



## TABLE OF CONTENTS

Main body of the Report

Pages 1 - 32

### **ANNEXES:**

<b>Annex I:</b>	List of Participants
<b>Annex II:</b>	Agenda
<b>Annex III:</b>	Mediterranean Declaration for the Johannesburg Summit
<b>Annex IV:</b>	Recommendations
Appendix :	Objectives and Functions of REMPEC
Appendix :	Cooperation and Coordination with Partners
<b>Annex V:</b>	Budget
<b>Annex VI:</b>	Statements

## Introduction

1. The Eleventh Ordinary Meeting of the Contracting Parties to the Convention for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea against Pollution and its Protocols, held in Malta from 27 to 30 October 1999, accepted the offer of the Government of Monaco to host the Twelfth Ordinary Meeting of the Contracting Parties. Accordingly, the Twelfth Ordinary Meeting of the Contracting Parties to the Convention for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea against Pollution and its Protocols was held at the Grimaldi Forum, Monaco, from 14 to 17 November 2001.

## Attendance

2. The following Contracting Parties to the Barcelona Convention were represented at the Meeting: Albania, Algeria, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Cyprus, Egypt, European Community, France, Greece, Israel, Italy, Lebanon, Malta, Monaco, Morocco, Slovenia, Spain, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia and Turkey.

3. The following United Nations specialized agencies were represented by observers: World Health Organization (WHO), International Maritime Organization (IMO) and the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA).

4. The following intergovernmental and other organizations were represented by observers: Accord RAMOGE, Agreement on the Conservation of Cetaceans in the Black Sea, Mediterranean Sea and contiguous Atlantic area (ACCOBAMS), Amigos del Mediterraneo, Association Monégasque pour la protection de la nature, Centre for Environment and Development for Arab Region and Europe (CEDARE), Centre international de droit comparé de l'environnement (CRIDEAU-CNRS/INRA), Chambers Group for the Development of Greek Islands (EOAEN), Council of Europe, ENDA Maghreb, Friends of the Earth, Greenpeace International, Institut du droit économique de la mer (INDEMER), International Chamber of Commerce, (ICC), International Hydrographic Bureau (IHB), International Juridical Organization for Environment and Development (IJO), International Marine Centre (IMC), Marevivo, Medcities, Medforum, Mediterranean Information Office (MIO-ECSDE), Movement écologique algérien, Nature Trust, RAMSAR Convention on Wetlands, Sustainable Business Associates, The World Conservation Union (IUCN) and the World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF-International).

5. The United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), the Coordinating Unit for the Mediterranean Action Plan (MAP) and all the MAP Regional Activity Centres, the Secretariat of the Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) and the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (CMS) were also represented.

6. A complete list of participants is attached as **Annex I** to this report.

**Agenda item 1: Opening of the Meeting**

7. As required by Rule 21 of the Rules of Procedure for Meetings and Conferences of the Contracting Parties, the President elected by the Eleventh Ordinary Meeting, H.E. Mr. Francis Zammit Diemech, Minister for the Environment of Malta, declared the Meeting open.

8. The Meeting observed a one-minute silence in tribute to the victims of the attacks of 11 September, 2001 on the World Trade Centre in New York and of the recent disastrous flooding in Algeria.

9. The Meeting heard addresses by His Serene Highness Prince Albert of Monaco, Mr Lucien Chabason, Coordinator of the Mediterranean Action Plan (MAP) and H.E. Mr Francis Zammit Dimech, Minister for the Environment of Malta and outgoing President of the Bureau of the Contracting Parties to the Barcelona Convention. The full text of their statements is attached as **Annex VI** to this report.

**Agenda item 2: Rules of procedure**

10. The Meeting noted that the Rules of Procedure for Meetings and Conferences of the Contracting Parties to the Convention for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea against Pollution and its Protocols (UNEP(OCA)/MED IG.43/6, Annex XI), as amended by the Eighth Ordinary Meeting, would apply to its deliberations.

**Agenda item 3: Election of officers**

11. In accordance with Rule 20 of the Rules of Procedure and in conformity with the recommendations of the informal meeting of the heads of delegations, the Meeting unanimously elected the following Bureau:

President:	H.E. Mr Bernard Fautrier	(Monaco)
Vice-President:	H.E. Ms Rodoula Zissis	(Greece)
Vice-President:	H.E. Mr Janex Kopac	(Slovenia)
Vice-President:	H.E. Mr Farouk Adli	(Syrian Arab Republic)
Vice-President:	H.E. Mr Cherif Rahmani	(Algeria)
Rapporteur:	Mr Boris Britvar	(Bosnia and Herzegovina)

12. Mr Bernard Fautrier (Monaco), the newly-elected President of the Bureau, took the chair. Welcoming the considerable progress that had already been made to improve the Mediterranean environment and the standard of living of its populations, he stressed the importance of linking environmental matters to sustainable development, particularly with a view to preparations for the forthcoming World Summit on Sustainable Development in Johannesburg in 2002.

**Agenda item 4: Adoption of the agenda and organization of work**

13. The Meeting unanimously adopted the provisional agenda (UNEP(DEC)/MED IG.13/1) and approved the proposed timetable in the annotated provisional agenda (UNEP(DEC)/MED IG.13/2). The agenda is attached as **Annex II** to this report.

**Agenda item 5: Credentials of representatives**

14. In accordance with Rule 19 of the Rules of Procedure, the Bureau of the Contracting Parties met on 15 November 2001 under its President to examine the credentials of the representatives of the Contracting Parties attending the Twelfth Ordinary Meeting of the Contracting Parties. It found the credentials in order and so reported to the Meeting, which approved the Bureau's report on 15 November 2001.

**Agenda item 6: Progress report by the Executive Director on activities carried out during the 2000-2001 biennium and recommendations and programme budget for 2002-2003****6.1. Review and approval of the budget and programme of work**

15. Introducing the item, the Coordinator drew attention to the report by the Secretariat on programme, recommendations and budget for the 2002-2003 biennium, contained in document UNEP(DEC)/MED IG.13/3, and recalled that the annexes to that report, containing the recommendations and the proposed budget had been endorsed by the MAP Focal Points at their meeting in Athens from 11–14 September 2001. He pointed out that, in the proposed budget, a great effort had been made to contain administrative costs as much as possible. In addition, in line with the requests made by the MAP Focal Points, the Secretariat had conducted further work on financial issues and had prepared a note dealing with questions of the Euro, arrears and evolution of the Trust Fund (UNEP(DEC)/MED IG.13/Inf.4), as well as a document entitled Financial Implementation of the MAP Programme and Budget: Implementation of the Activities for the Biennium 2000-2001 and Project Accounts for the Biennium 1998-1999 (UNEP(DEC)/MED IG.13/Inf.5).

16. Mr Khaled Ben Salah, Fund Administrative Officer (UNEP/MAP) introduced document UNEP(DEC)/MED IG.13/Inf.4 and said that, with regard to the status and use of overdue contributions, the Secretariat had studied the case of the Convention on the Banning of International Trade in Endangered Species of Flora and Fauna (CITES), which estimated the outstanding contributions that would accrue during the current biennium and recorded them as resources for the coming years, and thus operated in a similar way to the Barcelona Convention. Concerning the outstanding contributions to the Barcelona Convention from the former Yugoslavia, which were unlikely to be paid during the period 2002-2003, the budgeted expenses had to be allocated, and adjustments would be made by drawing on the money available within the Trust Fund. Although the United Nations Offices in Nairobi (UNON) had not yet taken a position on the issue, the Secretariat considered that those outstanding contributions for the biennium 2004-2005 should be regarded as legally outstanding, but that they should not be stated as potential income.

17. Concerning the situation of the Mediterranean Trust Fund, Mr Ben Salah drew attention to section 2 of document UNEP(DEC)/MED IG.13/Inf.4, and to the tables appended thereto, containing a statement of income and expenditure and changes in reserve and fund balance for the years 1994-1999 and cumulative totals; status of contributions as at 31 December for the years 1994-1999; and status of contributions as at September 2001.

18. Regarding the use of the Euro in the operational functioning of MAP, he drew attention to the fact that the proposed programme budget for the 2002-2003 biennium, contained in Annex II to document UNEP(DEC)/MED IG.13/3, provided figures calculated in both United States dollars as well as in Euros. He also pointed to section 3 of document UNEP(DEC)/MED IG.13/Inf.4, which set out the legal background to the use of currencies and contained extracts from the "Revised Legislative and Financial Texts Regarding the United Nations Environment Programme and the Environment Fund 1998", as well as from the Financial Regulations and Rules of the United Nations (Series 100). He recalled that, in line with the mandate given by the Focal Points, the Secretariat had referred the issue of the Euro to UNON for consideration. All transactions and official financial documents should be converted into United States dollars, the reference currency. He noted that one issue raised by operating in Euros was tied to the fact that the staff of the Secretariat (MEDU) and REMPEC, as staff with United Nations status, would continue to be paid in United States dollars. As a result, the introduction of the Euro in the MAP financial system should also be accompanied by mechanisms making it possible to adjust the level of contributions flexibly in order to take into account fluctuations in exchange rates affecting actual salary expenses. He said that the Secretariat would continue to work on the issue with UNON and the Bureau.

19. One representative, recalling that the countries of the Euro zone had in fact been using the Euro for financial operations since January 1999, considered that the relevant regulations allowed the Parties themselves to decide on whether they wished to use the Euro. Representatives pointed out that a number of other organizations used a variety of currencies in their financial operations. The first requirement was to take a policy decision on the terms of reference for adopting the use of the Euro in MAP's financial operations and, subsequently, a procedure would need to be elaborated to apply that policy. It was thus important that the Ministers at the current meeting be informed of the issues surrounding the use of the Euro, in order to take an informed decision on the subject.

20. One representative noted that what was involved was in fact a Trust Fund, and not an ordinary budget of the United Nations. The question of salaries and daily subsistence allowances could be settled by using the official exchange rate of the Euro against the dollar, as set by United Nations Headquarters.

21. The Meeting agreed to establish an open-ended contact group of legal and financial experts to examine the potential problems and benefits of using the euro in the financial operations of MAP, taking into account the issues contained in the relevant parts of document UNEP(DEC)/MED IG.13/Inf.4, and to report to the Ministerial Segment of the Meeting on the results of its deliberations.

22. Based on article 11, Regulation 11.2, and rule 111.5 of the Financial Regulations and Rules of the United Nations in force since 1985, the Contracting Parties adopted

the recommendation contained in Annex IV on the principle of use of the Euro as the operating currency for the Mediterranean Trust Fund.

23. Introducing document UNEP(DEC)/MED IG.13/Inf.5, Financial Implementation of the MAP Programme and Budget: Implementation of the Activities for the Biennium 2000-2001 and Project Accounts for the Biennium 1998-1999, Mr Ben Salah recalled the decision of the MAP Focal Points at their meeting in Athens in September 2001, requesting the Secretariat to submit "statements for MAP's income and expenditure for the most recently completed biennium, which in this case was 1998-1999". He explained that, during previous biennia, there had been delays in implementing the programme, due mainly to substantial cumulative delays in income or payment of contributions. Consequently, an important part of the programme had had to be implemented in the last months of the period. During 1998-1999, substantial efforts had been made to catch up with accrued delays, and he considered that the 94 per cent expenditure ratio for the implementation of the work programme during the period was satisfactory.

24. Concerning the programme and budget for the biennium 2000-2001, he explained that, as UNEP accounts were generally closed by 31 March of the following year, implementation of the programme of work could be extended, if necessary, until March 2002, as long as the necessary funds were obligated before 31 December 2001. Thus, in assessing the implementation of the activities, it was important to note that seven months still remained before completing and finalizing the implementation. The Secretariat was confident that, by the end of the effective implementation period of this biennium, the overall ratio of expenditure would exceed 95 per cent.

25. All representatives who took the floor expressed appreciation for the work of the Secretariat and the quality of the document produced, which provided a good overview of achievements in the period under review.

26. Some representatives however, considered that the format could be further improved by using the same terminology as in the budget report, which would facilitate the comparability of implementation of activities. In addition, it was considered useful to have an indication of the credit consumption rate, compared to what had been budgeted, as well as a breakdown of implementation on the basis of individual activities.

27. In answer to the concern expressed by one representative on the subject of overspending on some activities, possibly to the detriment of others, the Coordinator observed that United Nations financial rules and regulations did in fact allow for the transfer of funds between activities (up to 20 per cent for cooperating agencies and, at UNEP/MAP discretion, for supporting organizations) within the total budgeted, in order to cover unexpected increases in expenditure. In that connection, he pointed to the increasing difficulty in carrying out financial planning of activities, particularly for meetings and travel costs. He stressed that the Secretariat would inform the Bureau regularly on the status of expenditures and implementation of the programme, inter alia by providing Bureau members with copies of the budget revisions that were carried out for UNON's consideration and approval.

28. Concerning activities in 2002-2003, Mr Ben Salah recalled that the MAP Focal Points had requested the Secretariat to carry on with the evaluation of the MAP

structure during the forthcoming biennium (in that context, at least two Centres, together with the hosted branch of WHO, would be assessed); and, on the other hand, to provide technical and financial support for the progressive implementation of the Reporting System and to report to the Contracting Parties at their thirteenth meeting on the lessons learnt. In that respect, those two activities would be continued during next biennium with their related 2001 allocated funds.

29. He also drew attention to the fact that, due to the international context prevailing since September 2001, MEDU and REMPEC had had to postpone the Seventh MCSD Meeting and the National Operating Authorities meetings, respectively, to 2002, to be implemented with their related 2001 allocated funds.

30. Finally, he conveyed the message from REMPEC that the new Programme Officer post, which had initially been at the P.3 level, be upgraded to the P.4 level.

31. One representative stressed that documents should be made available in Arabic, while another representative said that it would be preferable to use funds to implement projects rather than to increase the number of working languages.

32. The Meeting approved the recommendations relating to the budget (**Annex V**).

33. The Meeting also approved the recommendations contained in **Annex IV** to this report.

## **6.2. Legal issues**

### **Status of ratifications**

34. Mr Humberto Da Cruz, Programme Officer (UNEP/MAP), gave a summary of the current status of ratifications of the Convention and its related Protocols, set out in the Report by the Secretariat on Programme, Recommendations and Budget for the 2002-2003 Biennium (UNEP(DEC)/MED IG.13/3). Acceptance of the amendments to the Convention adopted in Barcelona in 1995 had been notified by only nine Contracting Parties (Croatia, Egypt, the European Union, France, Italy, Malta, Monaco, Spain and Tunisia) out of the sixteen required for entry into force. The only Protocol that had entered into force (on 12 December 1999) was the Specially-Protected Areas and Biodiversity Protocol. All the other Protocols required further ratification in order to enter into force. Ten Contracting Parties out of the required total of sixteen had accepted the 1995 amendments to the Dumping Protocol; eight Contracting Parties out of the required sixteen had accepted the 1996 amendments to the Land-based Sources Protocol, two Contracting Parties out of six had ratified the Offshore Protocol, and three Contracting Parties out of the minimum of six had ratified the Hazardous Wastes Protocol. The Emergency Protocol, which had undergone extensive modification and revision, was soon to be replaced by a new protocol.

35. The representative of Cyprus said that his Government had ratified the amendments to the Convention and to the Dumping, Land-based Sources, as well as the new Specially Protected Areas Protocol and the Offshore Protocol and that procedures had been initiated with a view to ratification of the Hazardous Wastes Protocol. The representative of the Syrian Arab Republic said that the delay in receiving the Arabic version of the amended texts had delayed ratification, a view

supported by the representative of Lebanon, who also recalled the need to analyse the supplementary costs implied by ratification. The representatives of Algeria, Greece, Israel, Slovenia and the Syrian Arab Republic indicated that their Governments were moving towards ratification, but in some cases the process was lengthy, involving far-reaching changes in attitude and management techniques.

36. The observer for Greenpeace International welcomed the amendments to the Convention and the Protocols but appealed to the Contracting Parties to make every effort to speed up the ratification process. She requested that three speakers be given the floor to bear witness to the tragic effects of pollution on the environment and health.

37. The first speaker, a pneumologist from Lebanon, described the large number of patients, especially children, who suffered from a wide variety of serious respiratory diseases such as chronic bronchitis, asthma, emphysema and lung cancer, in the southern industrialized areas of Lebanon, in which fertilizers, asbestos and cement were produced. Far fewer cases occurred in the agricultural areas of the north. It was urgent that States ratify the Convention and the Protocols and apply the much-needed appropriate national health, social and anti-pollution measures.

38. The second speaker, a worker in a petro-chemical plant in Turkey, described the situation in one of the most highly-industrialized areas of Turkey in which hazardous industries mushroomed without control or accompanying safety measures. The effects of toxic waste and mercury pollution from the vast petro-chemical industry on the natural environment and on human health were disastrous. He appealed to governments to take heed of such situations before it was too late.

39. The third speaker, a fisherman from Israel, described the devastating effects over thirty years, of water pollution in his area. The river in which he fished was ruined and he himself, like many others, had contracted cancer after over-exposure to the highly polluted water. It was essential that the Ministry of the Environment cease to issue permits enabling factories to dump chemical waste in the rivers. He urgently appealed to the Government of Israel to ratify the amended Convention and Protocols.

40. The representative of Lebanon said that the benefits of industry should not be allowed to overshadow the negative aspects that might involve great human suffering.

41. The observer for MEDFORUM stressed that the credibility of the Convention was at stake. In 1995, the Convention had raised considerable hopes for improving the Mediterranean region, but since then a degree of scepticism and disappointment had crept in, as ratifications slowed up. It was important that the Convention and its Protocols, as the only instruments covering the whole of the Mediterranean, were made more effective by ratification before the Johannesburg Summit, on account of the close links between environmental and social protection.

42. The Meeting approved the recommendations contained in Annex IV to this report.

### **Revision of the Emergency Protocol**

43. Mr Patruno, Director of REMPEC, outlined the work carried out at a series of meetings, leading to the recommendation that the Contracting Parties adopt a new

Protocol, rather than amending the current Emergency Protocol. As indicated in document UNEP(DEC)/MED IG.13/3, it was also recommended that the Secretariat should finalize the text adopted by the second Meeting of National Legal and Technical Experts, taking into account the inputs from Contracting Parties, and make the necessary arrangements to convene a Conference of Plenipotentiaries, preceded by a meeting of experts to adopt the new Protocol, to be held in January 2002 in Malta. He drew attention to document UNEP(DEC)/MED IG.13/Inf.10, which contained the report of the Open-ended *ad hoc* Meeting of the Working Group on the Amendments to the Emergency Protocol to the Barcelona Convention, as well as the draft Annex related to the Objectives and Functions of a Regional Centre for the Implementation of the Emergency Protocol. Taking those documents into consideration, he asked the Meeting to decide that the process of finalizing and signing the new Protocol should be continued and to approve the text of the Annex as proposed.

44. The representative of Turkey said that the new Protocol would be an excellent instrument to combat marine pollution and hoped that it could be adopted before Rio+10. Referring to page 6 of document UNEP(DEC)/MED IG. 13/3, she pointed out that the words "Bosphorus and Dardanelles" should be replaced by "Istanbul and Canakkale straits".

45. The representative of Malta said that it was an honour for Malta to host the meeting of experts followed by the meeting of Plenipotentiaries, and suggested a two-day meeting of experts and a two-day meeting of Plenipotentiaries, with a one-day break in between to allow for the preparation of the text.

46. The representatives of Monaco, Cyprus and the observer for the International Maritime Organization (IMO) expressed doubt whether it would be possible for the experts to reach agreement on a text, in view of the large number of substantive amendments proposed by the European Community.

47. The Coordinator therefore invited the European Community to provide the Secretariat with the final text of its proposals by the end of November 2001, which should be prepared taking into account the conclusions of the *ad hoc* meeting held in Malta from 28 to 30 October 2001 and the comments made at the Twelfth Ordinary Meeting of the Parties on the document. The Secretariat would then finalize the text of the proposed new Emergency Protocol, taking as a basis the text approved in Monaco in April 2001 and presenting the final proposals from the European Community in an Annex. Those documents would be transmitted to the Parties by early December 2001 and would serve as a basis for the work of the third meeting of National Legal and Technical Experts to be held in Malta, from 20 to 22 January 2002. The representative of the European Community pointed out that the Council of the Community would need to be consulted and this would affect the timetable. He promised to make every effort to provide the Secretariat with the texts as soon as possible.

48. The observer for the World Wide Fund for Nature mentioned the satellite monitoring of illegal discharges and strongly supported the new Protocol, which would strengthen efforts to preserve wildlife sanctuaries.

49. The representative of the European Community proposed some amendments to the Annex relating to the objectives and functions of REMPEC.

50. The representative of Italy suggested that an open-ended informal group consider the draft text of the Annex with a view to reaching agreement.

51. The representative of Malta drew attention to the draft Annex related to the Objectives and Functions of a Regional Centre for the Implementation of the Emergency Protocol and urged its adoption as an operational document.

52. Following informal consultations, a revised text of the Annex was approved (attached as **Annex IV/Appendix 1**)

53. The Meeting approved the proposed recommendations, as amended, contained in Annex IV to this report.

54. Regarding pleasure craft, the representative of Monaco said that, because of their large numbers and their presence in vulnerable sites, they could have a detrimental environmental impact. With that in mind, the Institut du droit économique de la mer (INDEMER) had started to deal with that question.

55. The observer for INDEMER said that his Institute had drafted a legal instrument on pleasure craft, covering environmental and marine pollution, as well as a wide range of other matters, including safety, insurance, qualifications, and illicit activities. As they had common interests, he hoped that INDEMER would be able to work closely with MAP.

56. It was agreed that the Bureau should be mandated to follow and report on the work concerning the draft legal instrument.

### **6.3 Evaluation and development of MAP structure**

57. Mr Arab Hoballah, Deputy Coordinator, introduced the item, drawing attention to section III of document UNEP(DEC)/MED IG.13/3. The Contracting Parties, at their Eleventh Ordinary Meeting, had requested the Secretariat to initiate a process to evaluate MAP's components. During the biennium 2000-2001, PAP/RAC and the Blue Plan had been evaluated, and the reports of the evaluations were contained in documents UNEP(DEC)/MED IG.13/Inf.6 and UNEP(DEC)/MED IG.13/Inf.7, respectively. The results had been extensively discussed by the Focal Points at their meeting in Athens in September 2001. The programme of "100 Historic Sites" had also been evaluated (document UNEP(DEC)/MED IG.13/Inf.8) and the Focal Points had made proposals for its reorientation in the context of MAP Phase II. In particular, it had been proposed that the Mediterranean Commission on Sustainable Development (MCSD) could be asked to contribute to the preparation of the restructuring or to take a position based on proposals prepared by the Secretariat.

58. He said that the Secretariat had also been asked to continue to evaluate projects during the next biennium, in order to prepare for an evaluation of the entire MAP structure. An overall evaluation could take place just before the Fourteenth Ordinary Meeting of the Contracting Parties

59. In addition, Turkey had submitted a proposal for a new regional activity centre for eco-tourism (or sustainable tourism) at Antalya. That proposal had been reviewed by the Bureau and the Focal Points and it had been agreed that there would be further

discussion of the question at the next meeting of the MCSD, giving due consideration to the means and activities within the region.

60. The representative of Turkey, expressing thanks to Parties for the support given to the proposal for establishing a new regional activity centre in her country, said that Turkey intended to submit a comprehensive analysis of the proposal for discussion at the next meeting of the MCSD in March 2002.

61. One representative, supported by another, pointed to the need to evaluate other components of MAP apart from the Centres, and proposed that there be a discussion on the issue of governance of activities under the Barcelona Convention, including an assessment and analysis of the way in which the units and bodies were organized and interfaced, to see what needed to be strengthened and consolidated and what might need to be scaled down. In that way, the evaluations and their reports could be used to improve the implementation of projects.

62. One representative proposed that the Secretariat be requested to prepare a discussion paper on governance for the next meeting of the MAP Focal Points, including suggestions on concrete improvements, which could subsequently be submitted to the Fourteenth Ordinary Meeting of the Parties. He also considered that it was necessary to have common terms of reference and a common policy for the evaluations, to permit inter-comparability. What was needed were: a general evaluation, within the coming two years, of the governance of MAP; the identification of guidelines; and specific analyses of the Centres.

63. The Coordinator said that governance for sustainable development in the Mediterranean would be a difficult issue to discuss, particularly in light of the other processes under way, which needed to be taken into account. It was necessary to ensure synergy in the activities and the use that was made of the Centres. Instead of MAP launching its own activities, he considered that it was preferable to make use of the work of others in the field, wherever such activities existed. It was thus impossible to separate the issue of governance from the activities of other organizations and bodies, and cooperation with the other actors in the Mediterranean was needed. One representative expressed a reservation about the issue of governance and cautioned against starting up a new process.

64. Some representatives, noting that the evaluation projects were moving along in the right direction, and that progress was being made with regard to the organizational and management structure, underlined the need to be pragmatic, to avoid unrealistic ambitions, and not do everything at once. One representative pointed to the need for MAP to evolve in line with the requirements of the Parties and supported a process of small, but continuous changes, reflected in all MAP components. He believed that it was necessary to introduce greater specialization of the Centres and more integration of their activities. The Coordinator stressed that a step-by-step procedure was needed, leading up to an evaluation of the whole of MAP by the Fourteenth Meeting of the Contracting Parties.

65. Concerning the 100 Sites Programme, the representative of France proposed that, through the MCSD, work could be carried out jointly among the Contracting Parties. He said that France was ready to participate in such work with a partner

country, within the framework of the MCSD, but without ruling out any other parallel or supplementary frameworks.

66. In answer to a question on the status of the cost/benefit analysis requested by the Contracting Parties at their Thirteenth Meeting, the Coordinator clarified that the Secretariat had started to prepare a document on project implementation in 2000-2001 and had asked an environmental expert from the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) to prepare a memorandum on the subject stressing the complexity of such an analysis. He said that, in undertaking the exercise, MAP would be drawing upon know-how from other conventions.

67. Following informal consultations among several representatives, the meeting approved the recommendations to the Contracting Parties and to the Secretariat contained in Annex IV to this report.

### **Implementation of the Strategic Action Programme to address Pollution of the Mediterranean Sea from Land-based Activities**

68. Mr. F.S. Civili, MEDPOL Coordinator, drew attention to the change in the approach to land-based pollution that had occurred in the region following the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED) and the adoption of the Global Programme of Action (GPA). The Mediterranean countries had adopted a more comprehensive Protocol on Land-based Pollution and had subsequently approved the Strategic Action Programme (SAP) in 1997. The SAP identified the major pollution problems in the region, the measures to be taken to address them and their cost, and set a deadline for implementation. It would be continuously updated to take account of developments.

69. Some progress, but not yet enough, had been made in relation to municipal pollution and 55 per cent of coastal cities were now covered by sewage treatment plants. Regarding industrial pollution, there had been some improvements with regard to emissions from large industrial plants, but small and medium industries still posed a problem.

70. Over the past two years, the Secretariat had made efforts to present the implementation of the SAP in more concrete terms and the result was the operational document for the implementation of the Strategic Action Programme to Address Pollution of the Mediterranean Sea from Land-based Activities (UNEP(DEC)/MED IG.13/4), presented to the Meeting for adoption.

71. The 2002-2003 biennium was expected to lay the bases for the long-term implementation of the SAP and a strong commitment was required on the part of Contracting Parties and the Secretariat. The Global Environment Facility (GEF), and other donors, had made funds available for implementation and the GEF project in particular would provide a substantial contribution to the implementation of the activities, which would take place at the regional and national levels. The Secretariat would be mainly responsible for the activities at the regional level, including the capacity-building programme, which was expected to produce guidelines and action plans and to organize a large-scale training programme. The Secretariat would also produce an updated Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis (TDA) and strengthen cooperation with CP/RAC in the field of cleaner production. The operational document

outlined some of the administrative and institutional arrangements that could be put in place at the national level to monitor implementation of the SAP, for example, the creation of an interministerial committee. The Secretariat would assist implementation at the national level through the preparation of pre-investment studies financed by the GEF Project covering municipal as well as industrial pollution hot spots.

72. It was hoped that the biennium would finally see a breakthrough in the control of industrial pollution and the operational document proposed a methodology for tackling land-based emissions, including a national baseline budget of emissions for the year 2003 to be calculated for each Contracting Party according to a common methodology. Emissions should then be reduced and the reductions monitored, starting in the year 2003 according to the SAP target dates.

73. Finally, Mr. Civili laid emphasis on the importance of ensuring financial sustainability for the long-term implementation of the SAP and on the work that was going to be implemented for that purpose within the framework of the SAP, with the financial assistance of the GEF Project.

74. Several representatives underlined the importance of the SAP and welcomed the operational document. Attention was drawn in particular to the role that might be played by the preparation of Pollutant Release and Transfer Registers (PRTRs).

75. The observer for the World Health Organization (WHO) pointed out that the WHO had a long history of cooperation with the Mediterranean Action Plan. During the first and second phases of the MED POL Pollution Assessment and Control Programme, WHO had collaborated in the implementation of monitoring and pollution assessment projects, under the overall coordination of UNEP, with particular emphasis on the health impacts of marine pollution. He also indicated that WHO already had a staff member working at the Athens office. WHO expected to continue contributing in cash and kind during the next biennium.

76. Speaking as acting director of the European Centre for Environment and Health (WHO ECEH) in Rome, he said that, in addition to WHO participation in MED POL and the GEF project, he had been struck by the many similarities in the respective programmes of WHO and MAP.

77. WHO EURO served as co-secretary of the Protocol on Water and Health to the 1992 Water Convention, which contained guidelines for river pollution monitoring and water quality assessment in general. One particularly interesting and challenging area of study was the health implications of water stress and water scarcity, including the treatment of effluents for the conservation of water resources.

78. Mr. Baric, GEF Project Manager, reported on the meeting held in Split in connection with the GEF programme on the development of financial instruments for sustainable implementation of the SAP, which had resulted in the identification of a number of pilot projects for the testing of financial instruments at the national level.

79. The observer for the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) strongly endorsed the MEDPOL Coordinator's view that the current biennium would be important for establishing a baseline for the SAP and future pollution control activities.

80. The IAEA was pleased to continue its long-standing collaboration with MAP and MED POL through its Marine Environment Laboratory in Monaco. In particular, the Marine Environmental Studies Laboratory (MESL) would continue to assist in terms of Data Quality Assurance, training courses for marine pollutant analyses and the production of marine reference materials. MESL could also provide expert advice on emerging pollution issues, particularly concerning marine antifoulants, which was an increasingly important issue given the recently-negotiated IMO Convention on organotin compounds. In addition to MESL's direct involvement in MED POL, the IAEA had two other activities of importance to MED POL and whose results were put at the disposal of the Programme: firstly, the Technical Cooperation Department had an ongoing regional project on the measurement of both nuclear and non-nuclear contaminants in the Southern Mediterranean Sea, which involved all five North African Mediterranean countries; secondly, the IAEA was exploring the application of nuclear and isotopic techniques as negotiated for Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM). Two areas highlighted for possible pilot studies related to harmful algal blooms (HABs) and submarine water discharge, together with their associated nutrients and contaminants.

81. Representatives made a number of suggestions for more effective implementation of the SAP, including better information for Contracting Parties and National Focal Points, increased focus on transfer of technology, and a more active role for the European Community.

82. One representative stressed that the financial viability of the SAP did not only depend on donors but that countries had to identify financing sources for its long-term implementation. Activities such as training programmes should help countries to build their own capacity and should be time-bound.

83. Observers from three non-governmental organizations expressed their support for the SAP, considered to be a valid instrument for the actual reduction of industrial pollution. One observer questioned whether, if 2003 was fixed as the baseline year, the 50 per cent reduction by 2005 could be achieved. Another observer was concerned that the baseline budget allowed internal trading, which was against the spirit of the LBS Protocol.

84. The Meeting approved the recommendations on the implementation of the Strategic Action Programme (SAP) contained in Annex IV to this report.

