



**United Nations
Environment
Programme**



UNEP(DEC)/MED WG.186/7
June 16, 2001

ENGLISH
Original: FRENCH



MEDITERRANEAN ACTION PLAN



BLUE PLAN



CTM – ERS/RAC



PRIORITY ACTIONS PROGRAMME

Joint Meeting of the National Focal Points
of BP/RAC, ERS/RAC and PAP/RAC
Palermo, June 12-16, 2001

**REPORT
OF THE JOINT MEETING OF THE NATIONAL FOCAL POINTS
OF BP/RAC, ERS/RAC AND PAP/RAC, INCLUDING PROPOSED RECOMMENDATIONS
AND PROGRAMME OF ACTIVITIES
FOR THE PERIOD 2002-2003**

Introduction

1. During their last Ordinary Meeting (Malta, October 1999), the Contracting Parties to the Barcelona Convention asked the MAP Secretariat to implement its decision to abolish the practice of the examination of the activities of the Blue Plan (BP) and the Priority Actions Programme Regional Activity Centre (PAP/RAC) at the beginning of the regular meetings of MAP National Focal Points, and to organise a joint meeting for BP/RAC, PAP/RAC and ERS/RAC National Focal Points.
2. To implement this decision, the MAP Secretariat organised a joint meeting in Sicily (Italy). The ERS/RAC based in Palermo had the task to provide the logistical support, whereas MAP Co-ordinating Unit and the three RACs were in charge of the organisation and the costs of the meeting.
3. The joint meeting of the three RACs (BP-PAP-ERS) took place at the "Costaverde" hotel in Cefalù (Sicily), from 12 to 16 June 2001.

Participation

4. The representatives of the following Contracting Parties participated in the National Focal Points' meeting: Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cyprus, European Commission, Croatia, Egypt, Spain, France, Greece, Israel, Italy, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Lebanon, Malta, Morocco, Syria, Slovenia, Tunisia and Turkey.
5. Besides the representatives of the three concerned Regional Activity Centres, the MAP Co-ordinating Unit was represented by the Deputy Co-ordinator, who also acted as Secretary of the meeting.
6. Complete list of participants is attached as Annex I to this report.

Agenda item 1:

Opening of the meeting

7. Mr. A. Hoballah, MAP Deputy Co-ordinator, thanked the National Focal Points (NFP) of the three RACs for their participating at the joint meeting, pointing out that such a meeting was something new in the life of MAP as it put together three RACs which, for financial reasons, had not been holding NFP meetings since 1992, as for the BP and PAP/RAC, and since 1994, as for the ERS/RAC. Moreover, whereas the BP and PAP/RAC had been created by the decision of the Contracting Parties, the ERS/RAC had been offered by Italy in 1993 and approved by the Contracting Parties. The decision to have a joint meeting was not only made by the Contracting Parties to reduce costs – obviously less expensive compared to having three distinct meetings – but also because they followed programmes that include similar thematic activities, even though they had different aims and perspectives. This meeting provides an opportunity to analyse how they could improve their co-operation, as well as their complementarity and synergy.
8. Mr. G. Cannizzaro, ERS/RAC Director, speaking on behalf of the Director of "Telespazio", took part in the financial organisation in which "Telespazio" and the Italian National Agency were participating as main shareholders being respectively financed by the private and public sector. The ERS/RAC was hosted by the CTM of Palermo, for those activities exclusively managed within the MAP framework. For the originality of its initiative, Italy was trying to develop a co-operation network both on a bilateral (mainly with the French spatial agency) and regional basis. Mr. Cannizzaro hoped that effort would strengthen the capacity of ERS/RAC within the MAP framework.
9. Mr. F. Dolce, Deputy Mayor of Cefalù, welcomed the participants underlining that such a meeting would highlight the importance of the work done in the Mediterranean region in favour of

all the municipalities along its coasts. Sicily, like all the other highly tourist regions, needed new ideas and initiatives to help solving problems impairing its development.

