % , even 70 % in 1970 to 25 to 40 % (48 % in Turkey) .

The role of farmers is essential for the production of food, the preservation of soils and landscapes, and the structuring of the rural space.

Individual countries of the Mediterranean basin should

- recognize the fundamental role of the farmer in the production of food, the sustainable management of natural resources and rural space, and delegate to the farmer more responsibilities at the local level.

- facilitate their organization within decentralized national professional structures and value their work .

- promote their technical training through an efficient network of agricultural popularization committed to the adaptation of the research achievements and the technological innovations to the local context.

- regionalize agronomical research centers, harmonize their programs with the agricultural vocation of each region and found the assessment of the progress achieved in each region in relation to sustainable development.

- facilitate, to the farmers, access to land, credits and ecologically sound production means .

- promote a decentralized decision-making process, particularly with respect to the marketing of products.

- combat marginalization of the traditional farmer - less productive but more strategic in terms of social outcomes - in order to limit migration and dismantling of local agrary structures .

- call upon farmers to adapt the size of their livestock to the availability of fodder crops, in the southern side of the mediterranean region.

- raise awareness among the rural community with respect to the positive impact on forest fires of the annual transhumance between mountain pastures and littoral lower plains.

Together, the States of the Mediterranean basin should :

- study together the feasibility of the present agricultural production means on the long run.

- cooperate for developing an environmentally safe mechanization more compatible with the mediterranean context and taking into account the necessity to enhance animal draught .

- consider the impact of the European common agricultural policy on the role and the structure of the rural populations and draw the conclusions for a sustainable management of the mediterranean rural areas.

CHAPTERXXXIII

Financial Resources and Mechanisms

The growth of the Gross National Product is, certainly, a key factor for the financial resources of a country:

In the Countries of the northern side of the Mediterranean, the GNP has ranged, during the last few years, from 2 to 3% in average.

In the countries of the eastern and southern side, it has ranged from 2 to 4.5% (it reached 5.5% in certain countries).

But this growth was absorbed by the population increase

The debt burden is very heavy in the southern and eastern countries: In general it represents 25 to 35% of the exports' returns. It reaches in certain countries 50 and 70%.

The policy of sustainable development requires financial incentives and mobilization of resources. Nevertheless, it is advisable to dispel the idea, according to which the costs are too high and the profits too low: a policy oriented to the environment and to sustainable development is profitable, at the long run, to the Collectivity but also to the enterprises. At the short term, the evaluation, also contrasted, shows that this policy implies very high costs that neither the public nor the private budgets in developing countries can bear. In the Mediterranean, the disparities are very important between high revenues countries and the other countries whose revenues are sometimes ten to fifteenfold lower.

Financial incentives are a key factor for sustainable development which is still marking time in developing countries. (review of subsidies or public assistance, taxation policy etc...).

- Each country should strive to raise resources and sometimes orient the savings or the consumption in a form suitable for the achievement of sustainable development. With this respect, the mediterranean countries will take advantage if their commissions on Sustainable Development seek to analyse the economical and financial policies and, notably, the policies related to taxation and subsidies which seem to be not neutral. There is a great potential of resources and incentives which could be highlighted and, in part, mobilized.

- We should be more prudent with respect to the promotion of the "eco-financial system" which consists of levying resources on sectors that we want to decelerate or penalize in order to assign them to expenditures and, for example, public institutions or agencies committed to the protection of water or air. In certain countries, this is admitted when the conditions are favourable and when the agency is fitted to ensure an efficient management of credits.

- A particular attention should be devoted to the architecture of the expenditure systems of decentralized collectivities and to the resources also, because we note, sometimes, automatic expenditure behaviours which are not always consistent with the protection of the environment, of the economy of resources or of sustainable development.

- It is proposed that the "turning" analyses to be made on a country by country basis, at the initiative of the Mediterranean Commission on Sustainable Development, addresses these issues and that we assess the results of a patrimonial approach. But the initiative has to be taken by each State and notably by each National Commission on Sustainable Development.

- The Mediterranean Commission could, as a first task, ensure the realization of a financial assessment with respect to costs and advantages in the light of the assessment made by the UNCED, but very rapidly, before the Rio Conference.

A good assessment requires one to two years. It should be made as a priority.

The countries of the Southern side should define clearly their needs and their priority actions in order to achieve sustainable development through the elaboration of their national Agendas 21.

The countries of the northern side should meet these priorities by mobilizing the necessary means according to their commitments taken in Rio.

- The States of the mediterranean region should give a concrete meaning to the North-South solidarity by raising the additional resources required by the objective of global environment protection and by recycling the debt of the developing countries into projects of sustainable development.