## **6.5 Implementation of the Protocol on Specially-Protected Areas and Biological Diversity in the Mediterranean**

85. Mr. Mohamed Adel Hentati, Director of SPA/RAC, recalled that the new SPA Protocol had entered into force in December 1999 and SPA/RAC had initiated a number of activities for its implementation, particularly concerning the establishment of the List of Specially-Protected Areas of Mediterranean Importance (SPAMIs). The Centre had prepared a draft annotated format for the presentation reports for inclusion of protected areas in the List of SPAMIs, and he expressed thanks to the Government of France for its assistance in organizing a meeting of experts on the subject. At their meeting in Valencia, in April 2001, the SPA Focal Points had approved the draft format, which was before the current meeting for approval. Also before the Parties for

approval were 12 candidate areas for inclusion on the list of SPAMIs, contained in document UNEP(DEC)/MED IG.13/Inf.11, which had been proposed by Parties in line with Article 9 of the Protocol.

86. All representatives who took the floor commended SPA/RAC on the work undertaken for the creation of a list of SPAMIs and approved the proposals for inclusion in the list, as contained in document UNEP(DEC)/MED IG.13/Inf.11.

87. The representative of Spain said that the areas designated by his country for inclusion in the list were a representative sample of the various ecosystems of the Mediterranean, and included areas that were under threat. Spain would be making efforts to complete the information available on the designated areas, by carrying out further work and studies. He proposed that the SPAMI network be extended in the future to the protection of coastal areas and islands, and considered that projects should be finalized covering the various areas in need of protection. There should also be exchange of information and collaboration between Mediterranean areas on issues of the management of protected areas. Noting that listing as a SPAMI might represent an encouragement for tourism, he pointed to the need for caution and special care in the management of such areas.

88. Another representative highlighted the importance of SPAMIs for reinforcing national policies for the conservation of biological diversity. He appealed to countries that were not yet parties to the Protocol to respect the particular importance of those areas, and not to undertake activities that could prejudice the objectives for which they had been established. Further, he stressed the need to build up the SPAMI institutional network, to promote linkages with other institutional networks to contribute to the implementation of a significant network of marine protected areas, provided for by the Jakarta Mandate of the Convention on Biological Diversity, and urged countries to share their experiences in that respect.

89. One representative recalled that in its Annex I the Protocol stipulated that, to be included in the SPAMI list, an area had to be endowed with a detailed management plan. Noting that six of the areas proposed for inclusion on the list did not yet have such a plan, he proposed that their inclusion be accompanied by a caveat to the effect that such management plans needed to be prepared. The representative of Tunisia said that her country had taken steps to prepare management plans for the areas proposed for inclusion in the SPAMI list.

90. The representative of Turkey informed the Parties that her country had initiated procedures for the ratification of the Protocol. During the current year, the national authority for specially-protected areas had proposed several projects for new sites, which were to be established in line with the criteria for SPAMIs.

91. The observer for the WorldWide Fund (WWF) for Nature, recalling the exercise WWF was undertaking to identify the areas of importance to biodiversity in the Mediterranean, said that a new, holistic eco-regional approach had been elaborated. Three priority countries had been identified - Croatia, Tunisia and Turkey – and WWF looked forward to the opportunity of working with the respective Governments on the project. With the assistance of SPA/RAC, agreement had also been reached with the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya on the assessment of its coastal areas that were most

important for biodiversity. He stressed that the designation of protected areas was only one tool within a much larger system of management of biodiversity.

92. The observer for MEDFORUM, declaring his satisfaction at the establishment of the SPAMI list, said that this project helped in the implementation of the entire Protocol and considered that SPAMIs should be promoted to cover other sites and ecosystems. In that context, he thanked the Government of Spain for the assistance given to MEDFORUM and urged others to collaborate in the initiative for the Pyrenees ecosystem, with the aim of establishing a SPAMI.

93. Mr. Hentati gave a brief presentation of the project for the development of protected areas in the Mediterranean, to be funded under the MEDA/SMAP programme of the European Community. That was a 30-month project, to be implemented in cooperation with partners from France, Italy and Spain. The project had several goals: to promote management planning for SPAs; to strengthen national management capacities in the area; to identify and promote examples of best practices; to exchange experiences.

94. He also gave a brief presentation on the project for a Strategic Action Plan for the Conservation of Biological Diversity in the Mediterranean (SAP/BIO), financed by the Mediterranean GEF Project. The Plan had three goals: to develop a system for the evaluation of the status of marine and coastal biodiversity; to identify problems and factors that impacted negatively on that biodiversity; to elaborate actions to be taken to reduce such impacts. For the elaboration of SAP/BIO, SPA/RAC worked with a number of partners to coordinate activities and avoid duplication. The first meeting of national correspondents had been held in Alicante, Spain, in July 2001.

95. Essentially, the project involved two processes: the national process, which comprised, for each country, the elaboration of a report on the components of biological diversity; and a regional-level process, comprising a report on questions of regional scope. Project outputs would include: national reports on biodiversity; investment portfolios; a number of technical tools; and national action plans. To assist countries in the implementation of the project, SPA/RAC produced, inter alia, terms of reference for national correspondents of the SAP/BIO project; a general outline for preparation of the SAP/BIO document; guidelines for the preparation of national reports; a draft inventory of activities and outputs developed in the Mediterranean region dealing with the project.

96. Concerning the conservation of endangered species, Mr. Hentati drew attention to the critical situation of the Mediterranean monk seal (*Monachus monachus*) and to the increasing interest in protecting the habitats of Mediterranean marine turtles and cetaceans. Under the Action Plan for the Conservation of Marine Vegetation, SPA/RAC had received requests for associate status from a number of scientific institutions. There were also proposals to elaborate action plans for cartilaginous fish, species of birds that were in the annexes to the SPA Protocol, and alien marine species.

97. He highlighted the ongoing cooperation between SPA/RAC and other conventions, organizations and bodies, particularly the Convention on Biological Diversity and the RAMSAR Convention, the ACCOBAMS Agreement, the Convention

on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (CMS), the Berne Convention and IUCN (World Conservation Union).

98. One representative drew attention to the critical role of non-governmental organizations as partners in the implementation of activities, and considered that it was necessary to reactivate the networks of non-governmental organizations at the national level.

99. Another representative, pointing to the need for urgent measures to protect *Monachus monachus*, urged all countries of the region and the international community as a whole to deploy all efforts to save this Mediterranean species. Concerning conservation of Mediterranean marine turtles, he pointed to the excellent cooperation between the Centre and the Berne and Bonn Conventions. He expressed support for all SPA/RAC activities to conserve species.

100. The representative of Spain drew attention to the Mediterranean databank on cetacean strandings, which had been established at the University of Valencia with support from the Government of Spain, and was managed by SPA/RAC. It represented a tool for the Barcelona Convention, providing information on the distribution and mortality of the species.

101. The representative of the European Community, pointing to the Community's participation in the activities of SPA/RAC, said that the Community aimed to improve its technical links to the Centre. The EC was still in the process of finalizing policy on conservation of marine species, and wished to use SPA/RAC outputs to ensure convergence of those policies, particularly concerning habitats and species. He emphasized the importance of harmonizing the SAP/BIO with the principles under the Convention on Biological Diversity.

102. The representative of Italy said his Government was identifying areas for inclusion on the SPAMI list and had allocated €1 million for the marine mammal sanctuary. Sixteen marine protected areas had been established within the country, and they could serve as a management model. The activities of ICRAM also provided an example of actions for sustainable development.

103. The observer for ACCOBAMS gave a brief description of the background, aims, scope and structure of the Agreement, which had its Depositary in Monaco. The Agreement had entered into force in June 2001, and would hold its first meeting of Contracting Parties in Monaco from 28 February to 2 March 2002. To carry out its functions, and use the potential existing in the two areas concerned, ACCOBAMS foresaw the creation of two subregional Coordinating Units, one of which would be in the Mediterranean area. The Parties had entrusted SPA/RAC to coordinate with the ACCOBAMS Secretariat to carry out that function. Working methods had been elaborated with the Centre, particularly with regard to bringing harmony and synergy to the actions planned under MAP and ACCOBAMS for the conservation of cetaceans. A memorandum of cooperation had been drawn up, and had been presented to the SPA Focal Points. It was expected that the memorandum would be signed at the first meeting of the Parties to ACCOBAMS, thus institutionalizing and strengthening the links between the Barcelona Convention and the Agreement.

104. The observer for the IHO briefly presented the background, structure, aims and activities of the organization, and the role of the Government of Monaco, as host of IHO and Depositary of the IHO Convention. Describing IHO's contribution to the protection of the marine environment, he highlighted the work of IHO that was of relevance to the SPA Protocol, in particular concerning the areas known to be environmentally sensitive, especially as they affected international shipping.

105. The observer for IMO said that his organization had adopted guidelines for the designation and identification of specially sensitive marine areas so that zones within them could be avoided by shipping, or special rules could be laid down governing marine traffic in the areas. Two such areas had already been established in the Mediterranean and others would be considered at the upcoming session of the IMO Assembly. IMO was also undertaking preparation of an international convention dealing with the environmental dangers presented by aquatic organisms transferred in ships' ballast, and a diplomatic conference was envisaged for 2002-2003. The GEF had funded a project for six countries in selected regions to prepare technical regulations and legal measures to respond to the dangers posed by such organisms.

106. The observer for RAMOGE drew attention to the draft recommendation contained in Annex I to document UNEP(DEC)/MED IG.13/3, concerning granting of Action Plan Associate status to the Secretariat of RAMOGE. He looked forward to an opportunity to provide his organization's assistance and experience to SPA/RAC, particularly concerning the conservation of seagrasses.

107. The observer for the IUCN, referring to the newly- established IUCN office in Malaga, Spain, expressed thanks to the national and regional authorities of Spain for their assistance. In its efforts to support the activities of the Barcelona Convention, IUCN wished to initiate a dialogue on the conservation of biological diversity and the sustainable development and use of resources, with concrete links to economic and social considerations. IUCN sought partners in the region and a synergy with their activities. He expressed gratitude for the cooperation with SPA/RAC to date, and looked forward to suggestions on the role IUCN could play in partnership with the Barcelona Convention.

108. The observer for ENDA Maghreb, expressing gratitude for the cooperation with SPA/RAC, wanted to have a complete inventory of the areas where activities by non-governmental organizations had been carried out. He pointed to the need for a common strategy in the implementation of the Protocol, and considered that SPA/RAC could play an interactive role to that end.

109. The observer for CMS described the aims of his organization, stressing that, while it was global in coverage, it acted regionally, through the development of regional agreements on individual species or groups of species. Fourteen Mediterranean riparian countries were already Parties to CMS, and he invited other countries to consider joining the Convention. Contacts had been established between the Secretariats of CMS and of the Barcelona Convention to evaluate opportunities for finalizing linkages in the form of a memorandum of cooperation. Several initiatives developed in the past, such as ACCOBAMS, joint organization of the first Mediterranean conference on marine turtles, and the Action Plan for the Monk Seal in the Eastern Atlantic, testified to the willingness of CMS to collaborate with the Barcelona Convention in a spirit of coordination and complementarity. CMS wished to

invite SPA/RAC to liaise with it and the Secretariat of the African-Eurasian Waterbird Agreement (AEWA) in relation to the development of action plans for the bird species listed in the appendices of the Protocol.

110. The Meeting approved the recommendations on SPAMIs, as amended and contained in Annex IV to this report.

#### **6.6. Management of coastal zones in the Mediterranean: the White Paper**

111. The Director of PAP/RAC introduced the White Paper on coastal zone management in the Mediterranean. Despite efforts to ensure sustainable management of coastal natural resources, serious problems persisted, including: rapidly expanding urbanization with high population densities leading to ribbon development along the coasts; the major rise in tourism; increasing water consumption in coastal areas; pollution of coastal waters; biodiversity losses and soil erosion.

112. On the other hand, perhaps paradoxically, major efforts were being made, especially since the 1992 Earth Summit, to counter unfavourable trends in coastal development and to orient them towards sustainable development, with assistance from international funding organizations, regional, national and local authorities and institutions and non-governmental organizations. The White Paper published by PAP/RAC was intended to focus attention and stimulate debate on coastal zone management and to propose solutions and strategic directives for application at international, regional, national and local levels, which might include improved international cooperation, increased links with MCSD, a possible guiding framework in the form of a coastal management charter – an agreement rather than a legally binding instrument; the development of more appropriate legislation; coastal management capacity-building and environmental impact assessment; increased efforts to achieve consensus between local stakeholders with sometimes diverging interests in coastal development. A brief outline of the points reflected in the White Paper was contained in the Report by the Secretariat on Programme, Recommendations and Budget for the 2002-2003 Biennium (UNEP(DEC)/MED IG.13/3) along with two recommendations to the Contracting Parties.

113. The representative of Cyprus said that his country, which had not previously benefited from a Coastal Area Management Programme (CAMP), was now ready to initiate a CAMP project in Cyprus, and expressed the hope that PAP/RAC would initiate appropriate action.

114. The representative of Spain, drawing attention to the recommendation on coastal areas in Europe soon to be presented at the European Parliament, emphasized his country's interest in integrated coastal area management and outlined features of Spain's national strategy which would include an inventory of sensitive coastal areas, the national, regional and local institutions and actors involved, and the relevant funding sources.

115. The representative of the European Community, stressing that the basic problem for the Mediterranean region was that of the densely populated coastal areas, said that the European Community recommendation, although not legally binding, strongly urged States to take appropriate action in the form of national legislation on integrated

coastal management. Consultation and cooperation among ministries, local authorities and institutions were essential in developing national laws, which were of prime importance as the basis of any effective action.

116. The representative of Spain emphasized that, in addition to legislative measures, the identification of the relevant actors and institutions and the planning and funding mechanisms were important.

117. The observer for METAP invited MAP to join METAP in studying the comparative cost implications and benefits of the coastal management activities planned by MAP.

118. The observer for the WWF – International stressed that national legislation should be based on a bottom-up approach, taking local situations into account, as it was pointless to attempt to impose legislation from above if it was not subsequently applied at local level.

119. The Meeting approved the recommendations contained in Annex IV to this report.

### **6.7. Data and information for sustainable development**

120. Mr Benoit (Director, Blue Plan) stressed that data and information were fundamental to the evaluation of environmental status in all countries and recalled their central role within MAP. The exorbitant costs of non-sustainable development underlined the need for action based on reliable and continuous time series data to identify trends and thus to pinpoint problems and help find solutions. There had been significant progress with the adoption of common indicators for use at regional and national levels, thereby allowing for the collection of internationally comparable statistics in the region. Another area of progress concerned the building of statistical capacity, thanks to the support of MEDSTAT in twelve countries of the South and East Mediterranean, only four of which had environmental statistical offices. The remaining eight countries were committed to developing environmental statistical services. The aim was to have an up-to-date and reliable data base covering the entire Mediterranean. This would mean improving data quality to enable environmental effects to be examined (for example, the relationship between the environment and health), implementing data validation to improve data quality, and building statistical capacity in countries. He underlined the usefulness of a new report covering the Mediterranean as a whole, showing the evolution and prospects for sustainable development as the previous report was now 12 years old, stressing that continuity of information increased reliability and predictive value. It was envisaged that a new report would be produced by 2003.

121. Mr Cannizzaro, (Director ERS/RAC) said that remote sensing using observation satellites constituted an important aspect of data and information collection and processing. Techniques were improving, and remote sensing offered a way of getting accurate, homogeneous and up-to-date information that might otherwise be impossible or more expensive to obtain. He described a strategy that would include pilot projects, raising awareness of the benefits of remote sensing, capacity-building in specific countries, transfer of experience and best practice, standardization, and setting up a regional network. In conclusion, he said that the Mediterranean countries should increase cooperation in the field of remote sensing and its applications, and confirmed ERS/RAC would, inter alia, facilitate the exchange of information and best practices

with a view to increasing the use of space-based technology to foster regional integration.

122. One representative suggested that the Secretariat be asked to analyse the successes and problems experienced by Contracting Parties with regard to implementing the recommendations in the specific areas of tourism, urban management, rural development and water management. Other speakers pointed out that those concerns were largely covered in the document and its Annex I, and would be dealt with in considering the agenda item devoted to MCSD.

123. The meeting approved the recommendations relevant to data and information for sustainable development contained in Annex IV to this report.

### **Ministerial segment**

#### **6.8 Summary of the budget for 2002-2003**

124. The Chairman, opening the ministerial segment of the Meeting, said that the presence of ministers and high-level officials from all countries reflected the importance attached by States to the Barcelona Convention. Furthermore, the presence of the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and of the Executive Secretary of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification underlined the links between environmental issues and development in the Mediterranean region, in which developed countries, developing countries and countries in transition were juxtaposed.

125. On behalf of all present, he extended expressions of deep sympathy and solidarity to the Minister for the Environment of Algeria, whose country had suffered the recent natural disaster caused by sudden climatic changes. He added that assistance to the most vulnerable countries and the harmful effects of climatic change deserved further consideration by MAP.

126. The Coordinator of MAP, welcoming all present, said that the high-level ministerial segment had been included in the Meeting with a view to focusing attention on important political aspects of sustainable development and regional development in the Mediterranean region, particularly with a view to the forthcoming World Summit on Sustainable Development in Johannesburg.

127. The Chairman gave a brief outline of the main topics for discussion and endorsement: the 2002-2003 Programme and Budget, the activities of the MCSD and related recommendations and proposals, the preparation for the Johannesburg Summit, and MAP involvement in the Euro-Mediterranean partnership and other intergovernmental processes.

128. The Coordinator of MAP introduced the summary of the 2002-2003 Programme Budget set out in Annex II to document UNEP(DEC)/MED IG.13/3, which was presented to Ministers for endorsement. At the request of the meeting of Focal Points in Athens in September 2001, a detailed presentation of the programme expenditure in the previous biennium, 2000-2001 had been included for greater clarity. The accounts were in a

healthy state, especially as Contracting Parties' contributions had been paid regularly during the past two biennia, resulting in substantial savings and interest gains.

129. The 2002-2003 budget, composed of compulsory contributions based on the United Nations scale of assessment and of voluntary contributions, totalled approximately US \$5.5 million per year, and was proposed with an increase of 1 per cent in the assessed contributions. During discussions by the Contracting Parties, the use of the Euro as the reference currency for MAP in replacement of the United States dollar had been strongly recommended.

130. He expressed appreciation for the external funding that had been received, in particular from the Global Environmental Facility and METAP, enabling MAP to launch the process of implementing the Strategic Action Programme to reduce land-based pollution and to start a programme of assistance relating to protected areas and biodiversity.

131. The representative of the European Community commended MAP on the efforts made to increase transparency in the budget, which encouraged countries to provide funding and support. He also supported the recommendation concerning the Euro, which coincided with the historic introduction of the Euro on 1 January 2002 and would strengthen links among countries of the region.

132. The Chairman said that, following requests by the Focal Points, a progress report on budget implementation during each biennium and a summary of programme and budget implementation in previous biennia would be produced systematically in future.

133. The Meeting endorsed the Programme Budget for 2002-2003 as set out in Annex V.

**Agenda item 6.9      Review of the activities of the Mediterranean Commission on Sustainable Development and related recommendations and proposals for action**

134. Mr. Hoballah, Deputy Coordinator, described the work of the MCSD, as outlined in section VIII of document UNEP(DEC)/MED IG.13/3 and recalled that it had dealt with a total of eight thematic subjects, of which five had been completed and three were to be finalized. Those three subjects, namely, industry, urban management, and free trade and environment, had been discussed at the Extraordinary Meeting of the MCSD on 12 November 2001. The recommendations stemming from that meeting were contained in document UNEP(DEC)/MED WG.194/3.

135. He stressed the importance of following up the MCSD recommendations and, in that respect, drew attention to document UNEP(DEC)/MED IG.13/Inf.9, which contained an assessment of implementation and follow-up of MCSD recommendations and proposals for action. As requested by the Contracting Parties, the Secretariat had provided non-binding framework guidelines to assist in achieving the agreed objectives. The document also contained a frank assessment of the shortcomings and advantages of the various recommendations and proposals.

136. One representative asked why the recommendations relating to industry were not extended to cover other economic activities, such as services, and commerce. Another

representative said that the reference to “production, distribution and consumption of industrial products” (paragraph 1.B.1.2, annex I, page 3 of document UNEP(DEC) MED WG.194/3) implicitly extended the scope of the recommendations beyond industry *per se*.

137. Mr. Hoballah explained that the recommendations could well be directed to areas such as tourism and the environment or waste and the environment, but because of the thematic approach, specific recommendations had been prepared for each topic.

138. One representative said that the MCSD was intended as a think tank to support the Contracting Parties in implementing the MAP. It was important to follow up recommendations but there should be flexibility to allow for implementation that was consistent with national development agendas. The recommendations and proposals for action in Annex I to document UNEP(DEC)MED WG.194/3 need not be so detailed.

139. A representative suggested that the recommendation on page 9, paragraph 16, should include a reference to NGO networks.

140. The Meeting approved the recommendations relevant to the MCSD as they appear in Annex IV to this report.

141. The topic was taken up again in the Ministerial Segment of the meeting and Mr. Hoballah briefly outlined the history of the MCSD, noting that the seventh meeting had been postponed until March 2002. He explained that the strategic review of the MCSD had focused mainly on institutional and political aspects, as the macroeconomic social and environmental aspects were largely covered by the Blue Plan.

142. A series of recommendations adopted by the MCSD in Tunis (Annex III to document UNEP(DEC)/MED IG.13/3), highlighted the importance of a common vision and strategy, national strategies for implementation, more effective regional coordination, and the development of monitoring and evaluation tools. The recommendations also covered the importance of follow-up, and dealt with the responsibilities of the Secretariat and the Contracting Parties, as well as their joint responsibility, and the need for broader regional cooperation, including north-south south-south partnerships, and collaboration with EUROMED.

143. The Chairman invited comments on the MCSD and the related recommendations and proposals for action.

144. H.E. Ms Nadia Makram Ebeid, Minister of State for Environmental Affairs of Egypt acknowledged the efforts of the Executive Director of UNEP, MAP team, and members of MCSD in establishing and supporting a strategic Mediterranean alliance. She stressed that sustainable development extended beyond the mandate of ministries of the environment to cover the areas of economic growth, social progress and sustainable development. The question was how to implement sustainable development, bearing in mind the need for national capacity-building, intellectual reorientation, human resources development and public awareness. Referring to the recommendations, she highlighted the importance of a “gender-anchored” participatory approach to realizing sustainable development objectives.

145. H.E. Mr Mohamed El Yazghi, Minister for Land Use Planning, the Environment, Urbanism and Housing of Morocco welcomed the positive results in terms of cooperation and dialogue achieved by the MCSD. He emphasized that the Contracting Parties should respect their commitments with regard to implementing the MCSD recommendations. In Morocco, activities had been undertaken in the areas of water and coastal management, and free trade and environment. He paid particular tribute to the MAP team for the excellent work done, which had proved most valuable for his country.

146. H.E. Ms Rodoula Zisis, Deputy Minister for the Environment of Greece said that her country had been honoured by being elected as a Vice President of the new Bureau. As the host country of the Coordinating Unit of MAP, she stressed the importance her country attached to MAP and had pleasure in informing the meeting that the amended Barcelona Convention and LBS Protocol had been submitted to parliament and were expected to be ratified by the end of the year. The MCSD functioned as a think tank for Contracting Parties and was important in bringing civil society closer to MAP objectives. The production of recommendations, however, should not exceed the implementation capacities of Contracting Parties. The MCSD should establish a dialogue with civil society, including socio-economic actors, local authorities and environmental NGOs.

147. H.E. Mr Francis Zammit Dimech, Minister for the Environment of Malta expressed deep appreciation to his colleagues in the Bureau for their support and cooperation over the past two years when, from his privileged position as Chairman, he had witnessed considerable progress in different areas of the MAP. There had also been difficulties, especially concerning ratification and he urged heads of delegations to make every effort to expedite procedures in order to ensure that the Convention and Protocols entered into force before the forthcoming World Summit on Sustainable Development. He welcomed the entry into force of the Protocol on Specially Protected Areas and Biodiversity, and hoped that a new Emergency Protocol would be adopted by the Conference of Plenipotentiaries in January 2002. The new reporting system was an important step for the rationalization and implementation of the MAP and the evaluation process was a positive step. He stressed the need for a strong communications policy in order to take forward the MCSD recommendations at local, national and regional level.

148. H.E. Ms Carmen Martorell Pallàs, Secretary General for the Environment of Spain, considered that the subjects covered by MCSD, including urban management, were of economic and social importance, and set out the basis to guide policies. In Spain, the recommendations would be taken into account in implementing a policy for sustainable development, and she emphasized that the work of the MCSD should be followed up and implemented in practice. Sustainable development had to be integrated into various sectoral policies, so that the environment was taken into account. She urged the Contracting Parties to pursue their endeavours with optimism and to seek ways of strengthening the role of the MCSD in order to promote sustainable development.

149. H.E. Mr Ferzi Aytakin, Minister for the Environment of Turkey noted that the MAP, which had originally been designed to prevent and monitor marine pollution, had extended its scope to cover sustainable development policy. The MCSD was one of the most important sources of support for States wishing to revise their national development approaches along the lines of sustainable development principles. The work of the thematic groups depended on cooperation, and he supported the related recommendations. His country looked forward to hosting the Seventh Meeting of the

Commission for Sustainable Development, which was planned to be held in Antalya in 2002.

150. H.E. Mr Farouk Adli, Minister of State for Environmental Affairs of the Syrian Arab Republic said that his country had implemented a national action plan for sustainable development. He expressed support for the recommendations, which his country would implement with the help of UNEP/MAP. The Syrian Arab Republic had the honour of being a member of the Bureau and would work towards achieving a just peace in the region in accordance with the relevant international legal instruments. His country had signed all the international conventions relating to the environment. Following the introduction of a law on the protection of the environment, the Syrian Arab Republic was taking steps to raise awareness and ensure that industrial and agricultural processes were not detrimental to the environment. He confirmed that it would remain committed to protecting the environment throughout the world.

151. Mr Mohamed Ennabli, Minister of the Environment and Land Use Planning of Tunisia, emphasized that the two MCSD recommendations reflected intentions but, as they were recommendations which were normally intended for members of Governments, it was necessary to find a more direct method of transmitting messages from the MCSD to Governments by indicating clearly the practical measures to be taken for their implementation and follow-up. It was also important for other economic actors and civil society to participate in the process of sustainable development and for direct communications to be established with them through the work of national commissions on sustainable development.

152. H.E. Mr Božo Kovačević, Minister for Environmental Protection and Physical Planning of Croatia, expressed appreciation of the excellent bilateral cooperation between Monaco and Croatia, particularly in the form of financial assistance for the biodiversity conservation project for Adriatic islands, including Mljet and Cres. Since 1999, environmental protection in Croatia had been emphasized and a marine and coastal protection unit had been established. Croatia had ratified the amendments to the Barcelona Convention and to the Dumping and SPA and Biodiversity Protocols. The excellent cooperation with the MAP Regional Activity Centres and the MCSD documentation had proved most valuable in furthering sustainable development in Croatia, which supported all the relevant MCSD recommendations.

153. Mr Michael Constantinides, Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Agriculture, Natural Resources and Environment of Cyprus said that his country had recently ratified the 1995 amendments to the Barcelona Convention and the amendments to the Dumping, and LBS Protocols and had also ratified the Offshore Protocols and the new SPA and Biodiversity Protocol. It had initiated procedures for ratifying the Hazardous Wastes Protocol and looked forward to signing the new Emergency Protocol. Cyprus had also ratified an agreement with Egypt and Israel concerning the sub-regional contingency plan for preparedness and response to major marine pollution incidents in the Mediterranean. It had intended to initiate a CAMP study earlier. The MAP activities had expanded considerably, with the concomitant financial burden. It was important, however, to ensure that programme activities did not over-expand. MAP should perhaps focus on fewer activities of specific regional interest. He supported the MCSD recommendation on the Euro and the proposed 1 per cent increase in the budget for 2002-2003.

154. Mr Corrado Clini, Director General of the Department for Global Environment, International and Regional Conventions, Ministry for the Environment and Territory of Italy noted with satisfaction that MAP was making major progress, and recognized the relevance of SAP to the sustainable development of the Mediterranean. Taking into account the outcome of the Seventh Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change in Marrakech, it was important to stimulate international cooperation in the Mediterranean region in order to implement and expand the use of renewable energy in connection with water demand and use. In that respect, he drew attention to Italy's intention to develop a pilot project for renewable energy, water desalination and irrigation in the Mediterranean region, relying on the support of the MAP Secretariat.

155. H.E. Ms Berangère Quincy, Ambassador responsible for the Environment of France said her country had ratified the amendments to the Barcelona Convention and to the Dumping and LBS Protocols as well as the new SPA and Biodiversity Protocol. Regarding MCSD, she welcomed its pioneer role in establishing closer coordination with civil society, including business enterprises and local authorities. She stressed the importance of sustainable development: particularly in view of the Johannesburg Summit; North-South cooperation in the Mediterranean; the relations between trade and environment, in particular the project for a free-trade zone; and the prospective work being carried out on coastal urbanization and town management. It was important that governments give their full backing to the implementation of MCSD recommendations.

156. H.E. Mr Janez Kopaè, Minister for the Environment and Spatial Planning of Slovenia, said that his country was honoured to become a member of the Bureau. He welcomed the recommendations, which would help to achieve sustainable development, and stressed the need for financial resources as the most important element in implementing the planned actions. He suggested that efforts be made to strengthen relations with financing institutions, such as METAP, in order to achieve progress. Finally, he informed the meeting of trilateral cooperation between Croatia, Italy and Slovenia for the protection of the Adriatic. Such cooperation would be important in monitoring progress towards achieving the goals of the MAP.

157. H.E. Mr Ethem Ruka, Minister for the Environment of Albania, said that environmental matters were being given increasing importance in his country and the MCSD had been instrumental in the establishment of appropriate legislation and improved management structures. Albania had ratified the Barcelona Convention and all its Protocols. Efforts had been made to move closer to European standards and legislation. Five hotspots had been identified, including two in the Adriatic, caused by toxic products from old chemical plants, which represented a high pollution risk.

158. H.E. Mr Michel Moussa, Minister for the Environment of Lebanon, said that sustainable development was the best and, indeed, the only choice for the future. He referred to the various centres in his country that collaborated closely with the MAP, mentioning in particular the cooperation with REMPEC to establish a national plan, and the collaboration with Cyprus and the Syrian Arab Republic. Relevant persons had been appointed in each of the administrative regions to deal with all emergency matters and with MCSD issues, especially relating to trade and the environment. Coastal Area Management Programmes (CAMPs) covered a few coastal zones and cities, and a publication summarizing their activities had been distributed. He stressed the

importance of raising awareness among the general public about the relationship between environment and development, in order to give an impetus to progress.

159. Mr Fernand Thurmes, representative of the European Community, said that, at a time when many countries were establishing sustainable development strategies following the Earth Summit, it was important that the Mediterranean region should stand out as an entity, showing clearly that it had established such strategies jointly. He stressed the need to move from concepts to operational aspects and implementation. The MCSD should be encouraged and its pioneering role highlighted. Greater visibility was important, however, as many actors in sustainable development were unfamiliar with the MCSD recommendations. The Secretariat should therefore review the matter of communication and the Contracting Parties should ensure that governments and public authorities became more familiar with those texts so as to ensure their implementation. He also stressed the importance of MCSD's work on trade and environment, the creation of a free-trade zone and strategies for environmental impact assessment.

160. H.E. Mr Cherif Rahmani, Minister for Land Use Planning and the Environment of Algeria welcomed the support of the Executive Director of UNEP and MAP in making progress towards sustainable development. He thanked Ministers for their expressions of sympathy and solidarity with Algeria in the current difficult times. The Mediterranean was almost a closed sea and the countries bordering it belonged to an eco-region with fragile and vulnerable climatic and geographic characteristics. In addition to its natural situation, the Mediterranean was also subject to human agency and national policies could not ignore the many cultural and historic sites. He confirmed his support for the MAP and reported that his country had embarked on coastal protection programmes. Because of the environmental fragility and social disparity, including poverty, within the Mediterranean region, he suggested that there should be an integrated Mediterranean response to catastrophic events, including desertification and drought. It would be necessary to take into account the specific and substantial vulnerability of arid and semi-arid areas in countries on the Southern coast of the Mediterranean, as well as the worrying effects of desertification and extended cycles of drought. It would also be necessary to envisage a system of assistance to combat poverty. His presence at the meeting bore witness to his country's commitment to the MAP and the goals of the MCSD.