10. Mr. Cannizzaro read the message addressed to the participants by Mr. G. Ardizzone, Director of the Bureau in charge of the relationships with the UNEP and of the multilateral environment issues at the Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Italy, the second contributing country within the MAP framework, wanted to give a new dimension to the Mediterranean co-operation through the network of the ERS/RAC, that now needs a better valorisation. In this context, new promising perspectives were leading the Governments of EU Member States to launch, within the European framework, in November 2000, the GMES initiative ("Global Monitoring for Environment and Security"). Italy boasts a state-of-the-art technology, as far as earth observation is concerned, and, with the help of France, started with Cosmos-Skymed, a particularly efficient and innovating remote sensing project through satellite. The present meeting represents a major step towards the next meeting of the Contracting Parties to be held in November 2001.

Agenda item 2: Election of the Bureau

11. After the usual consultations and on the proposal of the Secretariat, the meeting elected unanimously its Bureau with the following composition:

President :	Mr. N. Georgiades	(Cyprus)
Vice president :	Mr. A. Curatolo	(European Commission)
Vice president :	Mr. A. Abou El Azm	(Egypt)
Vice president :	Mr. G. Begni	(France)
Vice president :	Mrs. L. Chamas	(Lebanon)
Rapporteur :	Mr. M. Bricelj	(Slovenia)

The participants also decided, on the proposal of the Secretariat, to have the three specific sessions on ERS/RAC, PAP and BP chaired respectively by the vice presidents, Mr. Begni, Mr. Abou El Azm and Ms. Chamas.

Agenda item 3:

Adoption of the Agenda

12. Following the request of several participants and the proposal of the Secretariat, some changes have been made to the Agenda of the meeting, by reducing the Friday work to the morning session so as to give time to the Secretariat to end the report which will be presented to the participants for its adoption. The amended Agenda, as adopted by the meeting, is attached as Annex II.

Agenda item 4:

Objectives of the meeting, organisation of work and foregone results

13. After having briefly described the chronicle of the meeting and underlined its scope, the Deputy Co-ordinator indicated that four documents were submitted to the participants – one issued by the Secretariat concerning general issues, the other three issued by the concerned RACs. According to the Secretariat, the meeting had essentially four objectives: i) to examine the activities realised so far by each RAC, after 1994 for the BP/RAC and PAP/RAC, and after 1996 for the ERS/RAC; ii) to evaluate RACs' programmes of work for the period 2002-2003; iii) to examine the potential re-orientations for the RACs, with the possible changes concerning their mandates,

supported by the ongoing evaluations; and iv) to examine how to foster their co-operation, their complementarity and their synergy.

14. It would be convenient to avoid a too long list of recommendations and to focus on their practicality. It would be convenient to have in the report of the present meeting a set of ideas and proposals to be considered for the evaluation of the BP and of the PAP, as well as the perspectives concerning the possible evaluations of each of the three RACs, without forgetting that the report will be presented during the next NFP meeting of MAP (September 2001) and then during the Contracting Parties meeting, in November 2001.

15. As for the budgets proposed by each Centre, Mr. Hoballah explained that they were only approximate, because MAP final budget, its potential increase and credits' division are MAP National Focal Points' duty, before being confirmed and adopted by the Contracting Parties during their 12th meeting in Monaco. Nevertheless, if the budgets proposed by the BP and PAP in their reports were part of the ordinary budgetary procedure of MAP/UNEP, the budget proposed by the ERS/RAC reflected its global needs but not necessarily considering the MTF. MAP's contribution to ERS/RAC activities should follow the normal procedure, as the majority of its budget is charged to Italy.

16. Finally, as for the organisation of works, according to the Agenda, the meeting included some sittings dealing with general and common issues, and some sessions dealing with each of the three RACs, which were responsible for them. The Co-ordinating Unit guaranteed the overall co-ordination.