With respect to the cooperation between mediterranean countries, conclusions should be drawn of chapter 33 of Agenda 21 but also of documents such as those issued after the Rio Conference by the Technological and Cultural Cooperation Agency or after the meeting of Kuala Lumpur (2-4 February 1994)

The ways are numerous, but we can select the following:

- Bilateral agreements should be reviewed in the light of sustainable development: These constitute today the most important aspect of North-South cooperation: In the past, they haven't concentrated on environment and sustainable development; In certain cases, they even had a negative effect. Impact surveys are indispensable; reorientations too.

It would be advisable that partners, by two, make the review of the concluded or engaged agreements and encourage such reviews in the future.

- It would be advisable that the northern countries serve as an example by assigning a share of their GNP to international public assistance (bi or multilateral). The average figure is, for the countries of the mediterranean Europe under 0.5% while it should reach,

as recommended by the Rio Summit, 1%.

- With respect to the debt burden, it affects, sometimes, the opportunities, to certain countries of the South, to undertake actions of sustainable development.

The debt burden is too heavy to bear for a number of southern countries even if they do not count among the least developed countries. The debt reduction should be discussed within the Paris Club and should be subject to a worldwide consensus.

- We could think about the conversion of a proportion of the debt into operations of nature protection or, even better, environment protection.

- Funding from United Nations banks and institutions is necessary especially that there is no regional bank in the Mediterranean and that the idea to create such a bank is still to be discussed.

The public banking institutions can play an active role: They have already been doing it in part; it is the case of the World Bank or the European Bank in the framework of METAP. Since 1990, the programs of the METAP and the FEM have reached by December 31, 1993 about... Millions of dollars. To this, we should add the credits of the European Union.

- It is necessary to raise multilateral funding to facilitate the launching of projects with respect to environment and sustainable development, which are easily approved by the multilateral public funding (UNDP, FEM etc...) and by the private banking systems.

- The Casablanca Conference on METAP held in April 1993 emphasized on the benefit to join the credits assigned to bilateral assistance with those mobilized by multilateral institutions. This approach will be certainly useful if it is coordinated with the authorities of the receiving country and if the authorities in the donating countries are well informed about the projects, which is not the case today.

- The Mediterranean Countries could, within the framework of the MAP, concert in order to give, through Mediterranean or sub-regional projects, a concrete meaning to the 5 chapters contained in the FEM providing for funding with respect to the world environment protection: warming up of the planet, pollution of international waters, destruction of the biological diversity, depletion of the ozone layer and desertification.

CHAPTERXXXIV

Transfer of Environmentally Sound Technology. Cooperation and Capacity - Building

Sustainable development technologies and environmentally sound technologies that eliminate or prevent pollution cover knowledge, equipment and management methods. They are to play an essential role in the progress of the Mediterranean basin towards sustainable development, particularly in the countries of the southern side, which aspire for accelerated economic growth, but lack of the necessary technologies and financial resources to achieve that goal.

It is of a capital importance that the situation be improved in certain countries and with respect to specific sectors without generating any damages to the environment. This can be achieved through the transfer of adequate technologies that could favour sustainable development and which could be adapted to the situation of the different Mediterranean countries.

Each of the States of the Mediterranean should :

- create the favourable human, financial, scientific and technical conditions for the transfer and further development of environmentally sound technologies, by :
- encouraging the creation of scientific research institutes and specialized technological centers and strengthening their staff.
- facilitating the creation of associations of scientific and technological character and the free circulation of technological documentation.
- encouraging inventions and technological innovations.
- creating consultative national structures dealing with technology control related issues.
- planning for the participation and involvement of scientists and Engineers having a rich career in the industry or in western universities.
- developing the appropriate means enabling the assessment of the technology and its technico-economic consistency with the local needs and economic environment.
- creating an economic and legal environment that favours investment since investment is the main vector of technology transfers.
- identifying the different specific technological means of the different categories of manufacturers/ producers within the main economic sectors concerned with sustainable development: Agriculture, energy, urban development, industry, preservation of the heritage.