161. Mr Klaus Töpfer, The Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) made a statement which is reproduced in Annex VI.

162. Mr Hama Arba Diallo, Executive Secretary of the Convention to Combat Desertification, recalled that the world's natural resources and its various habitats were becoming impoverished and degraded increasingly rapidly. This was particularly true for arid, dry and sub-humid areas, which accounted for over one-third of the surface of the planet, including parts of the Mediterranean basin. Desertification included phenomena such as the degradation of land, erosion and soil loss often related to bad agricultural practices, and it was aggravated by the economic and social crisis that had been affecting agriculture for a number of years and had led to a rural exodus towards major coastal towns, accompanied by the abandonment of land and an increase in erosion. Those factors were further exacerbated by the use of fertilizers and pesticides, irrigation, the modification of water courses and the drainage of wet areas. For this reason, the Convention to Combat Desertification, which came into force in December 1996,

emphasized an integrated approach covering all physical, biological and socio-economic aspects of desertification. It was based on a resolutely participative approach at the local, national and regional levels based on national, regional and sub-regional action programmes.

163. In view of the fact that the Barcelona Convention included the concepts of soil management and the prevention of desertification in its approach to promoting sustainable development in the Mediterranean, he called for greater collaboration and cooperation between MAP, the MCSD and the Secretariat of the Convention to Combat Desertification. This collaboration could, for example, take the form of the creation of a working group within the MCSD to prepare recommendations in areas of mutual interest. Recalling the recent cooperation commenced with PAP/RAC on activities related to soil erosion, he hoped that the collaboration between the two Conventions would be fruitful.

164. The Ministerial Meeting endorsed the recommendations relevant to the MCSD as they appear in Annex IV to this report.

#### MCSD Membership

165. Following a review by the Bureau of the list of candidates for the selection of new MCSD members, the Contracting Parties approved the following list of members of the MCSD:

##### Local Authorities

- Municipality of Naples (reelected) (Italy)
- Municipality of Omisalj (Croatia)
- Al Fayhaa Urban Community (Lebanon)
- Municipality of Tetouan (Morocco)
- MedCities (reelected)

##### Socio-economic actors

- Economic Development Chambers of Monaco (on behalf of the International Chamber of Commerce)
- Egyptian Business Association
- Association of Mediterranean Chambers of Commerce and Industry (ASCAME)
- Network of the Insular Chambers of Commerce and Industry of the European Union (INSULEUR)
- Euro-Mediterranean Forum of Economic Institutes (FEMISE)

##### NGOs

- FoE/MEDNET (Friends of the Earth/Mediterranean Network)
- MED Forum (Mediterranean NGO Network for Ecology and Sustainable Development) (reelected)
- ENDA Maghreb (Environment and Development) (reelected)
- MIO/ECSDE (Mediterranean Information Office for Environment, Culture and Sustainable Development)
- RAED (Arab Network for Environment and Development)

Free trade and environment

166. Mr Benoit (Director, Blue Plan) presented the principal results of the work of the MCSD on free trade and environment in the Euro-Mediterranean context, which had commenced in 1998. He emphasized that the “virtuous circle” of free trade, growth and the reduction in the longer term of environmental impacts was not always confirmed by historical analysis. The environmental impact of the establishment of free-trade areas had, for example, been high in Europe (the impact of road transport and intensive agriculture) and the issue appeared to be even more problematic in free-trade areas consisting of countries with very different levels of economic development, such as the Mediterranean. The MCSD thematic group had reflected upon the possible impacts of the establishment of the free-trade area in the Mediterranean, which was envisaged for 2010, by undertaking studies on certain sectors of production and consumption and on other regional experiences. In this respect, the North American Free-Trade Area (NAFTA), established in 1994, provided useful lessons through its positive results (such as in the energy sector and the integration of environmental issues in negotiations), as well as negative aspects (economic, social and environmental degradation of maize production in Mexico and the low level of effectiveness for sustainable development of the juxtaposition of trade, environmental and social agreements).

167. The representatives of the task managers, France and Lebanon, then confirmed the value of the work and the support that they had provided for the study teams, both for the collective work carried out at the Mediterranean level and in their respective countries. The representative of Lebanon, H.E. Mr Michel Moussa, Minister of the Environment, said that Lebanon would provide full support for the work carried out on free trade and sustainable development. The representative of France to the MCSD, Mr Serge Antoine, after thanking all those who had participated in the work and, in particular, Mr Vito Cistulli, economist at the Blue Plan, emphasized the conditions required for the continuation of the work on the free trade area:

- closer relations in the work on trade between the EuroMed process and MAP (it could give rise to further specification at the Euro-Mediterranean Summit to be held in Athens in July 2002);
- extension of the competence of the experts called upon by MAP (for example, in the field of financing, he recalled that an average of 17 per cent of public resources still came from customs duties). However, the fact should not be overlooked that in the case of MAP the environment was pivotal to any work undertaken;
- the decisive importance of the work carried out by each coastal State on the various sectors and problems related to trade and the environment (identification of comparative advantages and fragile sectors). MAP could not be overloaded beyond the means available to it and would need assistance from all sides.

168. The situation appeared to be much more complex and difficult in the Mediterranean, where the first analyses carried out by the MCSD hinted at the extent of the possible impacts and the challenges to be confronted. These included: the effective mobilization of socio-economic actors in the North and the South to ensure greater harmonization between enterprises and the development of investment, without sacrificing the environment; the issue of the urban environment, in view of the expected

increase in waste from packaging and in the numbers of cars; developments in transport and tax systems; and the crucial question of agriculture. The MCSD had made proposals inviting the Contracting Parties to consider the follow-up that could be given to its first results, and the continuation of its work for a further two years.

169. Other members of the thematic working group emphasized the need to develop indicators of the effects of free trade on the environment and to compile relevant information, particularly through the development of a database. The work on this subject had identified a number of difficulties and opportunities, as well as endeavouring to identify practical ways forward for the future. In particular, close collaboration was required in very practical terms between MAP and the Euro-Mediterranean partnership. It would also be very important to integrate environmental, societal and economic factors in order to achieve sustainable development, with a commensurate adaptation of public financing to take fully into account environmental issues. Finally, the work undertaken on this issue by MAP should not be such as to overburden its capacities. The work could therefore only be carried out if the respective countries made contributions, particularly on the most delicate points. The representative of Tunisia recalled that free trade was often accompanied by increased privatization which, as the experience of his country showed, could have a retrograde effect on environmental practices, as for example when substituting gas by coal in the cement factories.

170. Mr Klaus Töpfer (Executive Director of UNEP) recalled in this context the Declaration adopted by the Ministerial Conference of the World Trade Organization in Doha a few days earlier, which reflected the increased awareness worldwide of the need to integrate environmental issues in the development of free trade. The Declaration, for example, strongly reaffirmed global commitment to the objective of sustainable development and emphasized that an open and non-discriminatory multilateral trading system, the protection of the environment and the promotion of sustainable development had to be mutually supportive. The Declaration made specific mention of the competence of UNEP in this respect.

171. The Meeting approved the recommendations to the Contracting Parties contained in Annex IV to this report.

#### **6.10 Preparation of the Johannesburg Summit, including the adoption of a Declaration**

172. The Chairman introduced the item and invited Parties to consider the draft of a Mediterranean Declaration for the World Summit on Sustainable Development, to be held in Johannesburg, South Africa, in September 2002. He explained that the draft had been prepared by the open-ended drafting group established for the purpose, which had based its work on an initial draft prepared by the Secretariat, using as a basis the Tunis Declaration adopted by MCSD. Following detailed amendment by a number of speakers, the Meeting approved the draft for transmission to the Ministerial Segment.

173. At the Ministerial Segment, following proposals for amendment by several speakers, the Meeting adopted the Mediterranean Declaration for the Johannesburg Summit. The text of the Declaration is contained in **Annex III** to the present report.

174. During the consideration of the Declaration, the Minister of Environment of Morocco, in his capacity as Chair of the recently concluded Conference of the Parties to

the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, reported on the Marrakesh Ministerial Declaration to the Johannesburg Summit, stressing the importance of funding and technology transfer for sustainable development. He noted that the Marrakesh Declaration also called for synergy with the Convention on Biological Diversity and the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification.

175. The Executive Director of UNEP, congratulating the Parties on the Declaration, stressed the importance of preparatory work for the Johannesburg Summit and proposed that the reports of the three regional preparatory meetings held so far, in Cairo, Geneva and Nairobi, be circulated to participants. He also reported that the paper elaborated on the preparation for the Summit by H.E. Mr. Vali Musa, Minister of Environment of South Africa, could be of importance to the Parties and should be made available to them.

176. Concerning preparations for the Summit, the representative of the European Community said he would make available to participants the conclusions of the recent meeting of the European Environment Council and information on the European Sustainable Development Strategy.

#### **6.11 MAP Involvement in the Euro-Mediterranean partnership and other intergovernmental processes**

177. Introducing the discussion on this item, the Coordinator recalled that the meeting of National Focal Points had considered it useful, in view of the expected developments in the sustainable development strategy of the European Union and the perspective of the second Euro-Mediterranean Meeting of Environmental Ministers, to be held in Greece in 2002, to devote a single agenda item to the question of cooperation between MAP and the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership. He added that, as shown by the discussion on free trade and environment, attitudes throughout the world favoured greater involvement by environmental agencies and actors in such partnerships.

178. The Deputy Minister for the Environment of Greece put before the meeting a new set of recommendations to the Contracting Parties and to the Secretariat, which were designed to promote the strengthening of the ties between the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership and MAP, and take advantage of the opportunity offered by the Euro-Mediterranean Meeting of Environmental Ministers, to be held in her country, to develop a strategy for the improved integration of environmental policies and their coordination with other policy areas within the context of the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership.

179. Many Ministers and representatives supported the recommendations proposed by the Deputy Minister of Greece. It was recalled in this respect that both the Barcelona Convention and the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership had their origins in the same city. The time had therefore come to create greater synergy and convergence between the two processes. In this regard, several speakers expressed a certain disappointment with the achievements of the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership, which had promised much but delivered less. It would therefore be extremely beneficial to make every effort to ensure that the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership was made as dynamic as possible and that it fully integrated sustainable development.

180. Several speakers indicated that MAP's contribution to the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership should target greater coherence in the objectives of the two processes and complementarity of action. The best way of creating greater synergies would be to focus on achieving practical results. Examples were provided of projects and activities that provided interesting lessons on how best practices could be implemented with the involvement of the various actors, and they would benefit from greater diffusion and financing. Emphasis should also be placed on the involvement of all the countries concerned in the implementation of the practical recommendations of the MCSD.

181. Several speakers called for the inclusion of Eastern Adriatic countries in the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership, including Albania, Croatia, Bosnia and Herzegovina and Slovenia, which had hitherto been excluded from the process, despite the fact that they represented a very important part of the marine and coastal environment in the region.

182. The Meeting adopted the recommendations contained in Annex IV to this report.

183. An observer representing Nature Trust Malta, also speaking on behalf of Friends of the Earth Middle East/MEDNET, MED Forum, MIO-ECSDE, European Environment Bureau, International Juridical Organization for Environment and Development and CRIDEAU-CIDCE, called upon the Contracting Parties to address an invitation to the Fifth Meeting of Foreign Ministers of the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership (Valencia, April 2002) to conclude a formal agreement between MAP and the European Commission to enhance the effectiveness of SMAP, to integrate fully MAP research and studies into the work of the Partnership, to mandate MAP to attend the relevant meetings of the Partnership and to involve fully civil society, and particularly Mediterranean NGOs, in all of the Partnership's activities related to sustainable development in the region.

**Agenda Item 7: Date and Place of the Thirteenth Ordinary Meeting of the Contracting Parties in 2003**

184. The representative of Italy announced his country's offer to host the Thirteenth Ordinary Meeting of the Contracting Parties in Catania, Italy in 2003.

185. The Meeting accepted the offer of Italy to host the Thirteenth Ordinary Meeting of the Contracting Parties in 2003 at a date to be fixed in conjunction with the Bureau.

**Agenda Item 8: Other business**

Signature of the Protocol of Agreement between the Mediterranean Action Plan and MED Forum.

186. The Meeting witnessed the signature of the Protocol of Agreement between the Mediterranean Action Plan and MED Forum on strengthening cooperation between the two organizations.

Coming into force of the Convention and its Protocols

187. Observers from several environmental non-governmental organizations, while congratulating those Parties that had already ratified the new Barcelona Convention and its Protocols, emphasized that, if the Mediterranean wished to show a real example at

the Johannesburg Conference, a sufficient number of Contracting Parties would need to show their commitment by ratifying the instruments so that the Convention and most of its Protocols came into force before the Second Earth Summit.

Invitation to host the meeting of the Bureau

188. The representative of Syrian Arab Republic extended an invitation to hold the next meeting of the Bureau of the Meeting of the Contracting Parties in Aleppo, Syrian Arab Republic, in March 2002.

189. The Meeting accepted the offer of Syrian Arab Republic, on the understanding that a date would be fixed in the near future.

Strategy for Sustainable Development in the Mediterranean

190. Responding to a query, the Deputy Coordinator clarified that preparatory work on the Strategy was proceeding and the matter would be addressed at the next meeting of the MCSD, scheduled for March 2002. Also at that meeting, a draft orientation project would be submitted, addressing the three pillars of sustainable development: social, economic, and environmental. An expert meeting that would review and finalize those orientations was scheduled to be held in Barcelona in mid-2002, with assistance from the Government of Spain, before launching the preparation the Mediterranean Strategy, a draft of which should be submitted to the next ordinary meeting of the Contracting Parties, in 2003.

**Agenda item 9: Adoption of the Report**

191. In response to a request by the representatives of Spain and the Syrian Arab Republic, the Chairman confirmed that at future meetings, as the case for main body of the report, the Recommendations would be produced, if possible, in Arabic and Spanish, as well as in English and French.

192. The Report and Recommendations, as amended, were approved.

**Agenda item 10: Closure of the Meeting**

193. After the usual exchange of courtesies, the Meeting closed at 4 p.m.

## ANNEX I

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## ANNEX II

### AGENDA

1. Opening of the meeting
  2. Rules of procedure
  3. Election of officers
  4. Adoption of the Agenda and organisation of work
  5. Credentials of representatives
  6. Progress Report by the Executive Director on activities carried out during the 2000-2001 biennium and recommendations and programme budget for 2002-2003
    - 6.1 Review and approval of the budget and programme of work
    - 6.2 Legal issues
      - Status of ratifications
      - Revision of the Emergency Protocol
    - 6.3 Evaluation and development of MAP structure
    - 6.4 Implementation of the Strategic Action Programme to address Pollution of the Mediterranean Sea from Land-based Activities
    - 6.5 Implementation of the Protocol on Specially Protected Areas and Biological Diversity in the Mediterranean
    - 6.6 White paper – Management of coastal zones in the Mediterranean
    - 6.7 Data and Information for sustainable development
- Ministerial segment
- 6.8 Summary of the budget for 2002-2003
  - 6.9 Review of the activities of the Mediterranean Commission on Sustainable Development and related recommendations and proposals for action
  - 6.10 Preparation of the Johannesburg Summit, including the adoption of a Declaration
  - 6.11 MAP involvement in the Euro-Mediterranean partnership and other intergovernmental processes

7. Date and place of the 13<sup>th</sup> Ordinary Meeting of the Contracting Parties in 2003
8. Other business
9. Adoption of the Report
10. Closure of the Meeting

## ANNEX III

### MEDITERRANEAN DECLARATION FOR THE JOHANNESBURG SUMMIT

*The Contracting Parties to the Barcelona Convention, meeting in Monaco from 14 to 17 November 2001 in the framework of the Mediterranean Action Plan,*

**Considering** the Draft Declaration prepared by the Members of the Mediterranean Commission on Sustainable Development, meeting in Tunis from 14 to 17 November 2000,

**Having** examined the progress towards sustainable development at the regional level, in the light of the three pillars of sustainable development - economic, social and environmental - and the need for an integrated approach,

**Recognizing** that good governance, based on democratic processes, respect for human rights, especially of women and children, the promotion of justice and international law, the eradication of poverty and empowerment of concerned people, and the establishment of peace and security, based on international legitimacy, is a prerequisite for sustainable development,

**Stressing** the importance and unique nature of the Mediterranean as an eco-region and an arena for solidarity, as well as its vocation for bringing different cultures closer to each other,

**Also stressing** the need to promote sustainable development strategies for eco-regions such as the Mediterranean, as well as associated regional commissions,

**Recognizing** the contribution of the Mediterranean Commission on Sustainable Development's activities and recommendations to the promotion of sustainable development,

**Welcoming** the increasing role and the active networking of the Mediterranean non-governmental organisations, the socio-economic groups, the local authorities, the scientific educational community and the media as actors and partners in sustainable development,

**Stressing** the impact of globalization and the intensification of economic, cultural and tourist exchanges, and the risks to which the natural and cultural heritage and the unique character of the Mediterranean are exposed,

**Concerned by** the pressures on the environment and biodiversity, the deterioration of forests and wetlands, desertification and land degradation the persistence of practices that are not sustainable in the long term, such as littoralization, the excessive exploitation of vulnerable natural resources, and particularly of water, the concentration of tourist activities, the increased production of solid domestic and industrial waste, the growing consumption of fossil fuels, contributing to the greenhouse effect, and related natural and technological risks, as well as the spread of non-sustainable production and consumption patterns,

**Concerned by** the growing disparity between the human and financial resources available and the challenges to be faced,

**Agree the following:**

Social development

The widening income gap between countries of the North and South of the region and between rich and poor sectors of society within each country should be addressed. They affirm their commitment to achieve and surpass the 2015 targets for poverty reduction of the Millennium Summit, by designing and implementing appropriate regional and national gender equitable policies, strategies and programmes to address poverty effectively. This will include issues emerging from migration trends and economic transitions, which have created new forms of poverty.

Health protection and development and the wise use of healthcare resources are essential components for the sustainable development of the region.

The region needs to invest in capacity building and empowering its young population. Mediterranean countries are committed to review, reform and/or develop sound educational and appropriate information, communication and training strategies to develop the human capital needed to fuel sustainable development. Access by all people to general education should be secured, including education for environment and sustainability.

Management of natural resources and pollution prevention

Actions at international, regional, national and local levels with collaboration between all the actors are needed in order to protect effectively the quality of this unique marine environment, to facilitate integrated management of coastal areas, to promote integrated management of water resources at watershed level, to sustain the precious biodiversity of the region and to combat desertification and land degradation efficiently.

Considering that the Mediterranean region attracts one third of international tourism, sustainable tourism respecting the environment and natural landscapes should be promoted.

Natural and technological risks should be systematically addressed, adopting prevention measures at all governance levels, ensuring safety for people and their property, as well as the natural environment and cultural heritage.

Clean and safe water, land productivity and food security should be addressed at regional and national levels by promoting sustainable agricultural practices and environmentally friendly consumption patterns.

The share of environmentally-sound renewable energy, particularly solar, wind and geothermal energy, in total primary energy production and use should be significantly increased, and energy efficiency technologies should be promoted

Policies for safe management and, where possible, elimination of industrial pollution and hazardous chemicals in the region should be promoted and implemented.

Monitoring networks, observatories and data collection systems should be efficiently linked for the purpose of analysing long-term trends and elaborating appropriate management policies.

### Institutional and legal framework

Sustainable development requires that economic, social and environmental considerations be integrated into decision-making processes, planning procedures and law-making at all levels.

Institutional and legal frameworks must provide for public access to environmental information, participation in decision-making and access to justice. The implementation of the precautionary and the polluter pays principles and the principle of common and differentiated responsibility is essential in all relevant policies.

The Contracting Parties support efforts to strengthen global environmental governance and will contribute towards it in the Mediterranean region.

Increasing the effectiveness of the international legal framework foreseen at the Rio Conference requires countries to implement their commitments under the UNCCD, CBD and UNFCCC, as well as to ratify and implement the Rotterdam Convention, the Stockholm Convention, the Cartagena Protocol and the Kyoto Protocol. The progress made on the latter at COP 7 of the UNFCCC, hosted in Marrakech by a southern Mediterranean country, is a valuable contribution to sustainable development, to whose implementation the Mediterranean Action Plan should contribute.

The regional level is extremely important in promoting sustainable development. To this end, the Contracting Parties have renewed the Mediterranean Action Plan, revised the 1976 Barcelona Convention and its Protocols, adopted new Protocols and agreed on a reporting mechanism to monitor progress in implementing their commitments. The Mediterranean Commission on Sustainable Development is proving to be a valuable instrument for promoting partnership with major groups, notably through its working groups on water, tourism, and industry. The Parties are also seeking to strengthen ties between the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership and the Mediterranean Action Plan.

### Governance, decentralization and participation

The role of Mediterranean regional, national and local levels of governance and participatory decision-making structures should be strengthened.

Countries should facilitate the implementation of recommendations and action plans deriving from local Agendas 21, establishing appropriate institutional frameworks by providing or facilitating access to adequate means by local authorities.

All countries and major groups of the region should develop and implement practicable and targeted Sustainability Strategies at various levels of governance, including Integrated Water Resources Management and Integrated Coastal Zone Management, in particular aiming at decreasing pressures on coastal areas.

### Cooperation, partnership and financing

As globalization is a rapid, irreversible, powerful process, Mediterranean countries are determined to reap its benefits and address effectively any adverse side-effects on social cohesion, environmental quality and cultural identities in order to promote sustainable development, in particular in the framework of the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership, the forthcoming Free-Trade Area and the proposed enlargement of the European Union.

Scientific knowledge on achieving sustainable development and promoting eco-efficiency should be shared and the transfer of environmentally-sound technologies should be encouraged; Mediterranean regional centres have an important role to play in this regard.

Domestic resources, trade liberalization compatible with environmental protection and private financial flows, notably foreign direct investment, are fundamental in generating resources for sustainable development. National financing should be considerably increased while incentives for environmentally and socially responsible investments should be promoted and environmentally damaging subsidies should be gradually removed.

Multilateral and bilateral international or regional funding available under public development aid should be considerably increased and better adapted to the programmes for the protection of the environment and sustainable development in the Mediterranean.

The international community should strive to reach the accepted UN aid target of 0.7 per cent of GNP as soon as possible. The commitment of the European Union Heads of States and Governments, in June 2001, to make concrete progress towards reaching this target before the Johannesburg Summit is welcomed.

New and additional resources of funding and innovative financial mechanisms respecting sustainable development principles, such as debt for nature and sustainable development swaps, as well as the Clean Development Mechanisms in the Kyoto Protocol, should be promoted.

These initiatives constitute innovative mechanisms of solidarity for real and effective Mediterranean partnership.

**To this end, the Contracting Parties decide to:**

- draw up or revise their own sustainable development strategies in the light of the results of the Johannesburg Summit and the agreements reached above;
- elaborate policies for regional development, including an efficient management of natural capital;
- implement appropriate institutional, fiscal and legal reforms to promote the objectives of the Mediterranean Action Plan as renewed in 1995, with due attention to socio-economic considerations particularly in eastern and southern Mediterranean countries;
- promote the work of the Mediterranean Commission on Sustainable Development and its contribution to the promotion of sustainable development in the Mediterranean region in the framework of the Barcelona Convention, and take the necessary measures to implement its recommendations and proposals for action;
- promote the establishment of information, monitoring and evaluation systems on the State of the Environment and sustainable development at regional, national and local levels;

**and Invite:**

**The Mediterranean Governments** to increase the resources devoted to meet these commitments;

**The international organizations and the European Community** to improve allocated resources, increase synergies and mutual support between their programmes of intervention in the Mediterranean, so as to meet more effectively the needs of the region;

**The United Nations** to consider the needs and resources of eco-regions, such as the Mediterranean, when addressing sustainable development issues.

## **ANNEX IV**

### **RECOMMENDATIONS**

(Part One)

The Contracting Parties agreed and the Ministers subsequently endorsed the following recommendations:

#### **I. COORDINATION**

##### **I.A LEGAL FRAMEWORK**

###### **(a) Status of ratification of the Convention and the Protocols**

1. To urgently accept the amendments to the Convention for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea against Pollution; the Protocol for the Prevention of Pollution of the Mediterranean Sea by Dumping from Ships and Aircraft (Dumping Protocol); and the Protocol for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea against Pollution from Land-Based Sources (LBS Protocol);

2. Also, as soon as possible, to ratify, accept, approve or accede to the Protocol concerning Specially-Protected Areas and Biological Diversity in the Mediterranean (SPA Protocol), the Protocol for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea against Pollution Resulting from Exploration and Exploitation of the Continental Shelf and the Seabed and its Subsoil (Offshore Protocol), and the Protocol on the Prevention of Pollution of the Mediterranean Sea by Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal (Hazardous Wastes Protocol).

3. To request the depository country (Spain) in cooperation with the Bureau to take an active role in encouraging Parties to speed up the ratification process.

###### **(b) Emergency Protocol**

To adopt the new Protocol instead of amending the existing one, under the title: "Protocol concerning Cooperation in Preventing Pollution from Ships and in Combating Pollution of the Mediterranean Sea by Oil and Hazardous and Noxious Substances in Cases of Emergency".

*To request the Secretariat:*

1. To finalize the text adopted by the 2nd Meeting of National/Legal Technical Experts, taking into account the inputs from Contracting Parties;

2. To make the necessary arrangements to convene a Conference of Plenipotentiaries, preceded by an experts' meeting, to adopt the new Protocol, to be held in January 2002 in Malta, at the kind invitation of the Maltese Government.

(c) Reporting system

To adopt the proposed reporting format and to start implementing it progressively during the next biennium.

*To request the Secretariat*

1. To provide technical and financial support for the progressive implementation, on a trial basis, of the reporting system;
2. To report to the Contracting Parties at their 13<sup>th</sup> Meeting on the lessons learned from the first phase of implementation and to propose appropriate revision based on MAP experience, as well as on ongoing coordination or reporting activities implement within the United Nations framework.

(d) Liability and compensation

*To request the Secretariat:*

To convene a working group of experts in 2002 to prepare a descriptive document to provide a comprehensive review of relevant instruments in this field to be discussed at a meeting of legal experts designated by countries at a later stage.

(e) Meetings and support to countries on legal matters

*To request the Secretariat:*

To strengthen support to countries on legal matters related to the protection of marine and coastal zones in the Mediterranean.

I.B INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

(a) Evaluation process

1. To acknowledge the evaluation of some components of MAP already performed.
2. To increase efforts to disseminate the products of BP/RAC and PAP/RAC in the countries, including by providing lists of recipients (ministries, public libraries, universities) for the dissemination of the products.
3. To facilitate working relations between the two RACs and the ministries responsible for sectoral policies (water, tourism, agriculture, physical planning, urban issues) concerned by their work.

*To request the Secretariat :*

1. In order to take into account the need to maintain activities related to cultural heritage among MAP's activities, as a component of sustainable development in the Mediterranean, to prepare, using the MCSD framework as appropriate , a draft of a new programme in this field, taking into account the suggestions of the evaluators of the programme of 100 Historic Sites.
2. To continue during the 2002-2003 biennium the process of evaluating the structure of MAP (RAC/SPA, REMPEC) using standardized methodology drawing lessons from previous experience with a view of global harmonization;
3. To take into account the suggestions of the evaluators for implementation of the activities and functioning of BP/RAC and PAP/RAC and to propose possible follow-up;
4. To propose and update of the functions of BP/RAC and PAP/RAC by taking into account the objectives of MAP Phase II, the recommendations of the Contracting Parties, the evolution of the regional Mediterranean and Euro-Mediterranean context, the technical expertise of the two Centres, the suggestions of the evaluators and the structure of MAP and its possible evolution;
5. To start preparing a strategic assessment of the general framework of the Barcelona Convention (the operational bodies and the Coordination Unit);
6. To that end to prepare by October 2002 a report in cooperation with the bureau and the inputs of the Contracting Parties with the view of preparing a document to be considered by the next meeting of MAP National Focal Points.

(b) Evolution of RACs' structure. New proposal for Turkey

1. To approve the new objectives and functions of REMPEC, as amended **(Appendix 1)**.
2. To consider the proposal by Turkey to develop an activity in the field of tourism in line with the discussions and proposals by the NFP Meeting;

I.C MEDITERRANEAN COMMISSION ON SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT (MCSD)

1. The Contracting Parties approved, after amendment, the recommendations, on the following issues, prepared by the MCSD, and appearing in Part two of the recommendations:
  - Industry and sustainable development;
  - Urban management and sustainable development;
  - Free-trade and environment in the Euro-Mediterranean context;
  - Implementation and follow-up of MCSD recommendations and proposals for action;
  - recommendations derived from the strategic review for sustainable development in the Mediterranean and proposals for action.

## I.D COOPERATION AND PARTNERSHIP

### (a) United Nations agencies, European Union, Convention Secretariats, intergovernmental organizations and funding institutions

To provide the Secretariat with support in promoting cooperation and coordination with the relevant intergovernmental organizations and their respective regional offices, through the exchange of information and joint activities and, where useful and necessary, the preparation of Memorandums of Understanding and joint programmes of work.

*To request the Secretariat:*

1. To strengthen cooperation with relevant United Nations agencies and their regional offices or commissions, as well as with the Secretariats of environmental conventions and other intergovernmental organizations and the EU in particular:

UN and UNEP and the Regional offices (ECE, ESCWA, ECA and ROE, ROWA, ROA respectively) for the preparation of the report of the WSSD and the Global Environment Outlook (GEO), as well as other relevant activities such as information, trade, etc.;

IMO, GEF, WHO, IAEA, WMO, UNESCO-IOC, UNIDO-ICS in the implementation of marine pollution programmes;

UNEP Regional Seas Programmes as well as relevant Regional Agreements such as HELCOM and OSPAR, CBD, Ramsar, Bern, Bonn and CITES for the implementation of biodiversity programmes;

CCD and UNFCCC in the establishment of operational linkages in promoting relevant activities at the Mediterranean regional level;

with the EC, to promote greater links and coherence with the European Commission and the European Environment Agency, especially in the fields of statistics, indicators, reporting, and environmental standards;

the Arab League, its Council of Environment Ministers, CEDARE and METAP on issues of common concern through joint activities and exchange of information;

2. To prepare joint projects to be submitted for external funding by relevant intergovernmental organizations, particularly their regional offices or commissions, including MEDA/SMAP;

3. To prepare and sign Memorandums of Understanding with major regional/international institutions (global conventions, UNEP Regional Offices, United Nations Regional Economic Commissions, European Union institutions, etc.), and to promote cooperation and synergy in relevant priority fields for the Mediterranean, including a common strategy and work programmes with time-bound objectives.

(b) Preparation of the Johannesburg Summit (World Summit on Sustainable Development)

1. To take into account MAP's achievements in the national and regional process of preparing the World Summit on Sustainable Development.
2. To adopt the Mediterranean Declaration for the Johannesburg Summit (**Annex III**).

*To request the Secretariat:*

To participate actively and contribute to the preparation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development and to report to the Bureau on matters of relevance.

I.E. MAP INVOLVEMENT IN THE EURO-MEDITERRANEAN PARTNERSHIP AND OTHER INTERGOVERNMENTAL PROCESSES

1. To commit themselves in their capacity as Contracting Parties to the Barcelona Convention and, for those concerned, as members of the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership (EMP) to work towards strengthening the ties between EMP and MAP.
2. To invite those Contracting Parties concerned, to take full account of the decisions and recommendations of the Contracting Parties when elaborating and making requests for support from European Community programmes.
3. To introduce this item into the agenda of future MAP Bureau meetings as well as into the preparatory process for the Euro-Mediterranean Environment Ministers' Conference to be held in Greece in July 2002.