Agenda item 5: Brief presentation of the RACs: history, structure, mandate

A. BP/RAC

17. Mr. G. Benoit, Director of BP/RAC, described the path followed by the Blue Plan after its foundation in 1977, as the "socio-economic branch" of MAP, with a mandate fixed by the Split intergovernmental conference. Therefore, the BP, located in Sophia Antipolis (France), was conducting its activities around three axis: systemic knowledge, prospective approach of the Mediterranean area, and proposition work to make up for some non sustainable trends. This effort led in 1989 to the publication of a reference work "The Blue Plan: future of the Mediterranean area", a sort of "synthesis" of the Mediterranean stakes and of the ways to face them, completed and improved by the publication of "thematic booklets". The exercise, which had repercussions on a scientific level, showed also its limits, particularly its little influence on decision makers in sectorial policies. Subsequently, the BP progressively accompanied the redefinition of MAP leading to its renovation in 1995 through an active involvement in the Coastal Area Management Programme (CAMP). It also participated in the works of the Mediterranean Commission on Sustainable Development (MCSD) thematic groups (especially works on indicators), in the setting up of the national Observatories, and it also prepared, for the year 2003, a new general report with a reference trend scenario by the year 2025. The director of BP/RAC underlined the importance of capacity building within the Centre to capitalise expertise.

18. Following this presentation, a participant explained that even though the work of the Centre had been fundamental for the collection and production of information in the Mediterranean, a more powerful effort needed to be made yet as for information dissemination, whereas another participant underlined that the capacity building represented a crucial aspect and that the present meeting was giving a chance to improve co-operation and synergy in that context.

19. The Secretariat underlined that the information divulgation is currently taking up the time and energy of MAP. Thus, the translation into Arabic of the documentation has already been developed, and the Secretariat had been asked during the last meeting of the Contracting Parties Bureau to study the financial implications of the introduction of an interpretation service into Arabic during some institutional or technical meetings concerning more directly Arabic-speaking countries.

As for the capacity building, another fundamental issue for the effectiveness of the programme, it was stressed that it did not only concern RACs, but MAP as a whole.

B. PAP/RAC

20. Mr. I. Trumbic, Director of PAP/RAC, briefly described the history of the Centre, from its foundation in 1977 within the Urbanism Institute of Dalmatia to its transformation into an independent institution in 1990. In 1996, an agreement was signed with UNEP and the Republic of Croatia to define the status of the Centre. The original mandate was to establish a permanent network of co-operation among riparian countries within six priority action fields (soil conservation, water resources management, aquaculture management, human settlements, tourism, and renewable energy sources) which had changed according to the Barcelona Convention in 1995, and to the adoption of MAP II to underline the integration between environment and development, the integrated management of natural resources, awareness, training and the support to the MCSD. After having presented the structure and the organisation of the Centre, Mr. Trumbic mentioned the different services and products. The PAP/RAC was concentrated on the introduction of the Integrated Coastal Area Management (ICAM) in Mediterranean countries, the implementation of CAMPs and giving its support to MCSD.

21. After this presentation, a participant hoped for the PAP to be restructured on the basis of more sensitive sectors, to be more efficiently oriented towards the needs of countries and towards a better co-ordination with the Blue Plan.

22. Mr. Trumbic stressed the fact that the Centre in Split was constantly concerned with the redefinition of its priorities, but the Contracting Parties had to define its role. Actually, the Centre's mandate was to adjust constantly to the countries' needs.