At the scale of the Mediterranean region, the States should :

- identify priority sectors for the transfer of technologies
- develop a network of national and subregional systems of information exchange on sustainable development technologies and environmentally safe technologies which lie in the public domain and are not covered by patents.
- refer to the initiatives taken by professional organizations, chambers of commerce, enterprises etc.;
- strengthen the institutional capacities of southern countries with respect to training, research and development, technology control and technology assimilation.
- raise additional financial resources enabling the countries of the southern side to have access to environmentally sound technologies .
- create a mediterranean economic climate favourable to investment and enhance long term partnership between suppliers and demanders of technologies.
- ask, where required, for the assistance of the United Nations Specialized Agencies .
- assist southern countries during the different stages of technology appropriation : from the identification of the needs, the choice of the Technology until its use, control and, eventually, its improvement.
- simplify transfer mechanisms for acceleration and success .
- limit the restrictive clauses related to effective appropriation of the technology by southern countries .

CHAPTERXXXV

Science for sustainable Development

If the decisions relating to sustainable development are to be fruitful on the long run, they have to be based on a sound analysis of the systems, a right knowledge of the facts, the implementation of scientifically proved methods and the use of efficient modern tools.

The research into the future needs of the Mediterranean region and the ecological impact of their inadequacy requires extensive scientific researches.

Each of the States of the Mediterranean basin should :

- elaborate a national strategy of scientific support to sustainable development oriented efforts.
- popularize the concepts of natural system and ecological balance, as well as the principle of precaution against scientific uncertainties.
- enhance the scientific base of sustainable development through a realistic evaluation of the present capacities with respect to research development and valorization of local knowledge .
- promote scientific understanding of the links existing between the human activity and the ecological environment in its different components.
- improve scientific evaluation of acquired knowledge in a way to maintain efficient prospection and decision making tools.
- enhance and improve national scientific capacities with respect to training and research and development and take the necessary measures to halt or, at least, slow down the brain drain .

Mediterranean countries shall together :

- enhance common research programs likely to strengthen the capacities of southern countries and to help them tackle the problems related to the need of sustainable development, namely in the fields of agriculture and forests, industry, urban development , protection of the environment and the preservation of the heritage.
- enhance more equal participation to international forums and negotiations aiming at improving the scientific standard in the region for the purpose of sustainable development.

CHAPTERXXXVI

Promoting Education, Public Awareness and Training

Education, raising public awareness and training are essential prerequisites to sustainable development in the Mediterranean .

Basic education enhances the understanding of the links between human activities, environment and health. It also raises awareness of the demographical problems and of the necessity of birth control .

Sensitization campaigns raise the awareness of public with respect to environment and development related issues, and incite public to a larger participation in the search of adequate solutions.

Well adapted training is likely to create new job opportunities in activities related to environment and development.

Individual States of the Mediterranean region should :

- promote basic education and make it compulsory for the whole school age population, namely girl children , during the first 9 years .
- reorient education towards sustainable development and incorporate environment and development related concepts into all educational programs in order to raise the young people's ecological awareness .
- develop, among adults, the socio-economical dimension of environment and its relationship with development by involving, at the local level, the community groups and NGOs.
- prepare popularization and sensitization material on scientific foundations.
- establish adequate multi-media informationservices and delegate the responsibility of management with respect to their operation and resources to the most appropriate level, preferably local.
- encourage NGOs to participate to the training of local populations with respect to sensitization and the spreading of the concept of sustainable development and to the elaboration of sensitization supports compatible with the local ecological and socio-economical context.
- encourage the existence of networks of ecology clubs within school institutions, youth clubs, cultural clubs and provide them with the adequate pedagogical means.
- increase the opportunities for young people to participate in actions and activities relating to sustainable development within the framework of national campaigns.
- organize, at local and national levels, drawing, painting and composition

competitions likely to stimulate creativity and Commitment in favour of sustainable development .

- promote the production of written (brochures, pedagogical sheets , folders, posters ...) and audio-visual (documentations, spots, clips etc...) sensitization supports .
- urge national professional organizations to enhance their obligations and commitments with respect to environment.
- enhance the training of staff trainers in the field of environment management, namely in the sectors of industry, agriculture, transport and tourism .
- train a group of polyvalent environment engineers able to provide the unprivileged rural populations with the necessary information and basic services, such as sanitation, for instance .

At the scale of the Mediterranean regional , the States should consider the need to a flexible and inciting reorientation of the multiple actions and means already undertaken and implemented, and should undertake the following actions :

- strive to develop , through education, a mediterranean awareness of the specificity of mediterranean ecosystems and their vulnerability, and thus enhance the sense of responsibility with respect to present and future environment development matters .
- facilitate and encourage, through all riparian countries, educational visits and trips for young people, especially those which focus on the negative impact of development on environment, and emphasize on successful initiatives.
- make operational the mediterranean networks for the lending of audio-visual material and sensitization documentation.
- strive to develop a mediterranean citizenship integrating the different perceptions with respect to environment and ecological stakes, taking into account the various cultural and social conceptions and the contrasted bioclimatic context .
- develop mediterranean cooperation through the participation to all democratic, scientific, technical, economical and cultural debates and to the initiatives taken in these fields .
- facilitate the collaboration between public and private operators in order to promote all categories of exchange with respect to education, raising awareness and training .
- identify , at the mediterranean level, the successful pedagogical experiences in order to facilitate access to such experiences and encourage studies, exchange and training missions.
- involve U.N institutions , such as UNESCO and UNICEF in educational and

sensitization actions at the mediterranean level and cooperate with them.