*To request the Secretariat:*

1. To make recommendations for strengthening ties between EMP and MAP during the Euro-Mediterranean Environment Ministers' Conference;
2. To hold regular exchanges of views with the European Commission with a view to improving complementarity and synergies between the two programmes and sharing experience on integration and on successes and obstacles in the implementation of MAP commitments;
3. To elaborate proposals for improving operational synergies between the MAP and the EMP and to include these in their presentation to the Euro-Mediterranean Environment Ministers' Conference;
4. To draw up a report on MAP experience of integrating environmental concerns into other sectors and policies in the region to promote sustainable development and on the implementation of MAP commitments for submission to the preparatory process of the Conference.

#### I.F NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS AND OTHER PARTNER ORGANIZATIONS

1. To adopt the proposed new criteria for inclusion and retention in the list of partners (**Appendix 2**).
2. To implement the various recommendations on cooperation with NGOs and their partners.

*To request the Secretariat:*

1. To implement the proposed new criteria for inclusion and retention in the list of partners;
2. To review the list of partners, including the new accepted ones, according to the new criteria and submit it to the next Bureau Meeting.
3. To strengthen cooperation and assistance to Mediterranean partners included in the MAP list;
4. To include the following organizations in the list of MAP partners:
  - Environmental Perception (Greece)
  - Association for Forest Development and Conservation (AFDC) (Lebanon)
  - Institut du Droit Economique de la Mer (INDEMER) (Monaco)
  - Sustainable Business Associates (SBA) (Switzerland).
  - Centre International de Droit Comparé de l'Environnement (CIDCE) (France)
  - Organisation des Communicatrices Méditerranéennes (OCOM) (Tunisia)

#### I.G MEETINGS AND CONFERENCES ORGANIZED WITHIN THE MAP FRAMEWORK

To request the Secretariat:

1. To present to the next Bureau meeting a report aiming at rationalizing MAP Calendar of meetings;
2. To provide Arabic interpretation and translation at the Bureau meetings.

#### I.H FINANCIAL ISSUES

1. To approve the proposed budget as presented in annex II of this report.
2. To approve programme of work for the 2002-2003 biennium.

*To request the Secretariat:*

1. To prepare on a regular basis for the MAP Focal Points and the Contracting Parties Meetings a report on the status of the financial implementation of the MAP programme and budget with an improved format specifying credit consumption ratio.
2. To adopt the principle of use of the Euro as the operating currency; to submit, jointly with UNON, a report to the Bureau on ways, means and implications for its consideration and thereafter to the United Nations Controller for approval, the request by the Contracting Parties to use the Euro as the currency for the Mediterranean Trust Fund.

## I.I INFORMATION, PUBLIC AWARENESS AND PARTICIPATION

*To request the Secretariat :*

1. To consolidate the implementation of activities related to:
  - the preparation and dissemination of publications, both general such as MEDWAVES and brochures, and technical such as the MAP Technical Reports Series (MTS), as well as to the upgrading of the MAP Web site;
  - the preparation of information tools addressed to specific target groups, such as youth;
  - the restructuring and regular updating of the MAP mailing list in order to increase and improve the dissemination of MAP information materials both at the regional and national levels;
  - the upgrading of the MAP library both through the automation process and the MAP web site.
2. To make further efforts to network with communication and media professionals in the Mediterranean in order to improve the dissemination of MAP information, with special focus on youth, mainly through seminars and workshops, as well as the drafting of special features;
3. To elaborate and propose guidelines for a Mediterranean Strategy on Information, Public Awareness and Participation, and for this purpose:
  - to ensure the involvement of all MAP partners;
  - to integrate the strategy for Arab countries as a component of the Mediterranean Strategy;
  - to elaborate a subregional component for the Eastern Adriatic countries and Turkey and to utilize the two subregional strategies as a major component of the proposed Mediterranean Strategy;
  - when proposing specific activities within the framework of the Mediterranean Strategy, to take into account the importance of involving

local authorities and, progressively, the private sector, mainly small and medium-sized enterprises.

4. To produce an information folder containing short summaries (two pages) of each of these publications, mainly for widespread distribution at the World Summit on Sustainable Development.

## **II. COMPONENTS**

### **II.A POLLUTION PREVENTION AND CONTROL**

#### **(a) Land-based pollution assessment and control**

##### **General Policy And Coordination**

1. To confirm the orientation of the MED POL Programme and to lay emphasis on the implementation of action-oriented pollution control activities; to this end, to give priority to the full implementation of the activities of the SAP, including those under the Mediterranean GEF Project.

2. To continue to formulate, implement and follow up pollution assessment-related activities that are deemed to be essential tools for verifying the state of pollution of the region, the progress made by countries in the control of pollution, as well as a valid means of achieving appropriate coastal zone management.

3. Also to continue and strengthen cooperation with the competent United Nations cooperating agencies supporting MED POL, the Regional Activity Centres, intergovernmental, international, regional and subregional organizations, institutions, agreements, programmes, economic actors and NGOs for the implementation of the SAP and the other approved MED POL activities, laying special emphasis on cooperation with the UNEP/GPA Coordination Office for the implementation of the GPA at the regional level;

4. To give priority to the implementation of activities within the GEF-funded Strategic Action Programme (SAP), and in particular those directed towards achieving the long-term sustainability of the project through the implementation of appropriate economic instruments.

##### **Implementation of the SAP**

1. To adopt the "Operational Document for the implementation of the SAP", which describes the activities to be carried out at the national and regional levels in order to achieve the gradual reduction and, by the year 2025, the elimination of pollution.

2. To make the reduction of municipal pollution a priority objective and, accordingly, to implement policy action such as promoting and updating the related national regulations.

3. To establish, by the year 2003, the national baseline budget for emissions for each of the pollutants identified in the SAP, based on common or comparable methodologies for establishing the baseline budget and tracking the pollution reductions achieved.

4. To adopt national action plans to address pollution from land-based activities as part of the implementation of the SAP, if they have not already done so. The plans should be completed by the year 2003 and be operational by the year 2005.

*To request the Secretariat*

*(MED POL)*

1. To give priority to activities aimed at assisting countries to implement the SAP and to cooperate fully with the organizations involved in the implementation of the Mediterranean GEF Project.

2. To assist countries to establish, by the year 2003, the national baseline budget for emissions of each of the pollutants identified in the SAP and to prepare the necessary supporting technical documents and methodologies.

3. To assist countries to formulate and/or strengthen national action plans to address pollution from land-based activities.

*(PAP/RAC)*

4. To continue the implementation of the SAP project component "Sustainability of SAP", and to contribute to the creation of the financial platform in GEF-eligible countries for the reduction of land-based pollution of the sea by promoting the use of the most appropriate economic instruments.

### **Municipal Wastewater**

*To request the Secretariat.*

*(MED POL)*

1. To update regularly the list of wastewater treatment plants and to prepare a new updated list by 2003;

2. To provide assistance to countries for the updating of national regulations on sewage discharges;

3. To prepare an assessment of guidelines related to sewage treatment and municipal wastewater reuse practices in the Mediterranean region;

4. To promote research on alternative and innovative sewage treatment techniques adapted to specific Mediterranean conditions, taking into account ongoing programmes at the regional and international levels.

## **Solid Wastes**

*To request the Secretariat*

*(MED POL)*

To prepare guidelines on the management of coastal and marine litter, together with an action plan to assist countries to improve the institutional and technical aspects of coastal litter management.

## **Monitoring**

*To request the Secretariat*

*(MED POL)*

1. To continue to assist countries in the formulation, finalization and implementation of their national monitoring programmes with the aim of including trend, compliance and biological effects monitoring;
2. To continue to work on the finalization of the new MED POL Phase III database for the proper management of monitoring data and to assist countries to establish compatible national databases;
3. To give priority to the implementation of data quality assurance programmes for chemical and biological effects monitoring in order to ensure that the data are of high quality and are reliable;
4. To initiate work on the issue of river pollution and river basin management by preparing basic technical and information documents, utilizing funds from the multi-donor Mediterranean GEF Project and taking into account the work done by other relevant organizations;
5. To consider the inclusion of eutrophication parameters among the mandatory parameters of the MED POL Phase III trend monitoring programme;
6. To prepare a review of existing criteria and standards for the classification of polluted areas;
7. To finalize the Quality Criteria and Standards for Bathing Waters, in cooperation with the WHO and the European Union, and, if necessary, to convene a meeting during the biennium with a view to the adoption of the Criteria and Standards by the 13<sup>th</sup> Ordinary Meeting of the Contracting Parties.

*(ERS/RAC)*

8. To support MED POL programme and SAP through specific pilot projects, information dissemination, training, capacity building based on use of remote sensing for water quality and dynamics assessment.

## **Public Participation**

*To request the Secretariat*

*(MEDU and MED POL)*

To formulate by 2003, in cooperation with MAP Partners, an Action Plan to promote the participation of all concerned components of civil society in the implementation of the SAP, taking into account relevant international programmes and conventions such as the Aarhus Convention.

## **Reporting**

*To request the Secretariat*

*(MED POL)*

1. To continue working on the implementation of PRTRs by providing the necessary assistance to countries;
2. To review and develop a set of marine pollution indicators, in cooperation with Blue Plan, EEA, UNIDO-ICS and other competent bodies and organizations;
3. To elaborate a reporting system on the implementation of the SAP, taking into account the development of similar systems being tested by the GPA Secretariat.

## **Other Activities Related to the LBS Protocol**

1. To provide the Secretariat with all the necessary data and information for the regular review of the list of pollution hot spots every four years, with the first revised list to be prepared during the 2002-2003 biennium;
2. To establish and/or strengthen pollution inspection systems with the aim of making them fully operational by the year 2005.

*To request the Secretariat;*

*(MED POL)*

1. To elaborate further the guidelines for the management of brine;
2. To prepare by the year 2003 a revised list of pollution hot spots based on official data and information provided by countries;
3. To provide assistance to countries in establishing and/or upgrading pollution inspection systems.

## **Activities Related To The Implementation Of The Dumping Protocol**

1. To provide the Secretariat with all the necessary data and information so that it can prepare an assessment of dumping activities during the period 1995-2001;

2. To adopt the guidelines for the management of fish wastes or organic materials resulting from the processing of fish and other marine organisms, which were prepared by the Secretariat in close cooperation with national authorities. The guidelines will come into force with the entry into force of the Dumping Protocol as revised in 1995.

*To request the Secretariat:*

*(MED POL)*

1. To complete the assessment of dumping activities for the period 1995-2001, based on information provided by the Contracting Parties;

2. To prepare guidelines for the management of inert uncontaminated geological materials, in close cooperation with national authorities;

3. To develop the guidelines for the dumping of platforms and other man-made structures at sea, in close cooperation with national authorities

#### **Activities Related to the Implementation of the Hazardous Wastes Protocol**

*To request the Secretariat*

*(MED POL)*

To prepare an assessment of hazardous waste management in Mediterranean countries, including a review of effective approaches to combating illegal transboundary movements of hazardous wastes.

#### **Activities Related to the Identification and Follow-Up of Emerging Environmental and Pollution Issues**

*To request the Secretariat*

*(MED POL)*

1. To continue to follow up ongoing research and study developments on the issue of climate change and its environmental implications for the Mediterranean region and to inform the Contracting Parties accordingly;

2. To work on the identification of emerging environmental and pollution issues (including marine antifoulants, airborne pollution and the impact of fish farming activities), in consultation with MED POL National Coordinators, and to fund limited research projects and prepare assessments in cooperation with competent intergovernmental organizations and United Nations cooperating agencies.

#### **(b) Sea-Based Pollution Prevention and control**

1. To adopt the decision on the new mandate, objectives and functions of REMPEC;

2. To ratify a new Emergency Protocol to the Barcelona Convention as soon as possible, once approved, so as to enable its implementation;
3. To further examine the possibility of seconding professional officers to the Centre on a temporary basis;
4. To invite the host country of REMPEC to identify and provide the Centre with a building suitable to its requirements as soon as possible;
5. To maintain, revise and promote, either individually or through bilateral or multilateral cooperation, and in collaboration with other stakeholders, Contracting Parties' contingency plans and means for combating pollution of the sea by oil and other harmful substances;
6. To comply with reporting obligations and to utilize and adhere to the "POLREP System" and to the "Post Incident Report", for the exchange of information on accidental pollution at sea;
7. To support and facilitate the work of the Mediterranean Technical Working Group established by the REMPEC Focal Point Meeting held in October 2000, pursuant to the recommendation addressed to the Contracting Parties at the 11<sup>th</sup> Ordinary Meeting;
9. To take any appropriate action to promote aerial surveillance as a means of monitoring and prosecuting violations of existing regulations for the prevention of pollution from ships, on the basis of the relevant Recommendation addressed to the Contracting Parties at the 11<sup>th</sup> Meeting and the outcome of the Meeting of REMPEC Focal Points, (Malta 25-28 October 2000; REMPEC/WG.18/14);
10. To propose and discuss, taking into account the competences of IMO, an agreed common regional policy for the prevention of pollution from ships, based on the adopted 1997 regional strategy and taking into consideration the provisions of the new Emergency Protocol;
11. To support REMPEC's efforts to implement the programme of activities under the EC MEDA project on port reception facilities;

*To request the Secretariat*

*(REMPEC)*

1. To support the Contracting Parties in their efforts to promote common actions and proposals in the field of prevention of pollution from ships, including common initiatives at IMO level;
2. To support the Contracting Parties in maintaining, revising and promoting national and subregional preparedness and response systems.

*(REMPEC and MEDU)*

3. To endeavour to obtain the necessary external funds to move ahead with the process of studying suitable actions to prevent pollution from pleasure craft.

*(ERS/RAC)*

4. To support REMPEC for oil spill detection and monitoring through the integrated use of remote sensing and GIS techniques and other advanced tools (e.g. space based localisation, high speed satellite telecommunication).

(c) Cleaner Production

1. To promote the incorporation of an environmental dimension in the public procurement processes.

2. To utilize RAC/CP commitment in the process of implementation of the Strategic Action Programme (SAP) and of the GEF Mediterranean Project and to carry out activities according to its field of competence.

3. To focus on the creation of CP Centres and provide them with the needed technical assistance through the RAC/CP cooperation.

4. To request from RAC/CP to update the Study on the status of Cleaner Production in MAP countries.

5. To enhance RAC/CP participation in activities carried out by UNEP and UNIDO in the Mediterranean.

*To request the Secretariat*

1. To strengthen co-operation with other programmes and components of MAP, in particular with MEDPOL concerning the implementation of SAP and with the Mediterranean Commission for Sustainable Development (MCSD) in the framework of the Thematic Group on Industry and Sustainable Development as well as to strengthen co-operation with other Mediterranean entities.

2. To encourage stronger links with European level initiatives such as IPPC, EMAS, IPP and Ecolabel and with institutions in order to strengthen an integrated approach to cleaner production and to improve information sharing with the non EU Mediterranean countries, as well as to increase its participation in international fora such as the IMPEL network.

3. To enlarge the scope of activities to cover, as well as processes, products and services, to focus its activities on SMEs and micro industries and to pay more attention to air pollution and soil pollution within its activities, in addition to water pollution and solid wastes generation.

4. To provide environmental information to industries to give them guidance and promote the environmental culture aiming at improving their performance.

5. To review the CP tools developed by it (MOED, GHP...), to identify improvement opportunities and to publish the studies carried out to facilitate its use in the Mediterranean countries.

6. To elaborate a written report about all activities carried out by RAC/CP in the last 3 years and forwards it to all NFP.
7. To organise site visits to facilities that have implemented CP techniques and to test CP case studies in Mediterranean industries and carry out demo projects.
8. To train trainers and to organise long-term training courses and workshops in co-operation with MAP countries.
9. To carry out studies on economic instruments to promote CP and on product-oriented issues related to CP and on the experience in environmental management in industrial parks and industrial cities.
10. To enhance the exchange of information among the RAC/CP NFP network and to enlarge the Mediterranean CP experts Database,.
11. To increase the use of Internet and the RAC/CP web page as a tool for RAC/CP NFP network, as well as to link the web page of RAC/CP to the MAP web page on enforcement and compliance.

(All CP/RAC activities are subject to approval of concrete actions by the Spanish Government).

## II.B BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY AND SPECIALLY PROTECTED AREAS

### II.B.1 Data collection and periodic assessment of the situation

1. To approve the proposals to include on the list of SPAMIs the following areas : Alboran Island (Spain), Seabed of the Levant of Almeria (Spain), Cape Gata-Nijar (Spain), Mar Menor and the East coast of Murcia (Spain), Cape Creus Natural Park (Spain), Medes Island (Spain), Columbretes Islands (Spain), Port-Cros (France), Kneiss (Tunisia), La Galite (Tunisia), Zembra (Tunisia) and the Sanctuary for the Conservation of Marine Mammals (Monaco, France and Italy).
2. To request Parties that have not yet ratified the SPA Protocol and States that are not Parties to the Barcelona Convention to recognize the particular importance of these areas and not to authorize or undertake activities that could prejudice the objectives for which the SPAMIs have been created.
3. To invite countries in the region and the international organizations concerned to promote, through all appropriate forms of cooperation, the protection and management of SPAMIs.
4. To encourage the creation of SPAMIs covering national sites and transboundary SPAMIs.
5. To advocate inclusion in the SPAMI List as a tool for reinforcing national policies for the conservation of biological diversity.

6. To strengthen relations and coherence between SPAMIs and other relevant networks (Natura 2000, Emeraude, Ramsar, World Heritage, etc.) in order to contribute to the implementation of a significant network of marine protected areas in the context of the Jakarta mandate of the Convention on Biological Diversity.
7. To take note of the progress made in coordination between MAP and ACCOBAMS and the draft memorandum of understanding on cooperation that will govern the participation of SPA/RAC in implementation of ACCOBAMS as the subregional coordination unit for the Mediterranean.
8. To adopt guidelines for the preparation of legislation and regulations concerning the conservation and management of populations of marine turtles and their habitats and take inspiration from them for the preparation, improvement and implementation of legislation in this field.
9. To adopt guidelines for impact studies on areas of marine spermatophytes and as a basis for the preparation, improvement and implementation of legislation in this field.
10. To grant, in accordance with paragraphs 25 and 26 of the action plan for the conservation of marine vegetation in the Mediterranean Sea, the status of associate of the action plan to the following institutions: GIS Posidonie (France), ICRAM (Italy), INSTM (Tunisia), the secretariat of the RAMOGE agreement, the University of Corsica (France) and the World Seagrass Association 2000.
11. To adopt the annotated format for reports proposing areas for listing on the list of SPAMIs (UNEP(DEC)/MED WG.190/12), which could be improved if necessary.

*To request the Secretariat*

*(SPA/RAC)*

1. To strive to implement the recommendations of the 5<sup>th</sup> Meeting of Focal Points for SPAs regarding taxonomy with a view to elaborating a Mediterranean strategy that will take into account other initiatives and conform with the global taxonomy initiative undertaken within the framework of the Convention on Biological Diversity;
2. To computerize the Standard Data-Entry Form (SDF) elaborated for compiling inventories of sites of conservation interest, and to organize long-term training courses on the use of the SDF and assist the Contracting Parties in its application;
3. To make the SPA/RAC databases available on the Internet, circulate GIS data and, in collaboration with the CBD Secretariat, make efforts to establish a Mediterranean clearing-house mechanism on marine and coastal biological diversity, that will network with the national clearing-house mechanisms and others set up within the framework of the CBD.

## **II.B.2 Planning and management**

### **(a) Implementation of the Action Plan for the Conservation of Mediterranean Marine Turtles**

1. To promote coordination with the FAO and the GFCM regarding measures for the protection of turtles in the Mediterranean, interacting with the fisheries sector, and also to promote national networks of experts in order to strengthen the Mediterranean network;
2. To encourage tagging programmes that conform to the norms established within the framework of the Action Plan;
3. To support the design and implementation of a project to be submitted for possible European Commission financing on the identification of habitats that are important for marine turtles in the Mediterranean.

*To request the Secretariat:*

*(SPA/RAC)*

1. To standardize tagging methods and to centralize information resulting from different tagging programmes in a database for which SPA/RAC will be responsible;
2. To update the directory of marine turtle specialists to include organizations and/or laboratories and to create a website grouping all the available resources for the conservation of marine turtles in the Mediterranean;
3. To prepare, in close consultation with the Mediterranean experts: (i) a project to be submitted for possible European Commission financing on the identification of habitats that are important for marine turtles; (ii) a study on existing rescue centres and guidelines for setting up and managing such centres; and (iii) a project to assess Mediterranean marine turtle populations;

### **(b) Implementing the Action Plan for Managing the Mediterranean Monk Seal**

To further promote the implementation of the recommendations made by the 11<sup>th</sup> Ordinary Meeting of the Contracting Parties, taking into account the relevant recommendations of the 5<sup>th</sup> Meeting of National Focal Points for SPAs

*To request the Secretariat:*

*(SPA/RAC)*

To set up, in the immediate future, an emergency group of specialists to draw up an emergency plan containing proposals for practical action and a timetable.

### **(c) Implementing an action plan for the conservation of cetaceans in the Mediterranean Sea**

To welcome the offer by Spain with regard to the establishment in Valencia of a Mediterranean database on cetacean strandings (MEDACES). SPA/RAC will be

the depository for the database, whose management will be entrusted to the University of Valencia's Cavanilles Biodiversity Institute, which will receive financial support from the Spanish Government for this purpose. The data to be included in MEDACES must be provided annually via national coordination centres appointed by the National Focal Points for SPAs.

*To request the Secretariat:*

(SPARAC)

1. To assist the Contracting Parties in elaborating and implementing national action plans for the conservation of cetaceans, including the networks for monitoring strandings and training;
2. To collaborate with ACCOBAMS in: (i) developing national networks on monitoring strandings; (ii) action to reduce interactions with fishing; and (iii) organizing surveys in the Eastern Mediterranean.

(d) Implementing the Action Plan for the Conservation of Marine Vegetation in the Mediterranean Sea

*To request the Secretariat:*

(SPARAC)

1. To promote monitoring of the health of meadows and to disseminate the relevant techniques through technical manuals and trainings;
2. To organize the Second Mediterranean Symposium on Marine Vegetation in 2003;
3. To prepare a request for funding for a project (i) on mapping meadows (with Action Plan Associates); (ii) on Mediterranean marine flora; and (iii) on reference collections.

(e) Development of specially-protected areas

*To request the Secretariat:*

(SPARAC)

1. To prepare a "drafting aid" for the presentation of reports and to include therein an explanation of the procedure for inclusion in the SPAMI List, to work on establishing the List, and to provide assistance, as far as resources allow, to countries requesting assistance in this respect; and to National Focal Points for SPA in evaluating, through appropriate tools, the proposals made for inclusion of sites on the SPAMI list.
2. To draw up guidelines for the establishment and management of specially-protected areas, provided for by Article 16 of the Protocol (paragraph c);

3. To prepare a draft document defining modalities for awarding the Mediterranean Diploma, instituted by MAP Phase II (Section 2.3), which will be awarded, at Ordinary Meetings of the Parties, to SPAMIs that are distinguished by the implementation of specific concrete activities for the management and conservation of the Mediterranean natural heritage.

(f) Other strategic issues related to the conservation of biological diversity

To take note of the report of the Joint Consultation Meeting on the Harmonization of the Implementation of the SPA Protocol and the Convention on Biological Diversity in the Mediterranean region (Valencia, 20-21 April 2001).

*To request the Secretariat:*

(SPA/RAC)

1. To prepare the elements for a draft action plan on species introduction and invasive species;
2. To draw up a draft action plan for the conservation of bird species appearing in Annex II to the Protocol;
3. To prepare, in collaboration with the relevant organizations, a draft action plan for the conservation of Mediterranean species of cartilaginous fish;
4. To elaborate common criteria for the inclusion of additional species in the Annexes to the SPA Protocol;
5. To study the question of trade in *Lithophaga lithophaga*, to ask the advice of experts in environmental law and to report on the issue to the Focal Points;
6. To contact the Secretariats of the Bern and Bonn Conventions in order to strengthen the collaboration links that SPA/RAC has established with these organizations by signing a Memorandum of Cooperation with each of them.

### **II.B.3 Public information**

To implement, at the national level, action to disseminate information on the SPA Protocol and the Action Plans adopted within the MAP context for the conservation of species.

*To request the Secretariat:*

(SPA/RAC)

To assist National Focal Points for SPAs which request that action to disseminate information on the SPA Protocol at the national level be carried out, as far as resources permit.

#### **II.B.4 Exchange of experience and strengthening of national capabilities**

To promote, through SPA/RAC or bilateral action, training and exchange of experience, particularly in use of the Standard Data-Entry Form (SDF) and for the implementation of the Action Plans for the conservation of species.

*To request the Secretariat:*

*(SPA/RAC)*

To continue assisting countries to improve their national capabilities in the field of the conservation and management of the natural heritage and to strive to obtain external financial resources for these activities.

#### **II.C SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF COASTAL ZONES**

1. To urge the relevant authorities to reinforce the implementation of the MCSD recommendations on sustainable management of coastal regions, taking into consideration the results of the questionnaire sent by MEDU to major stakeholders.

2. To support and assist Contracting Parties' national and local institutions in using the methodologies, tools and instruments for the implementation of ICAM, developed by PAP/RAC.

3. To support subregional initiatives on sustainable management of coastal areas, such as the Adriatic Ionian Initiative, Ramoge and others. Also to call on countries to prepare and/or update their national strategies for coastal management, taking into account the guidelines for ICAM prepared by PAP/RAC;

4. To adopt and/or improve national legislation for sustainable coastal management, taking into account the work done by PAP/RAC and other international organizations. Also to call on Contracting Parties to prepare a feasibility study for the regional protocol on sustainable coastal management;

5. To invite the authorities in Algeria, Lebanon, and Malta to support the implementation of CAMP projects in their countries. Also to invite Morocco and Slovenia to commence preliminary activities with a view to signing the agreement for the projects in their countries. CAMP projects should continue to focus on a smaller number of activities that can be fully implemented, with strong integration of sectoral policies. National teams for the implementation of CAMP projects should consist of highly-qualified experts with experience in ICAM and international experts should continue to be of the highest calibre;

6. To call on the authorities in countries where CAMP projects have been completed to commit themselves to the follow-up activities by securing the necessary financial and human resources involving all stakeholders;

7. To invite countries where there have not yet been any CAMP projects to propose new projects and to prepare the respective feasibility studies;

8. To call on Contracting Parties to develop the systemic and prospective approaches (implementation of the sustainability analyses) on coastal regions through a set of priority indicators in collaboration with MAP (BP/RAC).

9. To support a regional network initiative based on advance tools and technologies (e.g. Space, GIS, Telecommunication, Internet) addressed to sustainable development in the Mediterranean (ERS/RAC). Accordingly, countries are called to strengthen national centres/organizations dealing with such tools and techniques by providing adequate human, technical and financial means.

*To request the Secretariat :*

*(PAP/RAC)*

1. To support the Contracting Parties in developing their national strategies, plans and programmes relating to ICAM and to provide technical assistance when specifically required by the Contracting Parties, *inter alia* through policy advice, national technical workshops, expert missions to countries, training courses;

2. To assist Algeria, Lebanon, and Malta to prepare their national reports on integrated coastal management;

3. To continue institutional strengthening and capacity-building of Contracting Parties' national and local institutions by means of the traditional and Internet-based (MedOpen) training courses on ICAM, exchange of information on ICAM by establishing the regional "clearing house" on coastal management initiatives, maintaining an informative web site, publishing and disseminating guidelines, thematic papers, programme results and other achievements;

4. To update regional guidelines for ICAM and to prepare guidelines for developing national legislation for coastal management;

5. To assist the Contracting Parties in adopting and/or improving their national legislation for ICAM. Also to assist the Contracting Parties in preparing the feasibility study for a regional protocol on sustainable coastal management;

6. To analyse problems of coastal erosion and to organize a regional workshop to discuss and adopt a regional action plan to fight this phenomenon, taking into account the respective international conventions and technical expertise in the field;

7. To pursue the development and implementation of ICAM tools and instruments, specifically coastal information systems, rapid coastal environmental assessment, land and sea-use planning instruments, and integrated coastal area and river basin management, taking into account the approach developed by the EU in the above fields;

8. To continue to develop and implement EIA at the project level and SEA at the level of plans and programmes so as to ensure that environmental concerns are taken into account at an early stage in the planning process, paying special attention to potential transboundary issues;

9. To coordinate MAP activities in relation to CAMP projects, under the overall coordinating responsibility of the Coordinating Unit;
10. To prepare CAMP feasibility studies, CAMP programmes and agreements, to implement the ongoing MAP CAMP projects and the projects whose implementation has been decided;
11. To propose to countries where MAP CAMP projects have been completed the introduction of new and/or the adaptation of existing instruments for environmental management, which would enable the follow-up of CAMPs, and to assist those countries in preparing viable projects that are a continuation of MAP CAMP projects.
12. To develop new types of CAMP projects, including transboundary projects, placing greater emphasis on public participation, strategic coastal area management and policy-making in the countries concerned, based on the initial proposals already developed by PAP/RAC;
13. To appraise the feasibility of including the health issue in CAMPs, in cooperation with WHO;
14. To develop operational sensitivity maps for coastal areas, in cooperation with REMPEC;
15. To assist the implementation of the biodiversity component in CAMPs, in cooperation with SPA/RAC;

*(ERS/RAC)*

1. To assist Mediterranean countries and MAP components in the field of space technologies application for the sustainable development, in order to help improving environmental knowledge and understanding in support to decision-making processes, taking into account the ongoing initiatives and their achievements at European and international level.
2. To assist Mediterranean countries in setting-up pilot projects for monitoring status and changes of priority environmental issues (e.g. disasters, desertification, coastal changes, urban expansion), seeking also external sources for funding.
3. To contribute, in close cooperation with the concerned MAP components, to the implementation of on-going and future CAMPs (e.g. remotely-sensed information for environmental analysis, contribution to data and information management, GIS implementation, etc).
4. To develop the use of EO data in the framework of ICAM, in particular on coastal erosion and watershed management.
5. To strengthen its central role for exchange with Mediterranean countries of data and metadata relevant to on-going and past projects, experiences, best practices, methodologies based on remote sensing through the implementation of a web-based network of Mediterranean specialised centres/organizations, dealing with remote sensing and its environmental applications.

6. To ensure the transfer to other Mediterranean countries of the results achieved through projects carried out at national/local scale, in order to address a regional dimension.

7. To continue strengthening its central role in developing, jointly with national authorities and MAP RACs, awareness raising, *at hoc* capacity building and training activities, by making appropriate use of high speed telecommunication means and based on pilot projects relying on advanced space techniques for sustainable development.

*BP/RAC*

To assist national and local authorities and other actors to anticipate changes by developing systemic and prospective sustainability analyses, especially in the context of CAMPs and by strengthening national capacities and disseminating these methods.

## II.D INTEGRATING ENVIRONMENT AND DEVELOPMENT

### II.D.1 **Observation and prospective analysis: progress towards sustainable development**

1. To continue and intensify efforts to implement the recommendations of the Contracting Parties concerning indicators of sustainable development (ISD) by:

Improving the gathering of data and their analysis, especially at the level of coastal regions;

Reinforcing capacities for observation and prediction of the environment and development;

Carrying out studies and reports concerning the environment and sustainable development at the coastal, national and regional levels.

2. To mobilize institutions and persons qualified to contribute to the "regional report on the environment and development" and to the equivalent national reports.

3. To reinforce capacities in the field of environmental economics by evaluating the social, territorial and environmental impact of the free-trade area and by preparing planning and monitoring policies, so that social and environmental challenges can be met better through application of appropriate economic and environmental tools.

*To request the Secretariat:*

*(BP/RAC)*

1. In cooperation with all components of MAP, to draft a regional report on the environment and development in the Mediterranean with an analysis of the main past and future changes in the region based on ISD;

2. To assist the Contracting Parties to apply the recommendations on indicators, especially within the framework of the regional and coastal reports, and to encourage the regional network of national observatories or similar systems;
3. To continue efforts to reinforce capacities of countries in the field of environmental statistics, to continue implementation of the MEDSTAT-Environment Programme and to extend, as much as possible, some activities to Mediterranean countries that are non-beneficiaries of MEDA;
4. To continue work on analysing the issue of free trade and the environment, as well as economic tools for the environment;
5. To strengthen its communication, publishing and training efforts, and its role as a think tank on Mediterranean prospects and sustainable development.