C. ERS/RAC

23. Mr. G. Cannizzaro, Director of ERS/RAC, remembered that in October 1993, on the occasion of the 8th Ordinary Meeting, CTM had been mandated to act as Regional Activity Centre for Remote Sensing in the Mediterranean region under the umbrella of MAP. Since its appointment ERS/RAC has operated in such a way to co-operate with and assist the Mediterranean countries in improving the monitoring of Mediterranean environment status and changes through the use of advanced space technologies. In particular, ERS/RAC has provided its support in the following priority MAP areas: i) coastal marine monitoring; ii) sustainable management of coastal areas; and iii) integrating environment and development. Since 1997 ERS/RAC, accordingly to MAP phase II objectives and recommendations, has strengthened its activities by participating in the implementation of pilot projects, supporting the CAMP, the networking and the capacity building, organising training courses and raising awareness among decision makers and concerned actors on the use of remote sensing for regional sustainable environmental monitoring.

24. After this presentation, a lively debate started. A participant made several remarks, among which one was about the general conditions of the meeting: its duration was, according to him, too long. During NFP meetings only a few hours were dedicated to the examination of the three RACs and not five days. Moreover, the premises chosen for the accommodation, too far from Palermo, seemed to him not a suitable working environment. As for the ERS/RAC presentation, he underlined that, unlike the other RACs, the ERS/RAC is not a "thematic" centre, but a Centre bringing scientific methodology and operational tool to MAP, and above all the Blue Plan and PAP.

25. Other participants were pleased by the presentation of the ERS/RAC and by the MAP's awareness of the importance of remote sensing to exploit all the information, but, at the same time, they considered remote sensing as a tool that could cause some frustration if this exploitation is not properly made. It was time to go from an exploratory to an operational stage which would allow to actually contribute to the decision-making process. To this respect, the EU MARS (Monitoring Agriculture Remote Sensing) programme was a relevant example of efficiency from which some

southern countries would benefit. It was necessary to judge ERS/RAC activities within the Contracting Parties' recommendations, which had to be, like all the other MAP components, a reference that could not be ignored. The Centre in Palermo should also play an important role in the assessment of natural or ecological disasters by providing pertinent data in real time, above all for those countries in the southern and eastern coasts of the Mediterranean that do not have sufficient means to deal with critical situations.

26. The Director of ERS/RAC underlined that after this first discussion, there was a shared consensus on the value of the "remote sensing". One of the objectives of the meeting was actually to examine how to make this tool more operative, and thus to adapt techniques to the actual needs of users. The detailed presentation of past achievements and of the next biannual programme will allow to intensify the analysis which had just begun.

27. As for the conditions of the meeting, the Deputy Co-ordinator underlined that the choice of the location had been made for financial reasons and its duration was decided in order to give, during this first joint meeting, the proper clarifications to the several new NFP. As for ERS/RAC, the Secretariat explained that there has always been a sort of "*malaise*" concerning the difficulty to integrate its activities within the MAP, and not to consider them as distinct activities. The link which allowed to go from theory to practice was not very clear yet, and the meeting provided a chance to deal with this issue and to propose some solutions. Finally, the proposition aiming at making it an early warning Centre – following in a way the example of REMPEC – was obviously not in the mandate that had been given to it.

Agenda item 6: ERS/RAC: Progress report and proposal of recommendations for the period 2002-2003

28. ERS/RAC has presented its "Progress report for the period 1996-2001 and proposal of recommendations and budget for the period 2002-2003" under the quote of UNEP(DEC)/MED WG,186/4.

29. After this presentation, two participants thanked the staff of ERS/RAC stressing that its contribution had been very positive within the framework of CAMP concerning their respective countries. According to another participant, other applications of remote sensing are not being sufficiently exploited – especially for eutrophication or desertification phenomena, which were already subjects of the recommendations from the Contracting Parties. Reporting the example of his country, he regretted that the latter had not been included in ERS/RAC activities, while it could benefit from the same results obtained in Egypt (Fuka-Matrouh) and in Tunisia (Sfax). According to a representative, ERS/RAC's mission was not to show the relevance of remote sensing, since this has been a known fact since many years. The role of the Centre was above all to understand what it could do concretely within the framework of MAP, to get in touch with national remote sensing centres and to establish co-operation which is fundamental component for successfulness in this field. The significance of the "Mediterranean Environment Remotely-Sensed Information Web" (MERSI.Web), set up by ERS/RAC in the year 2000, has been stressed by several participants. Nevertheless, it was necessary for each Mediterranean country to benefit from it and, following the relevant regional workshop held in Rabat in October 2000, facing the issue of finding financial support. The French delegate stated that, on this subject, his country was willing to allow a considerable effort.