CHAPTERXXXVII

National Mechanisms and International Cooperation For Capacity Building

The achievement, at the national level, of the goals provided for under Agenda 21 with respect to sustainable growth requires institutional capacity and aptitudes to understand the complex environment related problems and make the adequate development choices.

Of course this capacity is not the same in the different countries of the Mediterranean.

Strengthening of the capacities of southern countries in particular, is a prerequisite to sustainable development because the impact of development options on the long run must be assessed from the beginning of projects design.

The national capacities that must be strengthened relate to the scientific, technological, organizational and institutional fields.

Individual States of the Mediterranean region should :

- define, through large concertation and as soon as possible, the gaps to be filled
- elaborate a national strategy of human resources development according to the needs and requirements of sustainable development.
- mobilize existing skills in order to train the necessary training staff in order to meet the expertise needs in the different priority fields.
- define the sectors where technical assistance is needed and Mediterranean cooperation required.
- set up its national Committee of sustainable development, which should form the adequate framework of concertation for the elaboration of Agenda 21 at the national scale.
- ensure that the National Committee of sustainable development is representative, to the largest extent possible, of all components of the civil Society : Central and Local public authorities, universities and research centers, trade and industry milieus, professional organizations, national organizations, NGOs etc...

Together, the Mediterranean countries should :

- create long term cooperation mechanisms in order to support sustainable development action plans in the countries of the southern side .

- Set up the Mediterranean network of National Committees of sustainable development and work for the creation of the Mediterranean Committee of sustainable development.
- Work together for the optimal use of the existing mediterranean action capacities: METAP- U.E and Euro-Mediterranean structures, in particular .

CHAPTER XXXVIII

International Institutional Arrangements (Inter-mediterranean)

Upon a recommendation emanating from the UNCED, the UNITED NATIONS Commission on Sustainable Development was created with a view to supervising follow-up of Agenda 21 through U.N Specialized agencies, namely the UNEP and the UNDP.

Each country was urged to elaborate its own Agenda 21 and set up a National Commission on Sustainable Development with a view to ensuring integration- at the national scale - of environment and development related issues.

This task would be facilitated and would gain in efficiency if it could lie within the framework of the Mediterranean ecoregion.

- The elaboration of an Agenda 21 for the Mediterranean region requires the creation of a Mediterranean Commission on Sustainable Development and the laying down of its operation rules .

This implies institutional arrangements modifying , in particular , the texts adopted in Barcelona in 1975 and later for the operation of the M.A.P.

- Institutional arrangements introducing the perception of the concept of Sustainable Development as defined under principles 3 and 4 of the Rio Declaration (1992) .

- As a major objective, the concerned parties should ensure and assess the implementation of Agenda 21 for the Mediterranean region.

The implementation of Agenda 21 is the responsibility of the Conference of the Contracting Parties to the Barcelona Convention, as it represents the inter-governmental decision-making mechanism.

The permanent executive coordination unit, with the head offices in Athens coordinates the implementation of the projects lying within the MAP , as endorsed by the Contracting Parties , in the framework of the UNEP according to the United Nations rules and with due respect to orientations related to environment and development.

Its action may be backed by the reports issued by the Mediterranean Commission on Sustainable Development, responsible of :

. The control of progress achieved on the path to sustainable development by Regional Activities Centers through the projects they manage within the framework of the M.P.A.

. The follow up of progress achieved with respect to the implementation of Agenda 21 by Mediterranean riparian countries through the implementation of their national Agenda 21 .

Consisting mainly of riparian States' representatives, the Mediterranean commission on sustainable development should take advantage of the active participation of U.N. organs, Euro-mediterranean and international financing institutions, non Governmental Institutions, of the scientific community and the industry and Business milieus. It could also be backed by an experts consultative Committee with respect to environment and development related matters .

The Bureau of the Contracting Parties to the Barcelona Convention relays the Meeting of Contracting Parties with respect to intermediate decisions .

It reviews, on a periodical basis, the progress of the different activities and organizes the presidency of the Mediterranean Commission on Sustainable Development.