*(ERS/RAC)*

1. To continue the activities by ERS/RAC to create a repository of information gathered by using remote sensing in order to calculate selected indicators of sustainable development at regional and national levels.
2. In co-operation with other MAP Components, to carry out activities on EO use for Land degradation monitoring.

#### **II.D.2 Tourism and sustainable development**

1. To apply the recommendations adopted by the Contracting Parties following the work of the MCSD:

To invite concerned authorities in their countries to continue to implement the MCSD recommendations on tourism and sustainable development;  
To support the concerted EU MEDA/SMAP, MAP and the implementation by countries of the project for sustainable tourism development in the Mediterranean;

To encourage their national and local authorities, and profit and non-profit organizations to apply, where appropriate, carrying-capacity assessment for tourism activities as a common tool for sustainable development of tourism.

*To request the Secretariat:*

*(BP/RAC)*

To contribute to the application of the recommendations on tourism and sustainable development adopted by the Contracting Parties following a proposal by the MCSD (Malta, 1999), particularly those on data collection concerning tourism and sustainable development.

*(PAP/RAC)*

To promote the use of carrying-capacity assessment as a tool for sustainable development of tourism, through the enhancement of the capacity of Mediterranean

national and local institutions in specific tourism areas, and to continue offering technical assistance.

### **II.D.3 Urban management and sustainable development**

To adopt and implement the recommendations proposed by the MCSD on urban management and sustainable development, and to provide support to urban authorities in their countries in the same endeavour.

*To request the Secretariat*

*(BP/RAC)*

To enhance and follow up the work carried out on urbanization and towns, to continue the work of analysis in the field of waste and to contribute to the implementation and follow-up of the MCSD proposals.

*(PAP/RAC)*

1. To assist the Contracting Parties in their endeavours to implement the MCSD recommendations on urban management and sustainable development through development of the appropriate urban management tools and instruments and by establishing mechanisms for the exchange of experience on good urban management practices;
2. To study further and analyse the issue of integration of coastal management and urban management, and to identify strategies and actions that should be encouraged in this field.

### **II.D.4 Rural development, natural areas and resources**

1. To follow up more effectively on the recommendations adopted on water, to carry out an initial assessment of the efforts undertaken and the difficulties to be overcome, and to contribute to the regional analysis on sustainable agricultural and rural development;
2. To support efforts to introduce better practices for urban water resources management;
3. To continue activities related to erosion/desertification control management as an essential element of sustainable development in the region, and to support the hitherto successful cooperation between FAO and PAP/RAC in the field;
4. To continue activities for Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) in collaboration with GWP-MED and other competent bodies.

*To request the Secretariat*

*(BP/RAC)*

1. To support the implementation of the recommendations on water demand management adopted by the Contracting Parties following a proposal by the MCSD and their follow-up by organizing a forum on the consequences of the recommendations and to continue the work on sustainable rural development, integrating the objectives for preservation and management of soils, woodland and terrestrial biodiversity, especially in partnership with GWP-MED and CIHEAM.

*(PAP/RAC)*

1. To develop guidelines for urban water resources management and to train regional experts in their application;

2. To implement the sub-regional project on soil erosion and desertification control and management in Maghreb countries, and to develop training on the methodologies, tools, procedures and technologies in Lebanon, the Syrian Arab Republic and Turkey;

3. To invite the Secretariat (PAP/RAC) to provide support to the MCSD Working Groups on Waste Management and Agriculture and Rural Development (if approved), particularly in the field of urban wastes and soil erosion and desertification control and management respectively.

## RECOMMENDATIONS

(Part two )

The following recommendations were adopted by the Contracting Parties upon proposal of the Mediterranean Commission on Sustainable Development:

### **A INDUSTRY AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT**

Considering the terms of reference as set for it by the Mediterranean Commission on Sustainable Development (MCSD) meeting held in Tunis in November 2000,

Having convened in Barcelona (Spain) from 27 to 29 June 2001 under the auspices of the United Nations Environment Programme Mediterranean Action Plan, and with the support of the Regional Activity Centre for Cleaner Production (RAC/CP) and MEDPOL,

Considering the background paper entitled "Status and trends of industry and sustainable development in the Mediterranean Region" and the various regional and national case studies presented at the Regional Workshop held in Barcelona,

Considering the ensuing discussions, the views and recommendations put forward by the various members of the Working Group,

Considering the main actors, legal frameworks, tools and instruments that may play a part in the integration of industry and environment so as to reach ecologically sustainable industrial development (ESID),and

Considering the Contracting Parties' international commitments, particularly the Barcelona Convention and its Protocols,

Considering that the pressure from industrial activities, particularly around pollution hotspots and sensitive zones, calls for an integrated approach so as to reduce the adverse impacts arising from pollution,

Considering the need to give due consideration to climate change, biodiversity and transboundary issues,

Considering the need to assist enterprises, particularly Small and Medium Enterprises, and Small and Medium Industries (SMEs/SMIs), to comply with their legal obligations, and to adopt the concept of sustainable development by developing and mobilising the means and the appropriate instruments, and by fostering a participatory approach, such as voluntary agreements,

Considering the precautionary and polluter pays principles as a means for reducing industrial pollution,

Aware of the lacunae that exist in initiatives currently undertaken to reduce industrial pollution,

Aware that the Strategic Action Programme (SAP) is a vital instrument for implementing the LBS Protocol to combat pollution from land-based sources and activities, particularly industrial pollution, and that its application contributes to improving the quality of the marine environment and the environmental performance of enterprises and their competitiveness, and desiring to meet fully the SAP objectives and targets,

Desiring to integrate the concept of sustainable development into the industrial development process,

Desiring to anticipate foreseeable impacts on the environment arising from the evolution of socio-economic development of the Mediterranean basin region, particularly the establishment of the Euro-Mediterranean Free Trade Zone,

Desiring to promote the transparency of any monitoring and evaluation processes applied towards reaching ecologically sustainable industrial development (ESID),

Desiring to strengthen the competitiveness of the industrial pollution prevention and control sector in the Mediterranean countries, and

In order to promote the integration of industry and the environment so as to reach ecologically sustainable industrial development (ESID), notably through cleaner production, at regional, national and local levels, and by particularly targeting SMEs/SMLs,

*The Contracting Parties agree on the following:*

(a) Reinforcement of the Use of Existing Mechanisms, Tools and Stakeholders

1. To strengthen and make coordinated use of relevant existing international, regional and national resources, such as cleaner production (CP) centres, UNIDO, research and development institutions, industry and professional associations;
2. To promote and support the establishment of such resource centres and other relevant sources of expertise at national and local levels, where needed.

*To request the Secretariat:*

To identify interested parties and make them aware of the implications of on sustainable development for production, distribution and consumption of industrial products and to facilitate cooperation among these stakeholders, namely:

- government ministries (ministries of the environment, industry, planning, economic affairs, commerce, tourism, transport, agriculture, health, etc.);
- financial institutions;
- industries, chambers of commerce and industrial associations;
- regional and international institutions, such as European Union, League of the Arab States, Mediterranean Action Plan, United Nations Environmental Programme, United Nations Industrial Development Organisation, World Business Council for Sustainable Development;
- local authorities;

- non-governmental organizations;
- university institutions and training and research institutions.

(b) Introduction of Sustainable Standards within Companies

1. To promote consensus building through consultation mechanisms at the national and local levels for integration of industry and sustainable development, notably through sound environmental management and cleaner production practices;

To provide an appropriate framework for the promotion of successful voluntary agreements and autocontrol in industries for the periodic monitoring of their performance and compliance.

2. To establish incentives aimed at encouraging existing industries to adapt to current environmental requirements;

To require environmental management plans for any proposed industrial activity prior to their start-up and to provide assistance for the preparation and implementation of environmental management plans, when needed, notably in relation with the future Euro-Mediterranean free trade zone;

To promote the establishment of environment friendly activity zones avoiding concentration in coastal areas which could suffer from the impact of various activities linked to the Euro-Mediterranean Free Trade zone;

To set specific after-care obligations, especially relating to the decommissioning of industrial establishments, including site remediation, as a pre-condition for the granting of an industrial operating permit;

To set up effective inspection systems that ensure that industrial establishments comply with permit conditions.

3. To promote an integrated approach to sustainable development through the use of existing and new environment management tools, such as:

- strategic impact and environmental impact assessments;
- environmental management systems (ISO 14000, EMAS, etc.);
- integrated pollution prevention and control, integrated product policy and life-cycle analysis;
- waste-reduction audits, good housekeeping methods, the simple material balance approach and sector-specific cleaner production opportunity assessment checklists.

To apply environmental criteria and standards, taking into account the specific conditions of each country:

- to marketed products, including imported products;
- to market-liberalisation processes;
- in codes of practice relating to national and foreign investment;
- in public procurement procedures.

4. To internalise environmental externalities (hidden or implicit environmental costs) and apply the "polluter pays" principle;

To reduce progressively the subsidization of production inputs, especially subsidized water and energy costs so as to better reflect the environmental costs of production.

5. To use appropriate economic and financial instruments as tools to ease the introduction of sustainability into the general management of enterprises.
6. To integrate principles of cleaner production and sustainable development into processes, products and services;

To integrate principles of cleaner production and sustainable development into all aspects of training and education.

*To request the Secretariat:*

To prepare and disseminate through regional and national institutions the tools, experiences, lessons learned and methodologies that would facilitate consensus-building and consultation mechanisms.

(c) Promotion of the Transfer of Knowledge

1. To promote the transfer of environmentally sound technologies and their adaptation to national and local conditions, notably through partnerships and twinning;

To promote the dissemination of information about all relevant technological know-how, practices, diagnostic tools, guides, demonstration projects, etc;

To exchange information, particularly at the regional level, through networking and other electronic means, including the interconnection of existing networks and the creation of a common Web site that would specifically target SMEs, SMLs and handcraft activities.

2. To create mechanisms (through training, twinning, technical information, business incubators, public participation, etc.) to enhance capacity-building:
  - for the training of experts;
  - for the technical divisions of public administrations, including inspection institutions;
  - for SMEs and SMLs;
  - for vulnerable areas and islands.

(d) Control and Follow-up Mechanisms

To establish, implement and improve monitoring and evaluation systems that are consistent with generally accepted systems, namely:

- at the company level: performance indicators to monitor continuous improvement;
- at the sectoral and national levels: benchmarking mechanisms, including indicators and sectoral reports.

*To request the Secretariat:*

1. To promote and follow implementation of monitoring and evaluation systems that are consistent with generally accepted systems, such as:
    - sustainable industry indicators that complement those already adopted in the region;
    - a regional review of progress in the integration of industry and sustainable development.
  2. To promote the monitoring and follow-up of sustainability-related projects by entities that are independent of the financing and executing agencies of those projects.
- (e) Follow-up

*To request the Secretariat:*

1. To require the MAP Secretariat in cooperation with relevant national, regional and international institutions:
  - to facilitate the follow up of the implementation of these proposals for action;
  - to integrate f the recommendations of the working group into the targets and timetable of MAP programmes and tools, such as the strategic action plan (SAP) and Global Environment Fund (GEF) activities, as well as those of CP/RAC;
  - to facilitate the integration of industrial environmental criteria into the activities of the MCSD, in particular the free trade and environment issue;
3. To present to the eighth meeting of MCSD specific guidelines for implementation of the recommendations that includes deadlines, actors involved, financial, technical and human requirements, expected outputs and indicators.

## **B. URBAN MANAGEMENT AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT**

### BACKGROUND AND FINDINGS

- (a) Mobilising actors and means of action towards achieving the sustainable urban development

Today, throughout the Mediterranean basin, in spite of several pioneering initiatives (Tripoli, Malaga, Essaouira, Ismailia, Rome, ...), the relevant stakeholders have not been in the position to offer their full support to the policy of sustainable development. It should be possible for the local authorities to express a strong political will regarding more transparent choices for the town and its inhabitants. They should be able to "tailor" it according to the size of the agglomeration and the specific situation. A particular attention should be paid to the small and medium-size towns (50% of the urban population of the region lives in agglomerations with less than 300,000 inhabitants).

The stakeholders are often municipalities which are either isolated or under the “sectorialised” tutorship of ministries and other administrative bodies which operate too separately from each other, while the sustainable development requires a more “transversal” action and a synergy between the local communities grouped at a suitable level and the State, provinces or regions, which should be true partners in land-use management and, accordingly, urban planning.

The civil society as a whole – population, associations, professions, enterprises – is not yet fully involved in practice as required by the Rio Declaration (chapter 28 of the activities). Very often, throughout the Mediterranean, the local Agendas 21 are good checklists, but are not followed by a decisive action. Citizen groups, organised as early as possible, enables to better formulate requirements and expectations over a long-time period and with respect to the mobilisation of available funds (participatory budgeting).

Training of stakeholders not yet aware of the ideas of sustainable development, and strengthening of the local capacity building are prerequisites of a good participation.

The international financial means, and especially the European support, identify very seldom urban programmes as such, although the local communities are the best places for implementing transversal projects that, for example, link transports, habitat and greenhouse effect, or water demand pricing and social equity. Euro-Mediterranean meetings like, for example, the Ministerial Conference to be held in Athens in 2002, could be good occasions for a new opportunity for the towns which, by the year 2025 in the Mediterranean will account for 70% of the population and where a large part of the problems relevant to the sustainable development will be concentrated.

As regards the resources, the national and local financing in the region is still controlled by, often outdated, fiscal frameworks. Changes are expected in order to enable the local communities, depending on the situation, to redirect the revenues and useless expenditures to environmentally friendly services or social objectives like the poverty reduction.

*The Contracting Parties agree on the following*

1. To promote and facilitate the elaboration the approach that the sustainable urban development calls for the elaboration and implementation, by the urban municipalities and groups of municipalities, of medium and long – term development strategies, plans and programmes. These actions, of the Agenda 21 type, should be initiatives shared and contracted by all of the concerned stakeholders (services of the State, local communities, various actors of the civil society, socio-economic partnerships). They should have the integrated character, not only at the national interministerial level or at inter-services local level, but also between national, regional and local levels.

2. To recognize the role of various actors of the civil society in the urban governance and that they should take form of their involvement in the process as early as possible. It is advised that this participation be in the form of a continuous consultative and management process. The local Agendas 21, and other similar initiatives such as Urban Strategic Plans, could become dynamic exercises for the realisation of this participative democracy.

3. To create the necessary conditions for the strengthening of the administrative, technical and financial capacities of the municipalities. Strengthening of the local capacities should be implemented at all levels and involve directly the new stakeholders which have emerged from the process of decentralisation (local communities, community organisations, local or neighbourhood associations, ...). The capacity building mechanisms require transparency and actions aimed at popularisation of and sensibilisation to the issues and challenges of sustainable urban development, as well as specific training adapted to the role and prerogatives of the various local stakeholders (leaders, technical municipal services, associations, ...).

4. To review and, where needed, to increase the financial resources allocated to local authorities, as present urban municipalities' financial resources are largely insufficient to cover increasing needs for sustainable urban development, and in particular for fighting the urban poverty. This could be done, inter alia, by increasing transfers from the state budgets to the local authorities and/or by using innovative local economic instruments. The international donors are invited to increase their funding targeted at specific urban development programs.

*To request the Secretariat:*

To prepare an overview of the recent evolution and distribution of international (multilateral, bilateral and decentralised) and national financing intended for the urban development in the Mediterranean. Criteria could also be defined in order to better guide the future financing towards sustainable development.

(b) Acting towards a better management of urban dynamics

Urban planning, from Hippodamos of Millet to la Cerda in Barcelona, has marked the organisation of the Mediterranean towns, and still today the physical planning is an indispensable affirmation of the public interest in the towns where speculations and individual initiatives could not become lasting components of the systems which are becoming more and more complex. Over the past 30 years, urban and regional planning in the Mediterranean has provided good examples of what physical and land-use plans could be. The coast, which is generally exposed to most of the urban pressure in the Mediterranean, calls for an ever stricter control (coastal laws, coastal programmes, "contrats de baie" /a tool for protecting and managing the coastal areas, created in France some 10 years ago; the contract is made by the local authorities concerned - municipalities, urban communities, .../).

However, placed within a time frame, as requested by the sustainable development, "the plans" should be reconsidered and formulated as strategies and programmes paying greater attention to the dynamics, organised or spontaneous, of urbanisation and to the ever faster changes of the civil society. The participative planning is a present day request expressed ever more frequently and strongly.

The Mediterranean towns and regions will draw long-term benefits from exchange of new experience (Catalonia 2010, Egypt 2020, etc.) and from regional strategic programmes with time horizons of 2010 or 2025 (in France, Egypt, Morocco, etc.).

Some issues, characteristic of the entire Mediterranean basin, were examined more thoroughly:

- Sprawl prevention. In the compact Mediterranean town the territory spreads through pavilion housing, cars, tourism, and especially the very strong demographic growth (an increase of 100 million urban inhabitants in the South until 2025), prices of land. Urban spreading is often to the detriment of the neighbouring agricultural land in the coastal planes, already scarce in the region. Other negative consequences are the risk of marginalisation (uncontrolled, often illegal housing), the high vulnerability of urban areas to natural and technological risks, and an increased greenhouse effect due to longer trips in motor vehicles. The “reconstruction of the town on the town”, the importance of town cores require renewed urban strategies. A long-term maintenance of the peripheral agriculture is often the most economical way of securing aeration of the town, upkeep of “landscape areas”, and reconnecting, in a positive sense, of the town and the countryside.

- Urban transports are one of key issues of sustainable development. Increased numbers of private cars, already considerable in the region or expected to become so (until the year 2025 an increase of more than 400% in the number of cars in Morocco, and an increase of more than 40% in the cargo transport and 30% in the human transport in the Southern Europe), will bring along a considerable risk of air pollution in the part of the world where, in summertime, meteorological inversions are important.

- Demographic explosion, uneven distribution of revenue, unemployment, have led in the towns, sometimes in the degraded ancient centres, and sometimes in marginalised suburbs, to the appearance and development of uncontrolled housing. In view of a progressive reintegration of often unhealthy housing, the local communities have to develop appropriate social and environmental policies that would benefit from being adopted with the involvement of the concerned population.

- The desired revival of the urban centres, but sometimes also the degradation of the housing fund or implosion due to traffic congestion, are very strong facts. The “reconstruction of town on the town” is necessary; yet it could pose risks if a careful and subtle strategy is not applied with regard to the historic heritage, both ancient and more recent. The local authorities, as well as the State agencies (historic monuments, archaeology) should join forces, and the State itself should play its role in order to secure that the clear laws on historic heritage is respected. It is evident that if the approach is global, in the Mediterranean the stakes are higher since this region is the most important tourist destination in the world. Furthermore, the directly interested population should be more involved in the protection and rehabilitation measures.

- Finally, some more aspects typically Mediterranean like the harbours and harbour zones which, often in decline, had to or still have to be “rehabilitated” or converted to open the Mediterranean towns to the sea. But also to give all their space to inter-Mediterranean maritime navigation that could, in the years to come, have a renaissance in a new form, especially if we want to avoid air traffic congestion already indicated by an annual increase of more than 8%, or negative environmental effects of the cargo traffic along the coastal roads.

*The Contracting Parties agree on the following*

1. To prepare guidelines , aimed at upgrading the existing planning tools in their towns in order to move towards global, integrated and prospective strategic planning taking into account the social, economic and environmental aspects.
2. To encourage, within their regional development policies, balanced development of towns and regions, so as to prevent the excessive concentration on the coastal areas and/or the explosion of too large urban agglomerations.
3. To encourage together with the Mediterranean towns, and with the support of international programmes and the participation of the population concerned, increase of efforts to prevent natural and technological risks. They are invited to prepare and implement rehabilitation programmes for degraded or unhealthy neighbourhoods in central and peripheral neighbourhoods of significant poverty, and contingency plans in risk-exposed urban areas. The preservation of the urban historic heritage should take into consideration not only the heritage or tourism objectives, but also aim at improving the living conditions of the local population.
4. To establish by the towns concerned, a rehabilitation programmes for harbour fallow land, bearing in mind at the same time their interest in the use of the space, urban opening to the sea, and the possible future renaissance of the inter-Mediterranean maritime navigation.
5. To encourage the Mediterranean towns to prepare and implement, in cooperation with the civil society stakeholders, municipal “greenhouse effects” combating plans. These plans should integrate all aspects of resource management (waste minimisation, recycling, energy saving, limiting urban sprawl...). They should also adopt specific plans for improving the urban mobility and transport, favouring the modes of transport that require less space and energy,. Those plans would be harmonised with the principle of mixing of urban functions and uses.

*To request the Secretariat:*

1. To assist countries in preparing the guidelines for upgrading the planning tools and in publishing and disseminating them. It is also encouraged to prepare cost-effectiveness analysis of urban sprawl.
2. To promote the exchange of experience in the field of policies for controlling urban sprawl, upgrading of poor neighbourhoods, the preservation and rehabilitation of historic settlements, and harbour rehabilitation and their integration in urban structure.

(c) Improving public urban services management

The Mediterranean towns evidently share most of the urban management dysfunctions with the rest of the world, but especially those in the southern and eastern shores are characterised by the great problems relevant to following the rhythm of urban growth and to the lack of their own means. The priority problems regard the water supply, sewerage and solid waste management, and urban transports.

Faced by this situation, and within their efforts to mobilise means needed to finance infrastructure and urban services or to initiate social policies in their competence, the Mediterranean urban municipalities, even those that have managerial competence, search for external resources, and sometimes partner enterprises for the management. The States play a decisive role for a good management of the services, in the planning, regulation, financing, and distribution of competencies among various levels of administration.

The public urban services of municipalities or groups of municipalities could be managed either directly by the municipality personnel or by transferring those duties to public or private enterprises. In fact, it has been realised that neither the rules of the public market, concession charts, monitoring of sub-contractors, public accountability of the heritage, nor technical control are sufficiently taken into consideration in this respect. As for the methods of assessing the public opinion and impact assessment, these are still insufficient.

The need was also realised to implement legislative measures in order to improve financial and control capacities of the administrative bodies in charge of services management. The ways should be explored of how to secure the necessary control by the communities where some partners tend to impose inadequate conditions in terms of costs or sustainable development.

The pricing (adapted to economic and social criteria) and the administrative or techno-economic tools of control are the instruments on which the good implementation of sustainable development will depend.

*The Contracting Parties agree on the following*

1. To strengthen capacities of the authorities (national, regional, local) in charge of urban services and clarify, whenever needed, the institutional framework in order to improve the service quality and management efficiency.
2. To see that, in the case of management transferred to a private companies or public-private partnerships (PPP), the municipalities or groups of municipalities secure that the contractors integrate sustainable development concerns in their mandates, and that they are capable of implementing efficient monitoring methods (progress and performance indicators, tariff control, etc.). When evaluating bidding applications the selection criteria should not be solely based on the "least cost" principle, but also on taking into consideration social and environmental goals and costs of sustainable development. The cost recovery principle in pricing public urban services should ensure access to services for the poorest citizens.

*To request The Secretariat:*

To compile regional databases on management of public services and its costs in the Mediterranean towns which would facilitate the comparative analysis of the efficiency of these services, as well as of the pricing policies applied.

- (d) Strengthening the Mediterranean and Euro-Mediterranean co-operation for a sustainable urban development

For several decades now, the co-operation among nations has become an instrument for improving the social, economic and environmental development. The United Nations Charter, the declarations and action plans from Stockholm (1972) and

Rio (1992), Vancouver (1975) and Istanbul (1996) are some of the important milestones of the sustainable development of countries and towns.

The towns level is essential, and its interest was shown in Curitiba and Rio in 1992, in Istanbul (1995), and confirmed in New York in 2000 (Habitat+5). The local authorities and urban NGOs should be present in Johannesburg as they were in Rio and Istanbul. The Rio+10 Conference in Johannesburg will be an occasion to reaffirm that interest, and the Mediterranean States would benefit from a joint approach, and from showing also their own efforts at the regional. The Conference could provide a new impetus to the sustainable urban development.

At their level, the Mediterranean countries have already undertaken initiatives of co-operation, launched in Barcelona in 1975 and confirmed, from the point of view of sustainable development, in Tunis in 1994, and again in Barcelona in 1995. This also refers to the Euro-Mediterranean process.

However, a significant benefit would be drawn from bringing this co-operation down to the level of towns. Twinning of towns (more than 200 towns), existence of a network created in 1991 (Medcities), opened a path that could now be enlarged by a joint effort made by the towns, provinces or regions, and States.

This approach does not require the creation of an ad hoc institution or a RAC, but the use of guidelines prepared by the States, identification of urban programmes by the European and international donors, and a boost, on a voluntary basis, for thematic networks comprising regional and national towns and experts. Little by little, the associations and other representatives of the civil society, as well as the socio-economic partners would draw benefit from their active participation in this co-operation.

*The Contracting Parties agree on the following:*

1. To strengthen the existing co-operation networks, both general (Medcities, MEDForum, MIO-ECSDE) and thematic (Medener, Healthy Cities, Medsafe, etc.). They would be supported, as necessary, by European or international financing.
2. To encourage the local authorities and associations to be better connected with and benefit from the programmes of international co-operation in the Mediterranean: identification of urban programmes by donors would facilitate this task, as well as the work of various instances concerned, such as Euromed Partnership, UNEP, UNDP, UNESCO, The World Bank, EIB, METAP, CEDARE.
3. That the Mediterranean Commission for Sustainable Development, supported by the Mediterranean towns, could address the Euromed Partnership, better use the existing funding possibilities for promoting and supporting urban sustainable development in the Mediterranean region.

*To request the Secretariat*

To encourage, as sustainable development is not a uniform model, but it should be tailored to local conditions, exchange of experience by organising, inter alia, thematic workshops and web conferences for the towns sharing common problems and similar objectives, and maintain the information exchange, whenever possible together with the existing networks.

### **C. FREE TRADE AND THE ENVIRONMENT IN THE EURO-MEDITERRANEAN CONTEXT**

#### *The Contracting Parties:*

Having considered the report and proposals of the working group and grateful for the quality of the work on this sensitive subject of major importance,

1. Take note of the working group's conclusions, especially concerning the potential impact of free trade on sustainable development in the countries in the South and East of the Mediterranean region and in the Euro-Mediterranean region in general, and the first proposed orientations for action,
2. Consider the difference between rapid progress towards increased trade, on the one hand, and the late and slow nature of evaluation processes of their potential impact on sustainable development and implementation of appropriate responses at the national and regional levels, on the other hand,
3. Note with satisfaction the progress announced by the European Commission regarding the launching of an impact assessment of the creation of an Euro-Mediterranean free-trade area on sustainable development;
4. Agree to consider at the national level and at the level of the European Community concrete follow-up that could be given to the report of the working group, specifically concerning
  - observation and monitoring of impact on the most vulnerable sectors and geographical areas;
  - involvement of institutions dealing with questions of the environment and sustainable development in the agreements of association and other trade agreements, specifically taking into account interaction between structural and sectorial policies,
  - involvement of socio-economic actors;  
upgrading of response capabilities regarding the expected effects of the liberalization of trade.
5. Recommend continuation of work for a further two years with a focus on:
  - strengthening the methodology for foreseeing and monitoring impacts;
  - the effects of liberalization of trade on several sectors, such as agriculture, transportation and industry;
  - identification of response tools for upgrading SMEs/SMLs, the handicraft sector and public urban services through integration of an environmental dimension.

## **D. IMPLEMENTATION AND FOLLOW UP OF RECOMMENDATIONS AND PROPOSALS FOR ACTION**

### First Assessment

Since the first set of recommendations and proposals for action were adopted, the issue of their implementation and follow up was regularly raised. In conformity with the mandate of the MCSD and following requests from the MCSD and Contracting Parties meetings, a first objective assessment was prepared through a large consultation process and specific case studies.

Implementation is generally very poor and main shortcomings identified concern dissemination of recommendations, lack of guidelines and appropriateness of the recommendations in relation to structures and resources. However, the preparatory process itself through the intersessional activities, its increased flow of information and its improved participatory approach, is perceived as a positive and constructive step.

Considering the importance of this issue, the next MCSD meeting (March 2002, Antalya) will further review and as far as possible finalise the assessment and proposed guidelines.

*The Contracting Parties agree on the following:*

1. To take the necessary steps and measures so as to improve communication and dissemination of MCSD recommendations and proposals for action, notably to concerned actors in national and local public and private sectors as well as major groups from society;
2. To prepare national plans for the implementation and follow up of the recommendations or integrate them in national Sustainable Development Strategies, identifying the necessary human, technical and financial means, notably through a participatory approach involving concerned actors;
3. To promote the development of twinning projects between Mediterranean countries and actors for implementation of recommendations and exchange of experience;
4. To use all available instruments and means, including national indicative programmes of the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership, to finance the implementation of the recommendations adopted;

*To request the Secretariat:*

1. To prepare specific guidelines for implementation and follow up of MCSD recommendations for each of the MCSD thematic sets, including where possible and appropriate, human, technical and financial requirements;
2. To assist the Contracting Parties and partners in disseminating the information to concerned actors at all levels and implementing the MCSD recommendations;
3. To assess the implementation and follow up of MCSD recommendations every 4 years and report to the MCSD and CP meetings;

## **E. RECOMMENDATIONS DERIVED FROM THE STRATEGIC REVIEW FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN THE MEDITERRANEAN AND PROPOSALS FOR ACTION**

The regional review clearly shows the progress which has been made towards sustainable development and environmental protection as well as the flaws which continue to exist, since the Mediterranean Action Plan and Barcelona Convention and its Protocols were revised in 1995.

New types of growth and development which take greater account of the social well-being of the entire population and of environmental concerns need to be sought.

The environmental, economic and social cost to be borne in the short term by certain countries within a context of integration and liberalization which favors market mechanisms can only be acceptable if serious accompanying measures are adopted in order to cushion the impact on the least privileged sectors of society, and which will guarantee more long-term sustainability.

At national level, the difficulty of giving concrete expression to measures towards sustainable development decided upon by the Mediterranean community shows, on the one hand, that the new concept has not as yet managed to mobilize all spheres of Society and, on the other, that States have been slow in implementing some of the decisions taken.

Although it is highly active, co-operation in the Mediterranean is, on the one hand, affected by a lack of common vision and inadequate co-ordination between the main partners currently or potentially involved and, on the other, by a mismatch between resources available for development and investments, given the scale of the tasks to be accomplished. This is exacerbated by the fact that the short-term effects of the Uruguay Round's decisions have not produced the expected results for the developing Mediterranean countries, judging by the worsening foreign trade deficit faced by most countries.

Apart from a clear political impetus, any shift towards sustainable development also requires reference models which identify and put across a shared vision, which takes account of the Mediterranean peculiarities, as well as a coherent strategy capable of guiding the various stages of its implementation.

*The Contracting Parties agree on the following::*

### A common vision and a regional strategy

1. Define a common vision of the region's future along with all of the partners concerned. For this purpose, they will prepare, within the framework of MAP and with all the partners concerned, a Mediterranean Strategy for Sustainable Development, if possible for adoption at their Thirteenth Ordinary Meeting (2003). This Strategy should reflect a responsible acceptance of the medium and long-term stakes and clear commitment and solidarity at all levels (regional, national, local) and in all sectors (economic, social, environmental); this strategy should:

- Take account of the diversity of existing political, social, economic, cultural and environmental systems;
- Allow States and Local Authorities to play their full role;
- Respect the multiple values of Mediterranean societies;
- Draw on all elements of Society;
- Promote social equity;
- Ensure respect for the integrity of eco-systems;
- Apply a participatory approach;
- Identify and promote adequate methodologies and tools;
- Promote the transfer and mastery of cleaner technologies;
- Promote bilateral and regional cooperation;
- Take due account of the principle of common but differentiated responsibility;
- Encourage complementarity and synergies with other relevant programmes;
- Express at the Mediterranean level the aims and proposals for action laid down by major global conventions, particularly on climate change, biodiversity, desertification etc., as well as the UN-CSD's recommendations;
- Facilitate implementation of the Barcelona Convention, its protocols and MAP recommendations;
- Build the required capacities to meet the above-mentioned objectives effectively.

2. To pay, through the Regional Strategy, particular attention to the implementation of recommendations and proposals for action adopted or to be adopted within the MCSD framework, establishing clear objectives and adequate means, inter alia in the following areas: water demand management, tourism, industry, agriculture, energy, transport, waste, free trade and the environment, information and awareness raising, indicators for sustainable development, land use planning, coastal management and urban development.

#### National Strategies towards impetus and implementation

3. To draw up or revise as soon as possible, depending on their circumstances, national sustainable development strategies, which :

should be drawn up or revised in accordance with national specificities and priorities depending on the circumstances, in order to take account of evolutions towards globalization in the Mediterranean region. The preparation/revision of national strategies and their implementation should be conducted according to a participatory approach, involving all actors and at all levels of responsibility concerned and should be coherent with other similar exercises;

should be elaborated within the framework of their respective national Agenda 21 and should define ambitious objectives regarding the uncoupling of production on the one hand from energy consumption and the use of resources and natural areas on the other. International commitments on cleaner production as well as the internationally accepted aims for limiting polluting emissions should find their expression in national strategies. National objectives should be established for sustainable consumption aimed at controlling the impact of structural changes on consumption patterns (private transport, renewable energy, solid waste and packaging, etc.);

should endeavour to translate the recommendations and proposals for action adopted or to be adopted within the MCSD context into concrete objectives and means. In this respect, the MCSD could prepare guidelines for drawing up national strategies.

4. To set up as soon as possible National Commissions on Sustainable Development or other types of participation structures which should be representative of the forces active within the country, in order to strengthen coherence and convergence in action.

5. To carry out any necessary legislative, fiscal, financial, trade or economic reforms likely to assist in implementing national sustainable development strategies including the following elements:

- Rationalization of economic activity by integrating the environmental dimension;
- Ensuring social equity;
- Preserving and managing natural resources on a sustainable basis.

6. As regards the legal framework for sustainable development, the Contracting Parties agree to:

- Update and implement their national legal framework in line with environment-related international agreements they have ratified;
- Complete the organization of the national and local institutional structures concerned;
- Ensure and render the rules on governance as flexible as possible by promoting the principle of subsidiarity, transparency and the participatory approach;
- Facilitate access to justice at a national level in order to ensure that environmental law is respected.

7. To entrust to the extent possible the Local Authorities with greater responsibility for decentralized environmental management as well as for urban and rural development, particularly within the framework of local Agendas 21, guaranteeing good governance and the involvement of the main groups in Society, since the rapid urbanization of the coastal areas in particular, as well as regional imbalances, are both crucial sustainable development issues,.

8. To further study and promote within MAP regional policy guidance and methodological tools for the integration and continuous observation of coastal areas, in order to facilitate implementation, including guidance for the development of national legislation, given the strategic importance of the coasts, and the necessary implementation of the principles of integrated coastal management.

#### Effective Regional Coordination

9. To take full account, in appointing/selecting their representatives to MCSD, of the necessity to maintain the open, autonomous, advisory, and representative nature of this body. The same applies for the local authorities, NGOs and socio-economic actors. Through appropriate networking, they should draw on the experience of past members and ensure input from the wider groups they represent. Members from local authorities, NGOs and socio-economic actors should represent as wide a spectrum as possible of major groups of the society and should participate more actively in the work of the MCSD.

10. To improve and strengthen, together with the other members of the MCSD the exemplary nature of State mobilization, supporting the unique character of the Mediterranean eco-region, their communications with the aim to guarantee an effective circulation of information between the MAP structures and national focal structures in particular, making MAP activities and output more visible to Mediterranean public opinion and to the interested international community.

#### Monitoring and Assessment Tools

11. To develop and network the national environment and development observing systems or other similar appropriate functions, since the preparation of prospective analyses at the Mediterranean level as well as the production of useful information for public decision-taking and sectoral policies require updated data on all areas of human activity,

12. To utilize appropriate measurement tools, as well as performance and response indicators which can assess progress, and to adopt measures to enable the regular follow-up and assessment of the state of the Mediterranean environment (inter alia, land, marine and coastal), since sustainable development and environmental protection are medium to long-term processes.

#### Follow-up of Proposals for Action

13. To make concrete provisions to ensure that proposals are disseminated to concerned institutional structures, authorities and other actors; and to report on them in the national reports for submission to MAP, since the revised Barcelona Convention lays down the requirement to take full account of MCSD/MAP recommendations and to take the necessary measures to adopt them during their ordinary meetings

14. To prepare projects for submission to financing institutions, in order to give concrete expression to the MCSD's and MAP's proposals for action through effective implementing activities, within the MAP context and in interaction with the countries. In this respect, the MAP components should strengthen their capacity for preparing and managing projects related to MAP priorities.

15. To promote the emergence of regional strategic action programmes or projects within the framework of the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership on priority issues dealt with by MAP/MCSD in application of their decisions, and will assist fully in their implementation at the national level with the participation of all the actors concerned.

#### Broader Regional Cooperation.

16. Given that the Mediterranean eco-region is the appropriate framework for dialogue and interdependence, the Euro-Mediterranean partners and other cooperation programmes in the region should set the aim of Sustainable Development at the very heart of the implementation of their activities at regional and national level based on equity, shared responsibility and solidarity.

17. To promote greater cooperation between MAP, the United Nations agencies, the World Bank and other concerned institutions in the region and encourage them to

take account of the priorities defined by the Contracting Parties with the aim of rationalizing means and increasing synergy:

To encourage official collaboration between MAP and their respective regional programmes;

To take account of, exchange information on and promote cohesion and complementarity of the objectives of their respective programmes of activities;

To better involve or even entrust competent, ad hoc, intergovernmental actors with the management of certain thematic activities; and

To strengthen, or even institutionalize cooperation with the UN-CSD,

18. To promote a closer North-South partnership by strengthening the voluntary contributions made by countries at the regional and bilateral level in order to better support MAP activities to promote sustainable development, particularly pilot projects and capacity building at the country and regional levels.

19. To actively contribute together with regional networks of NGOs, local authorities and socio-economic actors as well as the MAP Secretariat to the preparations for the Earth Summit II.

## Appendix 1

### OBJECTIVES AND FUNCTIONS OF A REGIONAL CENTRE FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE EMERGENCY PROTOCOL

#### I. OBJECTIVES

1. To strengthen the capacities of the coastal States in the Mediterranean region with a view to preventing pollution of the marine environment from ships and ensuring the effective implementation in this region of the rules which are generally recognized at the international level, relating to the prevention of pollution from ships, and with a view to abating, combating and, to the fullest possible extent, eliminating pollution of the marine environment irrespective of the source.
2. To develop regional co-operation in the field of prevention of pollution of the marine environment from ships, and to facilitate co-operation among the Mediterranean coastal States in order to respond to pollution incidents which result or may result in a discharge of oil or other hazardous and noxious substances and which require emergency actions or other immediate response.
3. To assist coastal States of the Mediterranean region, which so request in the development of their own national capabilities for response to pollution incidents which result or may result in a discharge of oil or other hazardous and noxious substances and to facilitate information exchange, technological co-operation and training.
4. To provide a framework for exchange of information on operational, technical, scientific, legal and financial matters, and to promote dialogue aimed at conducting co-ordinated actions at national, regional and global levels for the implementation of the Protocol Concerning Co-operation in Preventing Pollution from Ships and in Combating Pollution of the Mediterranean Sea by Oil and other Hazardous and Noxious Substances in Cases of Emergency.

#### II. FUNCTIONS

##### A: **GENERAL FUNCTIONS**

1. To ensure the follow-up of the implementation of the Protocol to the Barcelona Convention concerning Co-operation in Preventing Pollution from Ships and in Combating Pollution of the Mediterranean Sea by Oil and other Hazardous and Noxious Substances in Cases of Emergency, and to perform relevant secretariat functions. In order to achieve this goal, to organize regular meetings of national authorities responsible for policies in the field of prevention of pollution from ships, preparedness for, and response to and co-operation in case of emergency, and to report to the meetings of the Contracting Parties to the Barcelona Convention.

2. To develop and maintain close working relationships with other Regional Activity Centres of the Mediterranean Action Plan and with the "specialized regional organisms" which play a co-ordinating role as set forth in the Mediterranean Action Plan, particularly with the scientific institutions within the region.

3. To co-operate as appropriate in activities of the Mediterranean Action Plan related to marine pollution.

**B: FUNCTIONS CONCERNING PREVENTION OF POLLUTION OF THE MARINE ENVIRONMENT FROM SHIPS**

1. To assist the coastal States of the Mediterranean region in reinforcing their national capacities with a view to implementing in an efficient manner the international law and regulations for the prevention of pollution of the marine environment from ships:

- a) by collecting and disseminating information concerning legal and technical aspects of prevention of pollution from ships;
- b) by providing legal and technical assistance in their efforts to develop and implement regulations applicable to the States of the Mediterranean region;
- c) by promoting transfer of technology;
- d) by conducting training activities;
- e) by executing, at the request of the States and within the limits of available means, programmes and pilot projects;
- f) by providing technical assistance to the coastal States which so request.

2. To assist the coastal States of the Mediterranean region in developing regional co-operation with a view to implementing in an efficient manner the international regulations for the prevention of pollution of the marine environment by ships:

- a) by promoting, at request of the States the dialogue aimed at conducting co-ordinated actions at national, regional and global levels;
- b) by assisting in the implementation of regional programmes approved by the Contracting Parties;
- c) by conducting studies on subjects of regional interest, at the request of the States.

**C: FUNCTIONS CONCERNING PREPAREDNESS FOR AND RESPONSE TO ACCIDENTAL MARINE POLLUTION AND CO-OPERATION IN CASE OF EMERGENCY**

1. To collect and disseminate information on:

- i) Competent national authorities responsible for receiving reports of pollution of the sea by oil and other hazardous and noxious substances and for dealing with matters concerning measures of assistance between Parties;
  - ii) Inventories of experts, equipment and installations in each coastal State for response to pollution incidents which result or may result in a discharge of oil or other hazardous and noxious substances and which might be, under certain conditions, put at the disposal of the State which so requests in case of emergency;
  - iii) General information, plans, methods and techniques for combating pollution by oil and other hazardous and noxious substances in order to assist as far as necessary countries of the region in the preparation of their national contingency plans;
  - iv) Mediterranean coastal zones, with a particular attention to the zones which are especially sensitive to pollution by oil and other hazardous and noxious substances. This information could be used by risk predicting models and for the preparation of environmental sensitivity maps.
2. To establish, keep up to date and operate a partially computerized data base on chemicals and their properties, risks for human life and the marine environment, response techniques and combating methods.
  3. To progressively develop and operate a marine pollution emergency decision support system with a view to providing rapidly to the Mediterranean coastal States information concerning behaviour, risks and different possibilities for action in cases of accidents involving oil and other hazardous and noxious substances.
  4. To prepare, disseminate and keep up to date operational guides and technical documents.
  5. To develop and maintain a regional Communications/Information system appropriate to the needs of States being served by the Centre.
  6. To develop technological co-operation and training programmes for combating pollution of the sea by oil and other hazardous and noxious substances and to organize training courses.
  7. To assist coastal States of the Mediterranean region, which so request, in the preparation and development of bilateral, multilateral or subregional operational agreements between neighbouring coastal States.
  8. To prepare and keep up to date operational arrangements and guidelines, aimed at facilitating co-operation between Mediterranean coastal States in cases of emergency.
  9. To organize and activate the Mediterranean Assistance Unit for combating accidental marine pollution created by a decision of the Eighth Ordinary Meeting of the Contracting Parties (Antalya, 12 -15 October 1993) in the conditions described in this decision.

10. To assist coastal States of the Mediterranean region, which in cases of emergency so request, in obtaining assistance of the other Parties to the Protocol Concerning Co-operation in Preventing Pollution from Ships and Combating Pollution of the Mediterranean Sea by Oil and Other Hazardous and Noxious Substances in Cases of Emergency and Preventing Pollution from Ships, or when the possibilities for assistance do not exist within the region, in obtaining international assistance from outside the region.

## Appendix 2

### Cooperation and Coordination with Partners

Taking into account the recommendations of the Eleventh Ordinary Meeting of the Contracting Parties (Malta, October 1999), the different documents produced by MAP on the issue of MAP Partners, the decision of the Bureau of the Contracting Parties (Cyprus, May 2001), and the Meeting of MAP National Focal Points, (Athens, September 2001), the following proposal has been prepared by the Secretariat:

#### **Proposed common criteria for inclusion and retention:**

1. Existence of a legal constitution;
2. Existence of a regularly elected Bureau or equivalent body;
3. Establishment of headquarters or relevant offices in a Mediterranean country;
4. Capability to contribute to the aims and objectives of MAP.

#### **Additional criteria for retention \***

1. Provision of regular information to MAP;
2. Contribution and involvement in MAP activities and projects;
3. Attendance of MAP meetings;
4. Participation in active Mediterranean networks.

#### **Application and selection procedure**

An application for partner status should be sent to the Secretariat at least three months before the meeting of MAP Focal Points. The application should include:

- a. a concise statement about the organization and how it meets the stipulated criteria;
- b. copy of by-laws or constitution;
- c. indication of the contribution it can provide to MAP objectives.

Following the receipt of the application, the Secretariat will distribute copies to the Contracting Parties that will take a final decision during its Ordinary Meeting.

#### **List of partners**

Every two years, the Contracting Parties will revise the list of partners taking into account the approved criteria. Those partners that do not participate in the work and meetings of MAP for two consecutive years will be systematically eliminated from the list of partners.

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\* will be applied as appropriate

**ANNEX V**  
**PROGRAMME BUDGET FOR THE**  
**2002-2003 BIENNIUM**

<b>SUMMARY OF BUDGETARY ALLOCATIONS IN US DOLLARS</b>
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	Approved Budget (in US \$)			
	2000	2001	2002	2003
<b>I. ADMINISTRATIVE AND OPERATING COSTS</b>				
1. COORDINATING UNIT, Athens, Greece				
- Secretariat's Personnel and Operating Costs	905,500	921,000	614,838	628,532
- MEDPOL Personnel	428,000	435,000	356,474	364,957
- Operating Costs covered by the Greek Counterpart Contribution	400,000	400,000	400,000	400,000
2. MEDPOL COOPERATING AGENCIES	269,500	273,600	259,296	262,270
3. REGIONAL MARINE POLLUTION EMERGENCY RESPONSECENTRE FOR THE MEDITERRANEAN (REMPEC)	573,000	585,000	647,005	655,302
4. BLUE PLAN REGIONAL ACTIVITY CENTRE (BP/RAC)	480,000	490,500	501,000	507,000
5. PRIORITY ACTIONS PROGRAMME REGIONAL ACTIVITY CENTRE (PAP/RAC)	364,000	375,000	384,000	394,000
6. SPECIALLY PROTECTED AREAS REGIONAL ACTIVITY CENTRE (SPA/RAC)	291,000	295,500	312,500	314,500
7. ENVIRONMENT REMOTE SENSING REGIONAL ACTIVITY CENTRE (ERS/RAC)	0	0	0	0
8. CLEANER PRODUCTION REGIONAL ACTIVITY CENTRE (CP/RAC)	0	0	0	0
SUB-TOTAL	3,711,000	3,775,600	3,475,112	3,526,560
PROGRAMME SUPPORT COSTS*	430,430	438,828	399,765	406,453
<b>TOTAL ADMINISTRATIVE AND OPERATING COSTS</b>	<b>4,141,430</b>	<b>4,214,428</b>	<b>3,874,877</b>	<b>3,933,012</b>

\* The Programme Support Costs of 13% is not charged to the Greek Counterpart Contribution.

**SUMMARY OF BUDGETARY ALLOCATIONS IN EURO**

	Approved Budget (in €)			
	2000	2001	2002	2003
<b>I. ADMINISTRATIVE AND OPERATING COSTS</b>				
1. COORDINATING UNIT, Athens, Greece				
- Secretariat's Personnel and Operating Costs	996,050	1,013,100	676,321	691,385
- MEDPOL Personnel	470,800	478,500	392,121	401,452
- Operating Costs covered by the Greek Counterpart Contribution	440,000	440,000	440,000	440,000
2. MEDPOL COOPERATING AGENCIES	296,450	300,960	285,226	288,497
3. REGIONAL MARINE POLLUTION EMERGENCY RESPONSE CENTRE FOR THE MEDITERRANEAN (REMPEC)	630,300	643,500	711,705	720,832
4. BLUE PLAN REGIONAL ACTIVITY CENTRE (BP/RAC)	528,000	539,550	551,100	557,700
5. PRIORITY ACTIONS PROGRAMME REGIONAL ACTIVITY CENTRE (PAP/RAC)	400,400	412,500	422,400	433,400
6. SPECIALLY PROTECTED AREAS REGIONAL ACTIVITY CENTRE (SPA/RAC)	320,100	325,050	343,750	345,950
7. ENVIRONMENT REMOTE SENSING REGIONAL ACTIVITY CENTRE (ERS/RAC)	0	0	0	0
8. CLEANER PRODUCTION REGIONAL ACTIVITY CENTRE (CP/RAC)	0	0	0	0
SUB-TOTAL	4,082,100	4,153,160	3,822,624	3,879,216
PROGRAMME SUPPORT COSTS*	473,473	482,711	439,741	447,098
<b>TOTAL ADMINISTRATIVE AND OPERATING COSTS</b>	<b>4,555,573</b>	<b>4,635,871</b>	<b>4,262,365</b>	<b>4,326,314</b>

\* The Programme Support Costs of 13% is not charged to the Greek Counterpart Contribution.

Note: Exchange rate: 1 US\$ = 1.10 € as per Official UN Exchange rates for September 2001:  
US \$ is the reference currency.

**ACTIVITIES IN US DOLLARS:**

	Approved Budget (in US \$)			
	2000	2001	2002	2003
<b>II. ACTIVITIES</b>				
TOTAL ACTIVITIES TO BE FUNDED				
1. PROGRAMME COORDINATION	468,000	414,000	625,288	596,721
2. POLLUTION PREVENTION AND CONTROL	933,000	776,000	1,015,000	900,761
3. PROTECTION OF BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY	273,000	253,000	353,000	305,000
4. SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF COASTAL ZONES	244,000	307,000	380,000	450,000
5. INTEGRATING ENVIRONMENT AND DEVELOPMENT	310,000	305,000	327,000	317,000
SUB-TOTAL	2,228,000	2,055,000	2,700,288	2,569,482
PROGRAMME SUPPORT COSTS (13%)	218,270	196,040	300,175	283,271
<b>TOTAL ACTIVITIES FUNDED</b>	<b>2,446,270</b>	<b>2,251,040</b>	<b>3,000,463</b>	<b>2,852,753</b>

	Approved Budget (in US \$)			
	2000	2001	2002	2003
<b>A. ACTIVITIES TO BE FUNDED THROUGH THE MTF (excluding the EU voluntary contribution)</b>				
1. PROGRAMME COORDINATION	385,000	360,000	560,375	515,000
2. POLLUTION PREVENTION AND CONTROL	847,000	730,000	983,000	838,761
3. PROTECTION OF BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY	123,000	143,000	198,000	185,000
4. SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF COASTAL ZONES	104,000	90,000	200,000	295,000
5. INTEGRATING ENVIRONMENT AND DEVELOPMENT	220,000	185,000	237,000	215,000
SUB-TOTAL	1,679,000	1,508,000	2,178,375	2,048,761
PROGRAMME SUPPORT COSTS (13%)	218,270	196,040	276,689	259,839
<b>TOTAL ACTIVITIES FUNDED THROUGH THE MTF</b>	<b>1,897,270</b>	<b>1,704,040</b>	<b>2,455,064</b>	<b>2,308,600</b>

	Approved Budget (in US \$)			
	2000	2001	2002	2003
<b>B. ACTIVITIES TO BE FUNDED THROUGH THE EU VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTION</b>				
1. PROGRAMME COORDINATION	83,000	54,000	64,913	81,721
2. POLLUTION PREVENTION AND CONTROL	86,000	46,000	32,000	62,000
3. PROTECTION OF BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY	150,000	110,000	155,000	120,000
4. SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF COASTAL ZONES	140,000	217,000	180,000	155,000
5. INTEGRATING ENVIRONMENT AND DEVELOPMENT	90,000	120,000	90,000	102,000
SUB-TOTAL	549,000	547,000	521,913	520,721
PROGRAMME SUPPORT COSTS (4.5%)	0	0	23,486	23,432
<b>TOTAL ACTIVITIES TO BE FUNDED THROUGH THE EU VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTION</b>	<b>549,000</b>	<b>547,000</b>	<b>545,399</b>	<b>544,153</b>

**ACTIVITIES IN EURO**

	Approved Budget (in €)			
	2000	2001	2002	2003
<b>II. ACTIVITIES</b>				
TOTAL ACTIVITIES TO BE FUNDED				
1. PROGRAMME COORDINATION	514,800	455,400	687,817	656,393
2. POLLUTION PREVENTION AND CONTROL	1,026,300	853,600	1,116,500	990,837
3. PROTECTION OF BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY	300,300	278,300	388,300	335,500
4. SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF COASTAL ZONES	268,400	337,700	418,000	495,000
5. INTEGRATING ENVIRONMENT AND DEVELOPMENT	341,000	335,500	359,700	348,700
SUB-TOTAL	2,450,800	2,260,500	2,970,317	2,826,430
PROGRAMME SUPPORT COSTS (13%)	240,097	215,644	330,192	311,599
<b>TOTAL ACTIVITIES FUNDED</b>	<b>2,690,897</b>	<b>2,476,144</b>	<b>3,300,509</b>	<b>3,138,029</b>

	Approved Budget (in €)			
	2000	2001	2002	2003
<b>A. ACTIVITIES TO BE FUNDED THROUGH THE MTF (excluding the EU voluntary contribution)</b>				
1. PROGRAMME COORDINATION	423,500	396,000	616,413	566,500
2. POLLUTION PREVENTION AND CONTROL	931,700	803,000	1,081,300	922,637
3. PROTECTION OF BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY	135,300	157,300	217,800	203,500
4. SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF COASTAL ZONES	114,400	99,000	220,000	324,500
5. INTEGRATING ENVIRONMENT AND DEVELOPMENT	242,000	203,500	260,700	236,500
SUB-TOTAL	1,846,900	1,658,800	2,396,213	2,253,637
PROGRAMME SUPPORT COSTS (13%)	240,097	215,644	304,358	285,823
<b>TOTAL ACTIVITIES FUNDED THROUGH THE MTF</b>	<b>2,086,997</b>	<b>1,874,444</b>	<b>2,700,571</b>	<b>2,539,460</b>

	Approved Budget (in €)			
	2000	2001	2002	2003
<b>B. ACTIVITIES TO BE FUNDED THROUGH THE EU VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTION</b>				
1. PROGRAMME COORDINATION	91,300	59,400	71,404	89,893
2. POLLUTION PREVENTION AND CONTROL	94,600	50,600	35,200	68,200
3. PROTECTION OF BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY	165,000	121,000	170,500	132,000
4. SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF COASTAL ZONES	154,000	238,700	198,000	170,500
5. INTEGRATING ENVIRONMENT AND DEVELOPMENT	99,000	132,000	99,000	112,200
SUB-TOTAL	603,900	601,700	574,104	572,793
PROGRAMME SUPPORT COSTS (4.5%)	0	0	25,835	25,776
<b>TOTAL ACTIVITIES TO BE FUNDED THROUGH THE EU VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTION</b>	<b>603,900</b>	<b>601,700</b>	<b>599,939</b>	<b>598,569</b>

Note: Exchange rate: 1 US\$ = 1.10 € as per Official UN Exchange rates for September 2001:  
US \$ is the reference currency.

**AGGREGATE BUDGET COVERING ACTIVITIES , ADMINISTRATIVE AND OPERATING COSTS  
FOR THE COORDINATING UNIT AND THE CENTRES (in US dollars):**

	Approved Budget (in US \$)			
	2000	2001	2002	2003
COORDINATING UNIT, Athens, Greece				
TOTAL ACTIVITIES	468,000	414,000	650,288	621,721
TOTAL ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS	1,733,500	1,756,000	1,371,311	1,393,488
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2,201,500</b>	<b>2,170,000</b>	<b>2,021,599</b>	<b>2,015,209</b>
MEDPOL				
TOTAL ACTIVITIES	699,000	630,000	730,000	765,000
TOTAL ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS MEDPOL				
COOPERATING AGENCIES	269,500	273,600	259,296	262,270
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>968,500</b>	<b>903,600</b>	<b>989,296</b>	<b>1,027,270</b>
REGIONAL MARINE POLLUTION EMERGENCY RESPONSE CENTRE FOR THE MEDITERRANEAN (REMPEC)				
TOTAL ACTIVITIES	189,000	141,000	285,000	165,761
TOTAL ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS	573,000	585,000	647,005	655,302
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>762,000</b>	<b>726,000</b>	<b>932,005</b>	<b>821,063</b>
BLUE PLAN REGIONAL ACTIVITY CENTRE (BP/RAC)				
TOTAL ACTIVITIES	225,000	230,000	250,000	255,000
TOTAL ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS	480,000	490,500	501,000	507,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>705,000</b>	<b>720,500</b>	<b>751,000</b>	<b>762,000</b>
PRIORITY ACTIONS PROGRAMME REGIONAL ACTIVITY CENTRE (PAP/RAC)				
TOTAL ACTIVITIES	324,000	340,000	352,000	367,000
TOTAL ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS	364,000	375,000	384,000	394,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>688,000</b>	<b>715,000</b>	<b>736,000</b>	<b>761,000</b>
SPECIALLY PROTECTED AREAS REGIONAL ACTIVITY CENTRE (SPA/RAC)				
TOTAL ACTIVITIES	273,000	253,000	373,000	335,000
TOTAL ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS	291,000	295,500	312,500	314,500
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>564,000</b>	<b>548,500</b>	<b>685,500</b>	<b>649,500</b>
ENVIRONMENT REMOTE SENSING REGIONAL ACTIVITY CENTRE (ERS/RAC)				
TOTAL ACTIVITIES	50,000	47,000	60,000	60,000
TOTAL ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS	0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>50,000</b>	<b>47,000</b>	<b>60,000</b>	<b>60,000</b>
CLEANER PRODUCTION REGIONAL ACTIVITY CENTRE (CP/RAC)				
TOTAL ACTIVITIES	0	0	0	0
TOTAL ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS	0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
PROGRAMME SUPPORT COSTS	648,700	634,868	699,939	689,724
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>6,587,700</b>	<b>6,465,468</b>	<b>6,875,340</b>	<b>6,785,766</b>

**AGGREGATE BUDGET COVERING ACTIVITIES , ADMINISTRATIVE AND OPERATING COSTS  
FOR THE COORDINATING UNIT AND THE CENTRES (in Euro):**

	Approved Budget (in €)			
	2000	2001	2002	2003
COORDINATING UNIT, Athens, Greece				
TOTAL ACTIVITIES	514,800	455,400	715,317	683,893
TOTAL ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS	1,906,850	1,931,600	1,508,443	1,532,837
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2,421,650</b>	<b>2,387,000</b>	<b>2,223,759</b>	<b>2,216,730</b>
MEDPOL				
TOTAL ACTIVITIES	768,900	693,000	803,000	841,500
TOTAL ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS MEDPOL				
COOPERATING AGENCIES	296,450	300,960	285,226	288,497
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,065,350</b>	<b>993,960</b>	<b>1,088,226</b>	<b>1,129,997</b>
REGIONAL MARINE POLLUTION EMERGENCY RESPONSE CENTRE FOR THE MEDITERRANEAN (REMPEC)				
TOTAL ACTIVITIES	207,900	155,100	313,500	182,337
TOTAL ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS	630,300	643,500	711,705	720,832
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>838,200</b>	<b>798,600</b>	<b>1,025,205</b>	<b>903,169</b>
BLUE PLAN REGIONAL ACTIVITY CENTRE (BP/RAC)				
TOTAL ACTIVITIES	247,500	253,000	275,000	280,500
TOTAL ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS	528,000	539,550	551,100	557,700
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>775,500</b>	<b>792,550</b>	<b>826,100</b>	<b>838,200</b>
PRIORITY ACTIONS PROGRAMME REGIONAL ACTIVITY CENTRE (PAP/RAC)				
TOTAL ACTIVITIES	356,400	374,000	387,200	403,700
TOTAL ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS	400,400	412,500	422,400	433,400
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>756,800</b>	<b>786,500</b>	<b>809,600</b>	<b>837,100</b>
SPECIALLY PROTECTED AREAS REGIONAL ACTIVITY CENTRE (SPA/RAC)				
TOTAL ACTIVITIES	300,300	278,300	410,300	368,500
TOTAL ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS	320,100	325,050	343,750	345,950
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>620,400</b>	<b>603,350</b>	<b>754,050</b>	<b>714,450</b>
ENVIRONMENT REMOTE SENSING REGIONAL ACTIVITY CENTRE (ERS/RAC)				
TOTAL ACTIVITIES	55,000	51,700	66,000	66,000
TOTAL ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS	0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>55,000</b>	<b>51,700</b>	<b>66,000</b>	<b>66,000</b>
CLEANER PRODUCTION REGIONAL ACTIVITY CENTRE (CP/RAC)				
TOTAL ACTIVITIES	0	0	0	0
TOTAL ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS	0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
PROGRAMME SUPPORT COSTS	713,570	698,350	769,933	758,697
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>7,246,470</b>	<b>7,112,015</b>	<b>7,562,874</b>	<b>7,464,342</b>

Note: Exchange rate: 1 US\$ = 1.10 € as per Official UN Exchange rates for September 2001:  
US \$ is the reference currency.

**SOURCES OF FINANCING (in US dollars):**

	<b>2002</b>	<b>2003</b>
A. Income		
MTF Contributions	4,985,847	5,035,706
Greek Counterpart Contribution	400,000	400,000
UNEP Counterpart Contribution	50,000	50,000
Total Contributions	5,435,847	5,485,706
Unpaid Pledges for 2000/01 and prior years (average estimate)	1,200,000	
Bank Interest 2001-2002 (estimation)	450,000	
<b>Total expected income</b>	<b>12,571,553</b>	
B. Commitments		
Commitments	5,653,487	5,575,321
Programme Support Costs	676,453	666,292
<b>Total commitments</b>	<b>12,571,553</b>	

	<b>2002</b>	<b>2003</b>
A. Income		
Voluntary Contribution of EU	545,400	544,153
B. Commitments		
Activities funded through the EU Voluntary Contribution	521,913	520,721
Programme Support Costs (4.5 %)	23,486	23,432
<b>Total commitments</b>	<b>545,399</b>	<b>544,153</b>

**SOURCES OF FINANCING (in Euro):**

	<b>2002</b>	<b>2003</b>
A. Income		
MTF Contributions	5,484,432	5,539,277
Greek Counterpart Contribution	440,000	440,000
UNEP Counterpart Contribution	55,000	55,000
<b>Total Contributions</b>	<b>5,979,432</b>	<b>6,034,277</b>
Unpaid Pledges for 2000/01 and prior years (average estimate)	1,320,000	
Bank Interest 2001-2002 (estimation)	495,000	
<b>Total expected income</b>	<b>13,828,709</b>	
B. Commitments		
Commitments	6,218,836	6,132,853
Programme Support Costs	744,099	732,921
<b>Total commitments</b>	<b>13,828,708</b>	

	<b>2002</b>	<b>2003</b>
A. Income		
Voluntary Contribution of EU	599,940	598,568
B. Commitments		
Activities funded through the EU		
Voluntary Contribution	574,104	572,793
Programme Support Costs (4.5 %)	25,835	25,776
<b>Total commitments</b>	<b>599,939</b>	<b>598,569</b>

Note: Exchange rate: 1 US\$ = 1.10 € as per Official UN Exchange rates for September 2001: US \$ is the reference currency.