It is of a capital importance to enhance the role of the MAP in achieving sustainable development at the level of the mediterranean ecoregion, and give it a new impetus through its restructuring. This restructuring , which shall be in place from the financial year 1996 - 1997 implies new objectives that are easier to control and to understand by the public .

- A wider coordination between the national policies and those carried out at the scale of the mediterranean ecoregion shall be ensured, namely through :

- a better ratio of national financing to multilateral financing .

- the issuance of accurate and clear national reports on the state of the environment and the progress achieved in the implementation of the Commitments Contained in national Agenda 21.

- the establishment of national indicators of sustainable development.

- the diagnosis of achieved progress and the difficulties faced by individual countries of the Mediterranean .

These measures should help the concerned parties within the M.A.P to draw up mediterranean reports on the state of the environment and on sustainable development in the mediterranean ecoregion to be communicated to the concerned United Nations organs in Naïrobi and New YorK .

CHAPTER XXXIX

International Legal Instruments and Mechanisms

Mediterranean States are parties to international agreements, treaties, protocols or commitments at the world, mediterranean or sub-regional levels.

It is in their interest to endorse and implement, according to their capacity, these provisions which have a positive impact on the environment and will, undoubtedly, bring the region on the road to sustainable development.

Before setting up new instruments, it would be appropriate to examine the situation of the mediterranean States in the light of the main international instruments.

As mediterranean application is de jure, this would avoid, in many cases, the preparation of additional texts, unless this proves to be necessary because of the regional specificity.

Interpretative statements of the mediterranean States who decide to endorse international treaties and agreements, may be sufficient in many cases.

A forum of legal experts should be held, from time to time, under the auspices of the MAP, in order to assess the situation and inform the contracting Parties.

- The countries of the southern side should receive an adequate support for their efforts aimed at developing their legal scientific and technological skills and knowledge required for the promotion of the laws relating to sustainable development. Furthermore, these countries should be fully involved in the international negotiations dealing with the protection of the environment.

- The linkage between international law, mediterranean instruments and the national law should be enhanced in each country and a report on this point may be issued each 2 years, for example, through the compilation of instruments and the constitution of a casebook destined to the MAP.

- The mediterranean region has been witnessing increasing importance of sub-regional law. The European Union has edicted 120 guidelines relating to enviromnent, part of which has direct or indirect significant effects on the region. It would be advisable that the European Union calls its partners or neighbours in the region to gather within the framework of information meetings with respect to the interpretation of this Community law and to the perspective of short and medium term developments.

CHAPTER XXXX

Information For Decision-Making

Information on the state of the environment, its developments, on the cost and benefits of a sustainable development oriented policy, on the choices, the margin of action and on the constraints should be improved at the level of the countries and strengthened by a mediterranean cooperation. This region doesn't dispose of enough data to prepare its decisions.

Individual States of the Mediterranean should:

- Improve the information by integrating several indicators of environment and sustainable development into their statistical systems, preferably regionalized indicators, in order to dispose of regional data, and not only national data, enabling to better know the coastal regions, for instance.
- Complete measurement systems for water, soil, air, milieus which - in many countries - are not part of the statistical systems.
- Inform the MAP of the achieved progress.
- Make cost-efficiency analysis of the policies initiated by the National Commissions on Sustainable development.
- Hold resources records or "green records" and use them in the implementation of inciting Tax policies.
- Elaborate a comprehensive atlas of the historical and cultural natural heritage in order to enhance a decision making process compatible with sustainable development.

At the level of the Mediterranean region, the following measures should be considered:

- To hold meetings of national statisticians on sustainable development and environment related matters and review, at this occasion, their training systems and organize retraining sessions on sustainable development.
- To conduct a comprehensive study at the mediterranean level for the assesement of the costs of actions relating to environment and sustainable development.
- To ensure wider dissemination of the available tools of measuring (observatories, remote sensing) and organize workshops with this respect, in each country or for a group of countries in order to make them more accessible to individuals, NGOs, youth and educators.
- The Mediterranean observatory for Environment and Development should take the

preceding points into consideration in cooperation with the METAP and the European Union. This observatory should work in close collaboration with the existing observatories or those to be set up in the future.

- The MAP should strengthen prospective studies on environment and development in the mediterranean region, and diffuse, on a large scale, all useful documentation likely to help decision - making at the different levels of responsibility.

- The mediterranean countries should make an inventory of information sources useful to sustainable development, enhance capacities and mechanisms of access to, processing and exchange of information in the perspective of mediterranean objectives mobilizing the several holders of information.