**CONTRIBUTIONS FOR 2002-2003 (in US dollars):**

Contracting Parties	%	Ordinary Contributions to MTF for 2001 (in US \$)	Ordinary Contributions to MTF for 2002* (in US \$)	Ordinary Contributions to MTF for 2003** (in US \$)
Albania	0.07	3,455	3,490	3,525
Algeria	1.05	51,834	52,352	52,876
Bosnia and Herzegovina	0.3	14,810	14,958	15,108
Croatia	0.97	47,883	48,362	48,846
Cyprus	0.14	6,911	6,980	7,050
EU	2.5	123,413	124,647	125,894
Egypt	0.49	24,189	24,431	24,676
France	37.97	1,874,382	1,893,125	1,912,057
Greece	2.81	138,714	140,102	141,503
Israel	1.47	72,566	73,291	74,024
Italy	31.37	1,548,574	1,564,060	1,579,700
Lebanon	0.07	3,455	3,490	3,525
Libya	1.97	97,249	98,222	99,204
Malta	0.07	3,455	3,490	3,525
Monaco	0.07	3,455	3,490	3,525
Morocco	0.28	13,823	13,961	14,101
Slovenia	0.67	33,074	33,405	33,739
Spain	14.99	739,978	747,378	754,852
Syria	0.28	13,823	13,961	14,101
Tunisia	0.21	10,367	10,470	10,575
Turkey	2.25	111,071	112,182	113,304
<b>Sub-total</b>	100	<b>4,936,483</b>	<b>4,985,847</b>	<b>5,035,706</b>
Host Country(Greece)		400,000	400,000	400,000
UNEP Environment Fund		50,000	50,000	50,000
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>5,386,483</b>	<b>5,435,847</b>	<b>5,485,706</b>

\* The 2002 Contributions represent a 1% increase over the 2001 Ordinary Contributions to the MTF.

\*\* The 2003 Contributions represent a 1% increase over the 2002 Ordinary Contributions to the MTF.

**CONTRIBUTIONS FOR 2002-2003 (in Euro):**

Contracting Parties	%	Ordinary Contributions to MTF for 2001 (in €)	Ordinary Contributions to MTF for 2002* (in €)	Ordinary Contributions to MTF for 2003** (in €)
Albania	0.07	3,801	3,839	3,877
Algeria	1.05	57,017	57,587	58,163
Bosnia and Herzegovina	0.3	16,291	16,454	16,619
Croatia	0.97	52,672	53,198	53,730
Cyprus	0.14	7,603	7,679	7,755
EU	2.5	135,755	137,112	138,483
Egypt	0.49	26,608	26,874	27,143
France	37.97	2,061,820	2,082,438	2,103,262
Greece	2.81	152,586	154,112	155,653
Israel	1.47	79,822	80,621	81,427
Italy	31.37	1,703,431	1,720,466	1,737,670
Lebanon	0.07	3,801	3,839	3,877
Libya	1.97	106,974	108,044	109,124
Malta	0.07	3,801	3,839	3,877
Monaco	0.07	3,801	3,839	3,877
Morocco	0.28	15,205	15,357	15,511
Slovenia	0.67	36,382	36,746	37,113
Spain	14.99	813,976	822,116	830,337
Syria	0.28	15,205	15,357	15,511
Tunisia	0.21	11,403	11,517	11,632
Turkey	2.25	122,178	123,400	124,634
<b>Sub-total</b>	100	5,430,131	5,484,432	5,539,277
Host Country(Greece)		440,000	440,000	440,000
UNEP Environment Fund		55,000	55,000	55,000
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>5,925,131</b>	<b>5,979,432</b>	<b>6,034,277</b>

\* The 2002 Contributions represent a 1% increase over the 2001 Ordinary Contributions to the MTF.

\*\* The 2003 Contributions represent a 1% increase over the 2002 Ordinary Contributions to the MTF.

Note: Exchange rate: 1 US\$ = 1.10 € as per Official UN Exchange rates for September 2001:  
US \$ is the reference currency.

**Estimated Counterpart Contributions in Cash/Kind of Contracting Parties hosting Regional Activity Centres and of the U.N. Agencies participating in the MEDPOL Programme. The amounts have been provided to UNEP by the respective Centres and Agencies.**

<b>Countries</b>		2002 (,000 US\$)	2003 (,000 US \$)
Croatia	PAP/RAC	150	150
France	BP/RAC	440	440
Italy	ERS/RAC	300?	300?
Malta	REMPEC	80	80
Spain	CP/RAC	625*	
Tunisia	SPA/RAC	90	90
<b>U.N. Agencies</b>			
WHO	MED POL	100	100
WMO	MED POL	40	40
IAEA	MED POL	360	360
UNESCO/IOC	MED POL	80?	80?

All figures with ? are pending

\*Tentative figures subject to the approval of the Spanish Government.

**I. COORDINATION****I.A LEGAL FRAMEWORK**

ACTIVITY	OFFICE	Approved Budget (in US \$)							
		2002				2003			
		MTF	UNEP	EU	EXT	MTF	UNEP	EU	EXT
Legal assistance to the Secretariat	MEDU	15,000				15,000			
Assistance to countries to develop their national legislation and national enforcement control mechanisms for the implementation of the Convention and its Protocols	MEDU	20,000	10,000			20,000	10,000		
Training programme on environmental law	MEDU	20,000		15,000	20,000				
Assistance to countries to develop their reporting systems	MEDU	15,000	10,000			15,000	10,000		
<b>SUB-TOTAL ACTIVITIES</b>		70,000	20,000	15,000	20,000	50,000	20,000	0	0

**I.B INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK (not applicable)****I.C MEDITERRANEAN COMMISSION ON SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT**

ACTIVITY	OFFICE	Approved Budget (in US \$)							
		2002				2003			
		MTF	UNEP	EU	EXT	MTF	UNEP	EU	EXT
Support to countries and partners for the implementation and follow-up of MCSD recommendations	MEDU	10,375		9,913	20,000	20,000		31,721	20,000
Implementation and follow-up of MCSD recommendations (experts, working sessions)	MEDU	20,000		5,000	20,000	10,000			20,000
Preparatory activities for the elaboration of strategic orientations and a Mediterranean Sustainable Development Strategy	MEDU	30,000		10,000	50,000 *	10,000	10,000	20,000	50,000
<b>SUB-TOTAL ACTIVITIES</b>		60,375	0	24,913	90,000	40,000	10,000	51,721	90,000

\*Funds already provided by the Government of Spain, for strategic orientations including the organization of a Workshop

**I.D COOPERATION AND PARTNERSHIP (not applicable)**

**I.E NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS AND OTHER PARTNER ORGANIZATIONS**

ACTIVITY	OFFICE	Approved Budget (in US \$)					
		2002			2003		
		MTF	EU	EXT	MTF	EU	EXT
Support to non-governmental organizations and other major actors	MEDU	50,000	10,000	50,000	30,000	30,000	50,000
<b>SUB-TOTAL ACTIVITIES</b>		50,000	10,000	50,000	30,000	30,000	50,000

**I.F MEETINGS AND CONFERENCES ORGANIZED WITHIN THE MAP FRAMEWORK**

ACTIVITY	OFFICE	Approved Budget (in US \$)					
		2002			2003		
		MTF	EU	EXT	MTF	EU	EXT
Meeting of the MAP National Focal Points to consider the progress of the Action Plan and the 2004-2005 programme budget, followed by the 13th Ordinary Meeting of the Contracting Parties to review and approve the 2004-2005 programme budget	MEDU				50,000 *		200,000
8 <sup>th</sup> Meeting of the Mediterranean Commission on Sustainable Development (MCSD)	MEDU	50,000 *		30,000			
9 <sup>th</sup> Meeting of the Mediterranean Commission on Sustainable Development (MCSD)	MEDU				40,000 *		40,000
Meetings of the Steering Committee of the Mediterranean Commission on Sustainable Development (one per year)	MEDU	20,000			20,000		
Meetings of the Bureau (two per year) to review the progress of the Action Plan, advise the Secretariat on matters that have arisen since the meeting of Contracting Parties, and decide on programme/ budget adjustments	MEDU	40,000			20,000		
Meeting of the Regional Activity Centres' Directors and the Coordinating Unit for programming and coordination of MAP activities (one per year)	MEDU	5,000			5,000		
2nd Meeting of Mediterranean Government-designated experts on liability and compensation	MEDU				20,000		60,000
Presentation Conferences for CA MP projects (participation of RACs)	MEDU	10,000			10,000		
Provision for unforeseen costs related to the organization of meetings	MEDU	10,000			15,000		
Meeting of MAP Finance and Administration Officers for coordination of project formulation and monitoring, budget, travel, etc.	MEDU	10,000					
<b>SUB-TOTAL ACTIVITIES</b>		145,000	0	30,000	180,000	0	300,000

\* Indicative figures; Pending contribution from host country

**I.G FINANCIAL IMPLEMENTATION (not applicable)****I.H INFORMATION, PUBLIC AWARENESS AND PARTICIPATION**

ACTIVITY	OFFICE	Approved Budget (in US \$)							
		2002				2003			
		MTF	UNEP	EU	EXT	MTF	UNEP	EU	EXT
Preparation, editing, translation, printing and dissemination of brochures, including the upgrading of the MAP web page	MEDU	50,000				50,000			
Preparation, translation, printing and dissemination of the MAP magazine MEDWAVES (Arabic, English and French)	MEDU	40,000				40,000			
Support for the preparation of national reports and public awareness campaigns	MEDU	10,000	10,000			10,000	10,000		
Preparation of an information kit for the public and the press, including specific material for the World Summit on Sustainable Development	MEDU	40,000	10,000			20,000	10,000		
Preparation of regional guidelines for information, public awareness and participation	MEDU			15,000	10,000				
Workshop for communication professionals on coverage of environmental issues and review of regional guidelines	MEDU	20,000	10,000		30,000				
Workshop for specialized communication professionals on coverage of coastal zone management-related issues (jointly with PAP/RAC) - Subregional	MEDU					15,000			30,000
Workshop for specialized communication professionals on coverage of clean production related-issues (jointly with CP/RAC) - Subregional	MEDU					10,000			30,000
Publication and dissemination of MAP Technical Reports	MEDU	15,000				10,000			
Library services; assistance to countries and partners	MEDU	10,000				10,000			
<b>SUB-TOTAL ACTIVITIES</b>		185,000	30,000	15,000	40,000	165,000	20,000	0	60,000

ACTIVITY	OFFICE	Approved Budget (in US \$)							
		2002				2003			
		MTF	UNEP	EU	EXT	MTF	UNEP	EU	EXT
<b>TOTAL ACTIVITIES COORDINATION</b>		510,375	50,000	64,913	230,000	465,000	50,000	81,721	500,000

## II. COMPONENTS

## II.A POLLUTION PREVENTION AND CONTROL (to cover MEDPOL, REMPEC, ERS/RAC and partly PAP/RAC)

ACTIVITY	OFFICE	Approved Budget (in US \$)					
		2002			2003		
		MTF	EU	EXT	MTF	EU	EXT
<b>A. LAND BASED POLLUTION</b>							
<b>Monitoring:</b>							
Assistance to countries for the formulation and implementation of national monitoring programmes (trend, compliance and biological effects monitoring)	MEDPOL	130,000	20,000		120,000	30,000	
Development and management of MED POL database	MEDPOL	25,000			5,000		
Expert consultations for MED POL database management	MEDPOL	20,000			10,000		
Data quality assurance (chemical analyses)	MEDPOL	70,000			70,000		
Quality assurance (bio-monitoring)	MEDPOL	15,000		10,000g	15,000		10,000g
Training and fellowships	MEDPOL	40,000			30,000		
Meeting of Experts on the preparation of marine pollution indicators	MEDPOL			60,000g			
<b>Implementation of the LBS Protocol/SAP:</b>							
Preparation of national diagnostic analyses and national baseline budgets for SAP implementation	MEDPOL	60,000			50,000		
Assistance for the preparation of NAPs in relation to the GEF Project	MEDPOL	40,000		75,000b	30,000		110,000b
Preparation of pre-investment studies in relation to the GEF Project	MEDPOL			1,000,000b 1,000,000c 110,000e 200,000f	50,000		800,000b
Consultation meetings for pre-investment studies in relation to the GEF Project	MEDPOL	20,000		30,000b	20,000		40,000b
Assistance to countries for compliance and enforcement of legislation and systems of inspection (WHO)	MEDPOL	20,000			20,000		
Preparation of regional guidelines for industrial wastewater in relation to the GEF Project (WHO)	MEDPOL			13,000b			
Preparation of guidelines on pollution inspection systems in relation to the GEF Project (WHO)	MEDPOL			13,000b			
Government-designated Meeting of Experts to review regional guidelines in relation to the GEF Project (WHO)	MEDPOL				15,000		50,000b
Training course on sewage treatment plants operation and management in relation to the GEF Project (WHO)	MEDPOL	15,000		30,000 c			30,000 c
Preparation of regional guidelines for the application of BAT, BEP, for industries and national and regional training courses on cleaner production techniques (CP/RAC)	MEDPOL			80,000 c 40,000 d			10,000 c
Training courses on pollution inspection in	MEDPOL	20,000		30,000 c			60,000 c

ACTIVITY	OFFICE	Approved Budget (in US \$)					
		2002			2003		
		MTF	EU	EXT	MTF	EU	EXT
relation to the GEF Project (WHO)				10,000 a			
Meeting of Government-designated experts to review regional plans in relation to the GEF Project	MEDPOL				20,000		40,000b
Assessment of health-related aspects of the pollution of the Mediterranean sea (WHO)	MEDPOL			10,000 a			10,000 a
Updating of the list of municipal waste water treatment plants and preparation of assessment of wastewater reuse practices including preparation of guidelines (WHO)	MEDPOL	10,000			20,000		
Preparation of action plan for coastal litter management	MEDPOL	10,000					
Assistance to countries for the preparation of PRTR	MEDPOL	10,000			10,000		
Meeting of Experts on brine discharges	MEDPOL	20,000		40,000g			
Reporting costs in relation to the GEF Project	MEDPOL			30,000b	10,000		30,000b
Translation of documents in relation to the GEF Project	MEDPOL			40,000b	10,000		20,000b
Staff travel in relation to the GEF Project	MEDPOL			40,000b	10,000		30,000b
Economic Instruments for the implementation of the SAP MED project (support to the national authorities for the implementation of economic instruments in ICAM and mitigation of pollution from land based activities)	PAP/RAC			139,000b			99,000b
<b>Dumping and Hazardous Wastes Protocols:</b>							
Assessment of 1995-2001 dumping activities	MEDPOL	10,000					
Preparation of guidelines for dumping of inert geological materials and finalization of guidelines on dumping of platforms	MEDPOL	15,000					
Preparation of assessment of management of hazardous wastes in the Mediterranean region	MEDPOL	10,000					
<b>Research/emerging issues:</b>							
Research on emerging issues	MEDPOL	30,000			25,000		
Assessment of environmental effects and implications of mariculture activities in the Mediterranean	MEDPOL	10,000					
<b>Policy/Coordination:</b>							
Meeting of MED POL National Coordinators	MEDPOL				40,000		30,000g
Review meeting on the implementation of monitoring programmes	MEDPOL				40,000		30,000g
Meeting of Government-designated Experts to finalize interim quality criteria for bathing waters (WHO)	MEDPOL	20,000		20,000 a			
National meetings to review/present NAPs in relation to the GEF Project	MEDPOL	20,000		80,000b	40,000		200,000b
Consultation meeting of the Informal Network on Compliance and Inspection	MEDPOL				20,000	20,000	30,000g

ACTIVITY	OFFICE	Approved Budget (in US \$)					
		2002			2003		
		MTF	EU	EXT	MTF	EU	EXT
Meeting of Government-designated Experts for the integration and best use of the GEF activities in the SAP implementation	MEDPOL	70,000					
Donors meeting in relation to the GEF Project	MEDPOL				35,000		
<b>B. SEA BASED POLLUTION</b> <b>Pollution Control :</b> Assistance from REMPEC or through REMPEC consultants to the Mediterranean Coastal States in developing: a) bilateral and multilateral operational agreements and designing of pilot projects for external financing; b) their national capacities in the fields of preparedness for and response to accidental marine pollution; c) port emergency response systems and designing pilot projects for external financing to enhance the preparedness and response systems of Mediterranean ports	REMPEC	25,000			25,000		
Ongoing development and updating of the Regional Information System (RIS), TROCS, Mediterranean Information Decision Support Integrated System (MIDSIS), databanks, library, website and information exchange network.	REMPEC	8,000	12,000		8,000	12,000	
Assistance to countries in case of emergency, maintenance and mobilization of the Mediterranean Assistance Unit (MAU).	REMPEC	4,000			4,000		
Development of and support to subregional operational systems from combating major marine pollution accidents: Eastern Mediterranean, Western Mediterranean, Adriatic.	REMPEC	10,000			10,000		
Specialized regional training courses on preparedness and response to marine pollution by oil and hazardous substances (two per biennium).	REMPEC	70,000			64,761		
Assistance to countries, which so request, for the preparation and organization of national seminars/workshops/training courses.	REMPEC	10,000					
Preparation of a model training programme on prevention, preparedness and response in ports and its testing.	REMPEC				12,000		
Sixth Meeting of REMPEC Focal Points (in 2002).	REMPEC	66,000					
Subregional and national seminars on preparedness for and response to accidental marine pollution in the Mediterranean Arabic speaking countries	REMPEC			(i)			(i)

ACTIVITY	OFFICE	Approved Budget (in US \$)					
		2002			2003		
		MTF	EU	EXT	MTF	EU	EXT
LIFE Project "Risk Assessment of the ports of Mersin and Iskenderun, Turkey , with associated capacity -building for preparedness and response to marine pollution.	REMPEC			(ii)			(ii)
Three-year LIFE project to develop the national system for preparedness for and response to accidental pollution in the Syrian Arab Republic (one more year).	REMPEC			166,000			
<b>Pollution prevention:</b> Assessment of the maritime traffic in the Mediterranean and related risks (in collaboration with Blue Plan and oil/chemical industry).	REMPEC	20,000					
Workshop on the implementation of both MARPOL 73/78 and the regional strategy on the prevention of pollution from ships in the Mediterranean. (New Emergency Protocol)	REMPEC	60,000		(iii)			
Two-year MEDA project on port reception facilities for collection ship generated garbage, bilge waters and oily wastes	REMPEC			400,000			240,000
<b>C. REMOTE SENSING:</b> Preparation of guidelines on EO based on monitoring methods relevant to the LBS Protocol	ERS/RAC			8,000			8,000
Formulation and preparation with Mediterranean countries of project proposals on seawater quality and oil-spill monitoring, relying on remote sensing, modelling and GIS techniques, applying for external funds	ERS/RAC			10,000			10,000
Carrying out of pilot projects on the application of space technologies for the monitoring of water quality and oil spills, in cooperation with MEDPOL and REMPEC	ERS/RAC			30,000			30,000
<b>TOTAL ACTIVITIES</b>		983,000	32,000	3,714,000	838,761	62,000	1,917,000

Notes: a = WHO; b = GEF; c = FFEM; d = CP/RAC; e = METAP; f = UNIDO-ICS; g = expected from countries.

- (i) IMO/TCD has made an oral commitment to support this component financially. The amount estimated is between US \$120,000 and 150,000 for the biennium, but it has yet to be confirmed officially pending approval of the "Integrated Technical Cooperation Programme" for 2002-2003, which should be by the end of June 2001;
- (ii) A project for the total amount of approximately US \$500,000 commenced in September 2000 with the money transferred to REMPEC on a case-by-case basis for activities carried out under the project.
- (iii) IMO has declared orally its willingness to contribute financially to support this component. The amount will be defined at a later stage.

**II.B BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY AND SPECIALLY-PROTECTED AREAS (to cover SPA/RAC)**

ACTIVITY	OFFICE	Approved Budget (in US \$)					
		2002			2003		
		MTF	EU	EXT	MTF	EU	EXT
<b>Data collection and periodic assessment of the situation</b>							
Collection of data and assistance to countries for the preparation of inventories of species and sites	SPA/RAC		50,000			25,000	
Mediterranean Initiative for Taxonomy	SPA/RAC	15,000				15,000	
Development of a Mediterranean clearing-house mechanism on biological diversity	SPA/RAC	15,000				15,000	
<b>Legal Measures</b>							
Assistance to countries in setting up and enforcing their national legislation related to sites and species conservation	SPA/RAC	10,000					
Guidelines for the amendment of Annexes 2 and 3 to the SPA Protocol	SPA/RAC	5,000			10,000		
<b>Planning and management</b>							
Implementation of Action Plans for threatened species (monk seal, marine turtles, cetaceans and marine vegetation) adopted within MAP	SPA/RAC		50,000			50,000	
Establishment of strategies and plans in the field of biodiversity conservation	SPA/RAC	3,000	25,000	326,000 *	5,000		83,000 *
Elaboration of an Action Plan for the conservation of bird species listed in Annex 2 to the SPA Protocol	SPA/RAC	10,000		10,000 **	20,000		**
Elaboration of Action Plans for the conservation of cartilaginous fish species in the Mediterranean Sea	SPA/RAC	10,000	30,000	**			
Elaboration of an Action Plan for the control of the introduction of marine species and invasive species	SPA/RAC	40,000					
2nd Mediterranean Symposium on Marine Vegetation	SPA/RAC				20,000		
Assistance to countries for the establishment and management of SPAs	SPA/RAC	30,000		600,000 ***	30,000		600,000 ***
<b>Public Information</b>							
Elaboration and dissemination of data and information relevant to biodiversity conservation and sustainable use	SPA/RAC	20,000			15,000	5,000	
Assistance to the National Focal Points for SPA for information action on the SPA Protocol and the Action Plans	SPA/RAC	15,000			10,000		
<b>Exchange of experience and strengthening of national capabilities</b>							
Training sessions on the scientific and technical aspects of the conservation of the common natural heritage	SPA/RAC	25,000			25,000	10,000	
<b>Meeting of the SPA National Focal Points</b>	SPA/RAC				50,000		
<b>TOTAL ACTIVITIES</b>		198,000	155,000	936,000	185,000	120,000	683,000

\* GEF Project: "Preparation of a Strategic Action Plan for the conservation of biological diversity in the Mediterranean Region"

\*\* External funds to be identified

\*\*\* SMAP, to be confirmed.

**II.C SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF COASTAL ZONES** (to cover PAP, ERS and BP RACs)

ACTIVITY	OFFICE	Approved Budget (in US \$)					
		2002			2003		
		MTF	EU	EXT	MTF	EU	EXT
<b>CAMPS:</b> Contribution to CAMPs, concerning systemic and prospective sustainability analyses and related information systems	BP/RAC		30,000			30,000	
Co-ordinating role; implementation of ICAM activities in Algeria and Lebanon; natural resources management (water resources, soil erosion and desertification, aquaculture management); participatory programmes; data management; capacity-building; environmental assessment; sustainable urban management; carrying-capacity assessment for tourism; preparation of ICAM programmes and plans; integration of activities; preparation of final integrated reports; preparation of viable projects as a follow-up to CAMP activities; preliminary activities for CAMP projects in Morocco and Slovenia	PAP/RAC	20,000	110,000		20,000	110,000	
Development of operational sensitivity maps in the Mediterranean (within the framework of CAMP's activities).	REMPEC				30,000		
Assistance for the implementation of CAMPs	SPA/RAC	20,000			30,000		
Provision of EO-based information to analyse urban development and RS metadata to the project information centre within the framework of the CAMP for Lebanon	ERS/RAC	10,000		10,000	10,000		
Definition and provision of EO-based information to Algeria, Morocco, and Slovenia CAMPs	ERS/RAC	8,000			8,000		
Effects of climate change in the Mediterranean (in the framework of CAMPs)	MEDU	25,000			25,000		
<b>ICAM</b> Further development of ICAM and ICARM (Integrated Coastal Area and River Basin Management) methodologies and assistance to countries in their application; application of tools and instruments for ICAM (SEA, CCA for tourism, rapid coastal assessments), coastal information systems, land and sea-use planning systems	PAP/RAC	25,000			20,000		
Update of Guidelines for Integrated Coastal Area and Marine Management in the Mediterranean	PAP/RAC	20,000					
Assistance to countries in preparing their strategies on integrated coastal area management (policy tools, assessment of coastal environment and development processes, institutional arrangements, legislation for ICAM, economic instruments for coastal management, plans and programmes, strategy proposals, action plans; improvement of institutional structure for ICAM)	PAP/RAC	10,000			10,000		

ACTIVITY	OFFICE	Approved Budget (in US \$)					
		2002			2003		
		MTF	EU	EXT	MTF	EU	EXT
Assistance to three Mediterranean countries (Algeria, Lebanon and Malta) in preparing their national reports on coastal management	PAP/RAC	15,000			10,000		
Preparation of guidelines for developing national legislation for coastal management	PAP/RAC				30,000		
Assistance to countries in developing their national legislation for integrated coastal management	PAP/RAC	7,000		100,000	7,000		100,000
Analysis of the problems of coastal erosion in Mediterranean countries: causes, effects, actors, possible remedies and solutions, programme of action	PAP/RAC	15,000					
Regional workshop to discuss and adopt the programme of action to fight coastal erosion in the Mediterranean coastal areas	PAP/RAC				30,000		
Development and implementation of the internet-based open training course on ICAM (MEDOpen): approach, methodology, training documents, case studies, selection of candidates, help desk, discussion groups, the first training course, examinations	PAP/RAC		25,000		20,000		
Development of the regional "clearing house" for documentation, information dissemination and awareness on coastal area management initiatives in the Mediterranean countries	PAP/RAC	10,000			10,000		
National Focal Points Meeting of PAP/RAC (jointly with ERS/RAC and BP/RAC)	PAP/RAC				20,000		
Establishment of a regional network of specialized centres/organizations dealing with remote sensing (relying on the MERSI-WEB Concept), using the Internet and a distributed architecture, also making use of high-speed satellite communication means, including teleconferences	ERS/RAC		15,000	30,000		15,000	30,000
Promotion of awareness-raising through the implementation of national forums in Tunisia and/or the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	ERS/RAC	5,000		5,000	5,000		5,000
Definition and implementation of a training module on EO and demonstration of a high-speed satellite Internet service in connection with the MEDOpen Project	ERS/RAC			30,000			30,000
Training courses, training on-the-job and capacity-building on the topics of space techniques applied to sustainable development of coastal zones	ERS/RAC	10,000		10,000	10,000		10,000
Preparation of guidelines on the use of EO for ICAM coastal erosion	ERS/RAC			10,000			10,000
Preparation of guidelines on how to extend to other Mediterranean countries the results achieved through projects carried out at national/local level	ERS/RAC			7,000			7,000
Assistance to Mediterranean countries in preparing project proposals for seeking external funds, relating to coastal areas relying on remote sensing, modelling and GIS techniques	ERS/RAC			10,000			10,000

ACTIVITY	OFFICE	Approved Budget (in US \$)					
		2002			2003		
		MTF	EU	EXT	MTF	EU	EXT
Implementation of the MEDA SMAP "MedProCoast" project (tentative)	ERS/RAC			270,000			270,000
National Focal Points Meeting of ERS/RAC (jointly with PAP/RAC and BP/RAC)	ERS/RAC						20,000
<b>TOTAL ACTIVITIES</b>		200,000	180,000	482,000	295,000	155,000	492,000

\* Implementation of activity is subject to approval from external sources.

## II.D INTEGRATING ENVIRONMENT AND DEVELOPMENT (to cover all MAP structure)

ACTIVITY	OFFICE	Approved Budget (in US \$)					
		2002			2003		
		MTF	EU	EXT	MTF	EU	EXT
<b>Observation and prospective of the environment and development:</b>							
- Strengthening of environmental statistics more particularly in the Medstat project	BP/RAC	10,000		400,000			*
- Country Inventory (including the analysis of characteristics and suitability) of remotely sensed information for calculation of selected environmental indicators for sustainable development (including land degradation) at national and regional level (2 countries for each year)	ERS/RAC	12,000			12,000		
- Support to follow -up on free-trade and the Environment	BP/RAC	10,000		**	10,000		**
- Preparation of the environment/development report with follow -up on indicators with the countries	BP/RAC	65,000	40,000	**	110,000		**
<b>Tourism and sustainable development (notably in relation with MCSD)</b>							
- Support and follow-up of the MCSD proposals	BP/RAC	30,000		**	35,000		**
- Technical assistance to and training of national and local authorities in implementation of the carrying-capacity assessment of tourism	PAP/RAC	10,000			5,000		
- Translation of the Guidelines for carrying-capacity of tourism in Arabic	PAP/RAC				5,000		
<b>Urban management and sustainable development (notably in relation to MCSD)</b>							
- Implementation of the recommendations of the MCSD Working Group on Urban Management and Sustainable Development: development of urban management tools, integration of coastal management and urban management, regional exchange of experience	PAP/RAC	25,000			18,000		
- Cities and urban environment problems: (i) Pursue and improve work on urbanization and cities as follow-up to the MCSD proposals	BP/RAC		10,000	**		10,000	**
(ii) urban waste: data collection and strategic analysis	BP/RAC		20,000	20,000		20,000	20,000
<b>Natural resources, rural development and agriculture</b>							
- Water demands: follow-up to MCSD recommendations; regional workshop	BP/RAC	15,000		98,000			

ACTIVITY	OFFICE	Approved Budget (in US \$)					
		2002			2003		
		MTF	EU	EXT	MTF	EU	EXT
- Water resources management: development of guidelines for sustainable urban water resources management	PAP/RAC	23,000					
- Regional training course on application of guidelines for sustainable urban water resources management	PAP/RAC					23,000	
- Sustainable rural development: data collection and analysis (and support to the MCSD if issues related)	BP/RAC		20,000	20,000		20,000	20,000
- Soil erosion and desertification control and management: preliminary activities, formulation and implementation of the subregional project in Maghreb countries: inception report, definition of protection, rehabilitation and management measures	PAP/RAC	30,000				22,000	
- Regional training on the methodologies, tools, procedures and technologies of erosion and desertification control and management (Lebanon, Syrian Arab Republic and Turkey)	PAP/RAC	7,000				7,000	
- Implementation of the LIFE Third Countries project on forest-fire management in coastal areas of the Eastern Adriatic	PAP/RAC			107,554 ***			54,233 ***
- Implementation of the Life Third Countries project on improving coastal land degradation monitoring in Lebanon and Syrian Arab Republic	PAP/RAC			***			***
- Implementation of a project aiming at improving coastal land degradation monitoring in Lebanon and Syria, relying on EU funding [Life Third Countries] (tentative)	ERS/RAC			180,000			180,000
BP/RAC Focal Points Meeting (jointly with PAP/RAC and ERS/RAC)	BP/RAC				20,000		
<b>TOTAL ACTIVITIES</b>		237,000	90,000	825,554	215,000	102,000	274,233

\* Activity implementation subject to the continuation of MEDSTAT project

\*\* Activity implementation subject to co-funding not yet available

\*\*\* Implementation of activity is subject to approval from external sources.

## III. ADMINISTRATIVE AND OPERATING COSTS

## 1. COORDINATING UNIT, Athens, Greece

	Approved Budget (in US\$)						
		2001		2002		2003	
		MTF	GREEK CP	MTF	GREEK CP	MTF	GREEK CP
<b>Professional Staff</b>	m/m						
Coordinator - D.2	12	133,000		135,137		135,137	
Deputy Coordinator - D.1	12	127,000		125,262		125,262	
Programme Officer - P.4	12	121,000		96,150		98,327	
Admin/Fund Management Officer - P.4	12	*		*		*	
MEDPOL Coordinator - P.5	12	126,000		112,709		114,945	
MEDPOL Programme Officer – P.4	12	121,000		94,003		96,150	
MEDPOL Programme Officer – P.3/P.4	12	98,000		85,820		87,864	
Information Officer - P.3	12	98,000		87,885		89,805	
<b>Total Professional Staff</b>		<b>824,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>736,966</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>747,490</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Administrative Support (b)</b>							
Meeting Services Assistant - G.7	12	37,500			34,020		34,020
Administrative Assistant - G.7	12	*		*		*	
Senior Secretary - G.5/G.6	12	31,500			23,606		24,440
Administrative Clerk - G.5	12	*		*		*	
Computer Operations Assistant - G.6/G.7	12	*		*		*	
Budget Assistant - G.6	12	*		*		*	
Administrative Assistant - G.6	12	*		*		*	
Library Assistant - G.6	12	31,500			28,613		29,446
Secretary – G.4/G.5	12	30,000			25,246		25,246
Secretary – G.4/G.5	12	30,000			22,600		23,205
Secretary (MEDPOL) - G.4/G.5	12	30,000		24,690		25,432	
Secretary (MEDPOL) - G.4	12	30,000		19,953		20,614	
Secretary (MEDPOL) - G.4	12	30,000		19,298		19,953	
Administrative Clerk - G.4	12	*		*		*	
Administrative Clerk - G.4	12	*		*		*	
Information and Documentation Assistant – G.4/G.5	12	26,000			21,278		21,939
Driver/Clerk - G.2/G.3	12	*		*		*	
Temporary Assistance		5,000		7,000		8,000	
Training of MEDU Staff		10,000		10,000		10,000	
Overtime		15,000		15,000		15,000	
Hospitality		12,000		10,000		12,000**	
<b>Total Administrative support</b>		<b>318,500</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>105,942</b>	<b>155,363</b>	<b>110,999</b>	<b>158,297</b>
<b>Travel on Official Business</b>		<b>122,500</b>		<b>128,404</b>		<b>135,000</b>	
<b>Office Costs</b>							
Rental			141,000		141,000		141,000
Other Office costs (including sundry)		91,000	259,000		103,637		100,703
<b>Total Office costs</b>		<b>91,000</b>	<b>400,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>244,637</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>241,703</b>
<b>TOTAL PERSONNEL AND OPERATING COSTS</b>		<b>1,356,000</b>	<b>400,000</b>	<b>971,312</b>	<b>400,000</b>	<b>993,488</b>	<b>400,000</b>

\* Paid under Programme Support Costs

\*\* Contracting Parties Meeting

## 2. MED POL COOPERATING AGENCIES

		Approved Budget (in US\$)		
		2001	2002	2003
		MTF	MTF	MTF
<b>Professional Staff</b>				
WHO Programme Officer/Senior Scientist, MAP Coordinating Unit (Athens) P.5	m/m 12	120,000	117,178	119,410
IAEA DQA Consultant (Monaco)	4	20,000	19,000	19,000
Total Professional Staff		140,000	136,178	138,410
<b>Administrative Support</b>				
WHO Secretary MAP Coordinating Unit (Athens) G.5	12	31,500	25,432	26,173
IAEA Laboratory Assistant MEL (Monaco) G.6	12	56,100	51,687	51,687
WMO Temporary Assistance - WMO/HQ (Geneva)		5,000	5,000	5,000
IOC Temporary Assistance - IOC/HQ (Paris)		5,000	5,000	5,000
Total Administrative Support		97,600	87,118	87,859
<b>Travel on Official Business</b>				
WHO (Athens)		15,000	15,000	15,000
WMO (Geneva)		3,000	3,000	3,000
IAEA (Monaco)		15,000 *	15,000 *	15,000 *
IOC of UNESCO (Paris)		3,000	3,000	3,000
Total Travel		36,000	36,000	36,000
<b>Office costs</b>		**	**	**
<b>TOTAL PERSONNEL AND OPERATING COSTS</b>		273,600	259,296	262,270

\* Includes field missions for the Data Quality Assurance Programme

\*\* Office costs incurred by WHO staff stationed in the Coordinating Unit in Athens are covered by the MED Unit office costs. Office costs incurred by all agencies at their own Headquarters or Regional Offices are covered by the respective agencies as part of their counterpart contributions.

**3 REGIONAL MARINE POLLUTION EMERGENCY RESPONSE CENTRE FOR THE  
MEDITERRANEAN (REMPEC) Valletta, Malta  
Cooperating Agency IMO**

		Approved Budget (in US\$)		
		2001	2002	2003
		MTF	MTF	MTF
<b>Professional Staff</b>				
Director - D.1	m/m 12	131,500	122,791	125,262
Programme Officer - P.5	12	120,500	117,178	119,410
Programme Officer - P.4	12	110,000	100,509	102,685
Programme Officer - P.4 (i)	9/12	-	80,827	85,820
Temporary:				
Junior Professional (VCI) - P.2 (ii)		-	-	-
Junior Professional - P.2 (iii)		-	-	-
<b>Total Professional Staff</b>		<b>362,000</b>	<b>421,305</b>	<b>433,177</b>
<b>Administrative Support</b>				
Administrative Assistant - G.7 (iv)	12	12,500	10,032	10,273
Information Assistant - G.6	12	22,500	21,139	21,582
Senior Secretary/Assistant Head of Office- G.6	12	21,500	19,816	20,256
Clerk/Secretary - G.4	12	18,500	17,210	17,588
Clerk/Secretary - G.4	12	18,500	15,709	16,086
Maintenance/Officer Assistant - G.3	12	17,500	17,962	18,339
<b>Total Administrative Support</b>		<b>111,000</b>	<b>101,869</b>	<b>104,125</b>
<b>Travel on Official Business</b>		<b>38,000</b>	<b>49,830</b>	<b>44,000</b>
<b>Office costs</b>		<b>74,000</b>	<b>74,000</b>	<b>74,000</b>
<b>TOTAL PERSONNEL AND OPERATING COSTS</b>		<b>585,000</b>	<b>647,005</b>	<b>655,302</b>

- (i) New position required to comply with the new responsibilities of REMPEC within the field of prevention of pollution from ships. Allocations of funds for 9 months only in 2002.
- (ii) Position financed by the French Oil Industry.
- (iii) Position financed by the Italian Oil Industry for the Biennium 2002-2003
- (iv) Position partly financed by IMO by an additional contribution of US\$ 13,000 in 2002 and 2003

4. **BLUE PLAN REGIONAL ACTIVITY CENTRE (BP/RAC)**  
**Sophia Antipolis, France**

		Approved Budget (in US\$)		
		2001	2002	2003
		MTF	MTF	MTF
<b>Professional Staff</b>	m/m			
President	12			
Director (a)	12	-		
Scientific Director (a)	12	-		
Environmental Economist	12	100,000	102,000	104,000
Territorial Analysis and Prospective Expert	12	83,500	84,000	85,000
Computer and Data Base Expert (b)	12	55,000	55,000	56,000
Environment Expert (c)	12	-	-	-
Institutional Studies and Environment Expert (d)	12	-	5,000	5,000
GIS, Database and Computer Expert (c)	12	-	-	-
Environment Expert (a)	12	-	-	-
Admin/Finance Officer	12	57,000	58,000	60,000
Senior Statistician, Project Manager (c)	12			
<b>Total Professional Staff</b>		<b>295,500</b>	<b>304,000</b>	<b>310,000</b>
<b>Administrative Support</b>				
Data Collection Assistant/Senior Secretary	12	51,000	51,000	51,000
Bilingual Secretary	12	51,000	51,000	51,000
Secretary (e)	12	-	-	-
Documentation Assistant (e)	12	-	-	-
Project Secretary (c)		-	-	-
Temporary Assistance (b)		15,000	16,000	16,000
<b>Total Administrative Support</b>		<b>117,000</b>	<b>118,000</b>	<b>118,000</b>
<b>Travel on Official Business</b>		<b>33,000</b>	<b>34,000</b>	<b>34,000</b>
<b>Office and Operating costs</b>		<b>45,000</b>	<b>45,000</b>	<b>45,000</b>
<b>TOTAL PERSONNEL AND OPERATING COSTS</b>		<b>490,500</b>	<b>501,000</b>	<b>507,000</b>

- (a) Seconded by the French Government.  
(b) Supplemented by other projects and funds.  
(c) Covered by other projects for 2002 and 2003.  
(d) Covered by other projects, and US\$5,000 from MTF for MAP activities.  
(e) Paid under the operating budget of the French Government and from external sources.

5. **PRIORITY ACTIONS PROGRAMME REGIONAL ACTIVITY CENTRE (PAP/RAC)**  
**Split, Croatia**

		Approved Budget (in US\$)		
		2001	2002	2003
		MTF	MTF	MTF
<b>Professional Staff</b>	m/m			
Director	12	51,000	53,000	55,000
Deputy Director	12	38,000	39,000	41,000
Total Professional Staff		89,000	92,000	96,000
<b>Administrative Support</b>				
Senior Assistant to Projects/Translator	12	27,000	28,000	29,000
Assistant to Projects/Translator	12	26,000	27,000	28,000
Assistant to Projects/Translator	12	26,000	27,000	28,000
Assistant to Projects/Translator	12	26,000	27,000	28,000
Administrative Assistant	12	26,000	27,000	28,000
Financial Assistant	12	26,000	27,000	28,000
Temporary Assistance		14,000	15,000	15,000
Total Administrative Support		171,000	178,000	184,000
<b>Travel on Official Business</b>		31,000	33,000	33,000
<b>Office costs</b>		84,000	81,000	81,000
<b>TOTAL PERSONNEL AND OPERATING COSTS</b>		375,000	384,000	394,000

6. **SPECIALLY PROTECTED AREAS REGIONAL ACTIVITY CENTRE (SPARAC)**  
Tunis, Tunisia

		Approved Budget (in US\$)		
		2001	2002	2003
		MTF	MTF	MTF
<b>Professional Staff</b>	m/m			
Director	12	34,500 *	34,500 *	34,500 *
Expert	12	17,500 *	17,500 *	17,500 *
Expert	12	65,000	65,000	65,000
Data Researcher	12	46,000	46,000	46,000
Total Professional Staff		163,000	163,000	163,000
<b>Administrative Support</b>				
Administrative Assistant	12	14,500	14,500	14,500
Bilingual Secretary	12	12,500	12,500	12,500
Bilingual Secretary	12	12,500	12,500	12,500
Driver	12	7,000	7,000	7,000
Finance Officer	12	2,000 *	2,000 *	2,000 *
Cleaner	12	**	**	**
Caretaker	12	**	**	**
Temporary Assistance		5,000	20,000	20,000
Total Administrative Support		53,500	68,500	68,500
<b>Travel on Official Business</b>		25,000	27,000	29,000
<b>Office costs</b>		54,000	54,000	54,000
<b>TOTAL PERSONNEL AND OPERATING COSTS</b>		295,500	312,500	314,500

\* Represents funds allocated to supplement the salary paid by the Host Country.

\*\* Paid by the Host Country.

7. ENVIRONMENT REMOTE SENSING REGIONAL ACTIVITY CENTRE (ERS/RAC)  
Palermo, Italy

	Approved Budget (in US\$)	
	2002	2003
<b>TOTAL PERSONNEL AND OPERATING COSTS</b>	*	*

\* Personnel and Operating Costs are fully funded under the counterpart contribution of Italy.

8. **CLEANER PRODUCTION REGIONAL ACTIVITY CENTRE (CP/RAC)**  
**Barcelona, Spain**

	Approved Budget (in US\$)	
	2002	2003
<b>TOTAL PERSONNEL AND OPERATING COSTS</b>	*	*

\* Personnel and Operating Costs are fully funded by the Spanish Government.



**ANNEX VI**  
**STATEMENTS**

## **STATEMENT BY HSH PRINCE ALBERT, HEREDITARY PRINCE OF MONACO**

Mr President, Ministers, Your Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen,

For the first time since its entry into force over a quarter of a century ago, the Contracting Parties to the Barcelona Convention are meeting in Monaco. This is also the first meeting of the Parties to the new Protocol concerning Specially Protected Areas and Biological Diversity in the Mediterranean, to which we all attach particular importance and for which you are well aware of the full commitment of my country. This all shows how happy and proud I am to gather together on our territory all those who are committed to safeguarding and enhancing the environment of the Mediterranean and who have for many years been combating pollution and its harmful effects on the populations, environments and economy of the regions affected.

Even though all the action taken for more than 25 years is far from being considered victorious, there can be no doubt that substantial progress has been achieved over this period. I would like to mention first and foremost all those who have been involved in a real increase in environmental awareness, which was unknown in the 1970s and led the Sovereign Prince, my father, and other eminent scientists to send out a cry of alarm from Monaco. This increased awareness can be seen today on all the shores of the Mediterranean and there can be no doubt that the Mediterranean Action Plan has in this respect acted as a particularly effective sounding board.

In addition to the issue of awareness, it is evident that very substantial progress has been achieved in combating pollution resulting from maritime accidents. In this respect, REMPEC plays a crucial role at the regional level, with the support of sub-regional agreements, such as the RAMOGEPOL Plan established at the initiative of Monaco. However, it is indispensable to continue to go forward in this field, particularly with regard to prevention, and for this reason it is to be welcomed that the "Emergency" Protocol was completely revised in Monaco at a meeting held here at the beginning of the year. It is now necessary to ensure that it is signed and enters into force rapidly.

On the subject of land-based pollution, the progress achieved on the two shores of our common sea, particularly in terms of the construction of waste water treatment plants, constitute real advances, although it is important not to let our guard down since, as well illustrated by the documents produced by the MAP, the number of hotspots is still considerable and their rehabilitation will still take several decades. For this reason, it is necessary to take rigorous action to ensure that the Strategic Action Programme, finalized and approved by your Meeting, can be implemented rapidly and that the political will of countries and international donors is mobilized in this connection with a view to achieving tangible and concrete progress.

On a planet which is going through difficult times, a Meeting of those who are concerned with the environment has to be seen as a manifestation of cooperation between nations and cultures. No one can contest the fact the environment is global, that it does not belong to anyone in particular and that it depends on all of us, but that it cannot be cut up along political frontiers. The problems of climate change, biological diversity, desertification and the pollution of seas are all matters which transcend frontiers and can only be addressed and resolved in a context of real international cooperation. Monaco has shown that it is convinced of the need, and for that reason committed, especially since the Rio Conference, to taking an active and determined stance in promoting international cooperation, particularly in the context of the Mediterranean basin, the birthplace of so many cultures.

I referred earlier to the Rio Conference, which I had the honour to attend in the company of the Prince, my father, nearly ten years ago. For the first time, governments linked environmental problems to development issues, as a result of the height and awareness that they cannot be separated. The decade which has just finished has further emphasized this feeling and everyone is now convinced that the major environmental problems at the global level will only be resolved if real sustainable economic and social development is achieved. For this reason it is necessary to take effective action to combat poverty, which is both the cause and effect of environmental degradation.

Heightened awareness has also been evident in this respect for a decade. The Mediterranean region offers an example in this regard, since a mere three years after the Earth Summit, the Mediterranean Commission on Sustainable Development was created as a body for reflection, study and advice to Mediterranean countries. Since its creation, the MCSD has worked effectively and I am pleased to recall that Monaco, which hosted its fifth meeting in 1988, has the privilege to preside over it this year. But the MCSD also illustrates the difficulties which can arise in including in development action, in addition to civil society, those responsible for the economy, who clearly have a fundamental role to play in safeguarding the environment, as well as in implementing sustainable economic and social development.

Mr President,

In the days to come, you will review the progress achieved and the action to be taken to improve still further our Mediterranean environment. I have every confidence in the work that is carried out here and which, I am certain, will offer all those who live on the shores of the Mediterranean a better quality of life. I also cherish the hope that your work, in addition to its technical benefits, will deliver a message of peace and cooperation in these troubled times. The work that you are about to accomplish will be to the benefit of all those of different languages, cultures and religions who live around this sea. Let this be an example to the rest of the world and, in particular, let the voice of the Mediterranean be heard next year in Johannesburg at the World Summit for Sustainable Development.

Thank you.

## STATEMENT BY DR KLAUS TÖPFER, UNEP EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Mr. President, Honourable Ministers, Excellencies,  
Distinguished colleagues and friends,  
Ladies and Gentlemen

First and foremost I want to express my gratitude to the government and the people of the Principality of Monaco for this invitation.

I also want to express my [deep condolences to the people and the Government of Algeria](#). [We have seen, once](#) again, the tragic consequences of natural disasters. We sincerely hope that the Algerians will overcome these consequences and have a better future.

This gives us a clear signal of how important it is to fight against all kinds of nature change at the global level and, therefore, to do our utmost to ensure that the success achieved in Marrakech will be a lasting one, by ratifying, now, the Kyoto Protocol.

My congratulations, of course, go to the Moroccan Minister for the Environment for his outstanding capacity in handling the important conference on the Kyoto Protocol. He was very instrumental in helping come to an agreement.

I believe we have to pay back his hospitality by ratifying the Kyoto Protocol, so that it can be operational in September next year on the occasion of the World Summit on Sustainable Development.

Mr. President, ministers, ladies and gentlemen,

The Mediterranean is a region rich with history, rich with cultural heritage, rich with marvellous landscapes and biodiversity.

It attracts therefore, up to 200 million visitors a year, nearly one third of the world's tourism.

But the Mediterranean is not only this.

It is a region-laboratory. Here we find rich and less rich countries, ancient traditions and modern technologies, different cultures and diverse perceptions, political tensions and an uneven course of economic growth and social development, not to mention the environment challenges.

In this semi-enclosed sea, we also have demographic pressures, disproportionate population growth, a dangerous, heavy maritime traffic, and an inappropriate or insufficient management of its vast coastal area, which has often witnessed rapid and

chaotic development. It is a region that faces water scarcity, soil erosion, deteriorating ecosystems, desertification...

It has been the gravity of these and other challenges that has got the Mediterranean countries and the European Union working together, under the wing and the auspices of UNEP.

Here I want to underline that the MAP has always been more than a technical instrument to combat pollution. It is an exceptional forum where all parties in spite of all differences join their efforts for the safety of their shared basin, and common present and future.

In this regard, I also want to express my gratitude to the MAP Co-ordinator, Lucien Chabason, and his team in Athens. I believe they are really doing a very good job and I am confident that they will so do in the future.

Ladies and gentlemen,

I learned with great pleasure that Monaco has been elected to lead the Mediterranean Action Plan for the coming two years.

I congratulate wholeheartedly Monaco for its election, which is in line with its long tradition in favour of the environment.

A tradition that started almost one century ago with the famous International Commission for the Scientific Exploration of the Mediterranean Sea, one of the oldest and most enduring scientific intergovernmental organisations in the world.

We all know that this Commission, with its 22 Member States, supports the work of a large scientific network, involving some 500 institutes and over 2500 researchers.

This reflects the clear commitment to promote marine science for the lasting protection of the Mediterranean Sea and for the well being of its coastal populations.

I am confident that the election of Monaco will provide a new drive to MAP's commitment to the objective of protecting the region from all sorts of pollution while steadily promoting its course towards sustainable development.

Here, let me underline that awareness raising and the dissemination of information will have an increasing importance. **In fact**, we have to do the right thing. But this would not be enough! We must also let the people know what is being done..., after all we live in a media oriented society.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Monaco succeeds Malta, under the presidency of which the MAP received a strong impetus.

Malta led the MAP a long way ahead in its new approach, initiated in 1995, geared at not limiting its endeavour to the monitoring and control of marine pollution.

Malta encouraged all MAP partners in their efforts for the gradual integration of all environmental concerns in their policies and planning, in order to achieve the ultimate goal of sustainable development.

I hope that the ratification process of all the legal instruments will be as dynamic as it should, so that they will be in-place very soon. I believe this would be very helpful for this specific region.

So, my deepest appreciation to Malta for its excellent lead.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

What is MAP, ten years after Rio de Janeiro, after the World Summit?

The Mediterranean Action Plan has always been dynamic. For instance, after the 1992 Earth Summit, the MAP took the lead in adapting its mandate, at the regional level, to the Agenda 21 resolutions.

An Agenda MED 21 was adopted and the Barcelona Convention was revised in 1995 to give legal substance to the commitments made in Rio.

In the same year, the MAP started giving priority to the implementation of the specific goals of the Global Programme of Action (GPA) in the region.

Consequently, the LBS Protocol was revised the year after, leading to the setting up of the Strategic Action Programme (SAP) to control sea pollution from land-based activities.

This Programme has received a strong incentive from the Global Environment Facility, the GEF. I sincerely hope that it will be also possible to come to a very good replenishment of this instrument, the GEF, for the future. This is now under discussion and I believe we can prove through this project here, in the Mediterranean, how important it is to have this instrument and its financial support.

This year, the SAP has moved from theory to practise through its operational strategy.

At the same time, the MAP has upgraded one of its key legal instruments. The new draft of the Emergency Protocol is under finalisation. It covers the urgent need for prevention from accidents and spills. UNEP notes with great satisfaction that it will be signed soon.

In all these fields, the Mediterranean has been the pioneering region, thanks to the commitment of the Contracting Parties. Among the various regional seas programmes, the Mediterranean Action Plan is, by far, the most successful, maybe together with those of the Baltic Sea and the Caribbean. The MAP is THE pilot project.

That is why it is so important to ratify its Protocols, so that it can be, once more, a good example for other regions, for other regional seas programmes... In the light of

the MAP's proven capacity to adapt to new environmental challenges and laws, its updated legal system should be completed and implemented and made known. Here, UNEP calls upon all parties to accelerate the ratification process so (as) to finalise as mentioned before the Johannesburg Summit.

I take this opportunity to express my satisfaction for the sound and healthy financial situation of the Mediterranean Action Plan.

UNEP also encourages the MAP to make progress in its co-operation with all concerned international and regional bodies, with an intensifying focus on Europe, namely through the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership.

The Euro-Mediterranean Conference of Ministers for Foreign Affairs, held in Brussels ten days ago, will lead to the Second Euro-Med Ministerial Conference on the Environment, next July in Athens. This will be an opportunity, among other things, to organise more efficient co-ordination and consistency between the various international fora. So, the road is paved and clear signals are set for both sides.

I have carefully read the Strategic Review prepared by the Mediterranean Commission on Sustainable Development. My congratulations on it. It is an excellent document that reflects the experience and the commitment of this UNEP's spearhead Regional Seas Programme.

Above all, it pays due tribute to the contributions of major groups from within the civil society, reflecting their views on an equal basis with those of the Governments.

I learned with great pleasure that the preparation of the Non Governmental Organisations for this conference was very successful and I encourage the private sector to also go in this direction.

The MCSD has had the courage of raising concerns. Its Strategic Review explains, for instance, that however important the effort made, environmental policies still have too little an impact on development policies, remaining too compartmentalised to address themes constituting integrated policy.

It concludes that sustainable development policies depend too much on the public sector, when they need to foster partnerships between the public and private sectors. It also draws attention to the need for dynamic NGOs participation as a routine practice.

While assessing the political and institutional progress made towards sustainable development in the Mediterranean, the Strategic Review represents the first self-evaluation of the MAP.

The MCSD expresses hopes this balance will inject renewed political impetus into regional sustainable development endeavours and that it will represent a realistic guide to real challenges for other global regions seeking to translate sustainable development principles into concrete actions.

Overall, it lays the ground for the forthcoming sustainable development strategy in the Mediterranean.

I also want to join all those who positively address the results of the Doha meeting. I believe it is a very important step forward. The final document integrates important environmental topics. I believe that this is a very clear signal and that we all have to congratulate those responsible for the outcome of the Doha meeting of the World Trade Organisation, that we should be committed to the implementation and the negotiation in the future.

Ministers, ladies and gentlemen,

All this reflects the deep awareness of the MAP that in Johannesburg we will not have an environment summit, we will have a summit on sustainable development.

And I believe we have to underline this again and again, this is the main topic. We should not disappoint the global public. We should address especially the inter-relation between environment and poverty, between environment and health, between environment and food security.

Johannesburg must be seen as a momentum and as a step towards development with a human face. A new deal for responsible prosperity for all. I believe we should underline that we need this responsible prosperity for all people around the world

This has been the benchmark of all your activities. Through the MCSD, you conclude, among other facts, that the Mediterranean will become more important than ever a channel for the movement of vital resources.

But you also ascertain that all economic forecasts require a sense of ecological stability, a sense for diversity, a sense of respect against the development in the past of cultural and spiritual diversity and within a framework of sustainable development.

I believe Mr. President, Ministers, Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen, that this is real a task for all of you, for all of us and I sincerely hope that also this conference here in Monaco, under the able leadership of the President will give a good signal for the future of the people living here and for all those coming to have their holidays here, to visit this wonderful part of the world.

Thank you very much indeed.

**STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE BUREAU OF THE CONTRACTING  
PARTIES, MINISTER OF THE ENVIRONMENT OF MALTA  
DR. FRANCIS ZAMMIT DIMECH**

Your Excellency, Honourable Ministers, Coordinator of MAP, Distinguished Delegates and partners, Ladies and Gentlemen,

It is for me a great pleasure to greet the delegates and observers attending this 12<sup>th</sup> Ordinary Meeting of the Contracting Parties to the Barcelona Convention.

I would like first of all to express my gratitude to the Government of Monaco for its contribution to the excellent organization of this meeting, which illustrates the continuous commitment and involvement of the Principauté in the environmental issues.

As my mandate is now ending, I would like to express my deep appreciation to my colleagues in the Bureau for their support and cooperation throughout the last two years; it was an honour and a pleasure to work with them.

During the last two years, I have witnessed from a privileged position the considerable progress achieved in different areas of the Mediterranean Action Plan, but also some difficulties, especially in what concerns the ratification process, and I would like to take this opportunity to once again ask the heads of delegations to make all the necessary efforts to expedite procedures in order that the Convention and Protocols enter into force before the World Summit on Sustainable Development that will take place next year in Johannesburg.

From the legal point of view, the entering into force in December 1999 of the Protocol on Specially Protected Areas and Biodiversity, and the preparation of a new Emergency Protocol, which will be hopefully adopted by the Conference of Plenipotentiaries to be held next January in Malta, are the two major achievements.

The new Reporting System, carefully prepared by the Secretariat and positively received by the Focal Points' Meeting (Athens, 11-14 September 2001), is also an important step for rationalization and correct implementation of MAP, as well as for the harmonization of reporting obligations with other conventions and international agreements.

In what concerns MAP structure, an evaluation process was initiated, following the recommendations of the previous meetings of the Contracting Parties, which included PAP/RAC, BP/RAC and the Programme of "100 Historic Sites". This process seems very positive and I hope that it will continue in order to prepare an evaluation of the entire MAP structure during the next biennium.

Let me now mention three specific issues that will play a key role for the success of MAP in the near future. The first one is the implementation of the Strategic Action Programme to address Pollution from Land-based Activities, that will facilitate countries to take concrete action on this important problem, and at the same time will contribute to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and marine living resources.

The second one is the implementation of the new Specially Protected Areas and Biodiversity Protocol, that will improve substantially the conservation of endangered Mediterranean marine and coastal species and habitats, and will create a network of Specially Protected Areas of Mediterranean Importance (SPAMIs).

Finally, the increased promotion of integrated coastal management as a tool for sustainable coastal development, that will certainly contribute to avoid some of the worrying problems which threaten our coasts.

I would also like to remind you my statement at the opening of the Eleventh Meeting of the Contracting Parties because it still *"seems to me that the direction in which we should move is to seek to bring together the efforts of both pan- Mediterranean bodies, MAP and the Euro-Mediterranean process"*; may I express the wish that substantial progress will be achieved in this direction in the coming months in view of the Euro-Mediterranean Ministerial conference on environment to be held in Athens, July 2002.

Allow me, before concluding, to make a reference to the Mediterranean participation in the World Summit on Sustainable Development. Following the decisions of the last Bureau meeting, the Secretariat is implementing a work plan including contributions for the preparatory reports and preparatory meetings, support to NGO initiatives and specific publications. A major step in this process will be the presentation of the foreseen "Declaration of the Contracting Parties to the Barcelona Convention on Sustainable Development in the Mediterranean" to be presented during the summit. This declaration will be unique opportunity to express a common message to the rest of the world as well as to our Mediterranean citizens about our main concerns and objectives.

Once again I would like to express my gratitude to the Government of Monaco for hosting this meeting, as well as to the Secretariat and all those that have made possible the positive achievements mentioned before.

## **STATEMENT BY MR L. CHABASON, COORDINATOR OF MAP**

Excellency, Mr President, Ministers, Delegates, Representatives of Intergovernmental Organizations and Partners, Directors of RACs, Ladies and Gentlemen.

First of all, let me give thanks to the Principality of Monaco for its hospitality.

Monaco has already been the host this year to the meeting of experts which finalized the new Protocol on preventing and addressing cases of emergency at sea.

We are entering with both satisfaction and concern this important biennium which will be marked by the second Earth Summit.

### **Legal Framework**

We are in the process of completing the renovation of the legal framework of MAP with the new Protocol. However, with the exception of the SPA Protocol, the amended instruments have not entered into force due to the insufficient number of ratifications.

Nevertheless, we are not waiting for this to happen before proposing an appropriate reporting system which could come into force as soon as you have adopted it.

### **Combating marine pollution**

In collaboration with the European Environmental Agency, we have published a report which is generally considered to be of good quality. It shows the progress achieved in all fields and what remains to be done to combat the risks of marine accidents, voluntary pollution and the cleaning of ships' gas tanks. The result has been a clear decrease in the volumes dumped. But more needs to be done.

MAP has begun, with the assistance of the GEF and soon the FFEM to apply the Strategic Action Plan to address Pollution from Land-based Activities (SAP). It is necessary for us to take a leap forward in combating industrial and domestic pollution, and in addressing the issue of non point source pollution.

I am pleased in this respect that Croatia is able to present a project on the rehabilitation of Kastela Bay during this meeting.

It will be necessary to mobilize a large number of financial resources to implement the SAP. This requires countries to show commitment, donors to make contributions and the adaptation of financial instruments.

The term "biodiversity" will henceforth be based on a new legal instrument, which we will implement in collaboration with other conventions (Bonn, Ramsar, Berne). In this

respect, we have to give an example of good governance by harmonizing our action with that of other conventions.

Furthermore, I welcome the adoption of the first SPAMIs.

Nevertheless, a certain number of sensitive issues do arise, including the protection of the habitats of marine turtles, safeguarding colonies of monk seals, the protection of wetlands, all of which are liable to call into question of credibility of MAP. It is important for these matters to be resolved in accordance with international law, even where individual national interests are at stake.

The sustainable management of coastal areas is one of our priorities. At my request, PAP/RAC has produced a high quality white paper on this issue. I would like to emphasize that we will need to achieve substantial progress in this respect, particularly through the adoption of national legislation. We must set quantitative objectives in terms of the protection of coastal areas. A discussion will be held on this subject.

MAP is to extend its activities beyond marine and coastal issues in relation to sustainable development. With the Blue Plan we have excellent reasons for pressing forward with the compilation of information and the formulation of indicators of sustainable development. It should also be added that the MCSD has addressed questions linking development and environment and the management of economic activity. The meeting will be examining the MCSD's recommendations.

We have carried out this work in a spirit of cooperation and we are seeking to extend this cooperation particularly with the Euro-Mediterranean process.

At the Earth Summit, we will be presenting a strategic review showing the progress made in terms of sustainable development, supported by a series of brochures. It is important for the next meeting of the Bureau to discuss and determine a strategy of presence and visibility.

Let me turn to financial and administrative matters. In accordance with the instructions that you gave us two years ago, we have submitted more detailed documents on the financial situation and the expenditure incurred.

We have also changed the structure of the documents and meetings by examining future activities and expenditure at the Meeting of the Focal Points, while reserving more political issues for the present meeting. Even so, all matters relating to the budget and to future activities are submitted for your approval.

I now turn to a general matter. Does the whole of this process of regional cooperation contribute to the protection of the environment and sustainable development? The results of this work, as you know and as shown by the available indicators, are variable. Considerable progress still has to be made in the fields covered by MAP, including the marine environment.

Aspects which currently appear to me to be both positive and essential, include the presence in all countries of NGOs, a legal framework, environmental expertise, educators and an awareness of what is needed in relation to the environment and sustainable development so that the various partners do not fail in their commitment to their cause. These are the ones who hold at least part of the future of this region in their hands. They are working for future generations and so that we can say tomorrow that the Mediterranean is a common living heritage which has for thousands of years offered us its splendour, ecological wealth and incomparable atmosphere.