30. According to another delegate, MERSI.Web was to provide information on what had been already achieved as for remote sensing. Nevertheless, for the next two-year period, new applications had to be considered, like environmental health, forest fires, etc., with the implementation of a state-of-the-art alarm system. Other delegates have again insisted on desertification, or mentioned the impact of tourism.

31. The debate continued focussing on the perspectives summoned up by the ERS/RAC as for the revision of its mandate. A participant expressed his "confusion" and "scepticism" on this

subject. The list of the possible applications of remote sensing could have been extended endlessly: since they allowed to do everything, namely nothing. It was then decided to follow a realistic approach, considering the very limited means and human resources of the Centre, and consequently to efficiently aim at the envisaged actions. Considering that ERS/RAC presented a budget project resorting to the MTF, the speaker underlined that when it was proposed the creation of the Centre in 1993, Italy formally committed itself to entirely finance the Centre without asking for any financial support from MAP, as it was the case of Spain with the CP/RAC of Barcelona, which was performing a remarkable job not resorting to any contribution from the MTF. In these conditions, it was questionable that the present meeting, like other MAP NFP meetings, could be entitled to approve, or even examine, a budget proposal for the Contracting Parties.

32. A representative considered that it would have been convenient to change the order of the presentations: only after the recommendations concerning the Blue Plan and the PAP would be examined it would be possible to see to what extent ERS/RAC could contribute to the realisation of their objectives. This opinion was shared by other delegates which saw the ERS/RAC as a "service providing unit" next to the other RACs or within the framework of SAP and MED POL, two programmes already envisaging its contribution for specific actions. It was also necessary to give two recommendations a more pragmatic content and to avoid general expressions like "support", "promote", "assist" which could lead to vague and inoperative interpretations. It was now needed to define the needs of the countries and end-users – starting from the BP and PAP – in order to be able to define complement activities of ERS/RAC. Finally, it was underlined that the Mediterranean had to be associated with the GMES, since this programme could prove significant in future years within the European research context. Together with the operational aspect it would be convenient to preserve the "technological watch task" of the Centre, considering all the innovations, which will take place in the field of remote sensing.

33. A representative suggested to take advantage from this meeting in Sicily, in the area of Palermo, to plan a visit to the ERS/RAC, which allows to better know it and its operation. The Director of the Centre said he was willing to do it, considering it was expected to be a free afternoon for the participants after the changes made to the Agenda.

34. After having drawn the conclusion from a debate he judged very useful, the Secretariat summarised the milestones on which a shared consensus was developing according to him: reviewing of recommendations in a more concrete and operational sense, focussing them on specific actions – like desertification phenomena mentioned by several participants; importance of the co-ordinating role that the centre had to be called to play; establishment and strengthening of the relationships of ERS/RAC with national or regional remote sensing centres. The Secretariat was going to review recommendations in this sense, in consultation with the participants who wanted to clarify their proposals, and keeping in mind a more and more important notion: recommendations concerning ERS/RAC would be formulated according to those which would be approved for the BP and PAP.

Agenda item 7:

PAP/RAC: Progress report, proposal of recommendations and budget for the period 2002-2003

35. Mr. Trumbic and his collaborators presented their "Progress report for the period 1996-2001 and proposal of recommendations and budget for the period 2002-2003" under the quote of UNEP(DEC)/MED WG,186/4.

36. Following the debate on the PAP report, the representative of Croatia, host country of the Centre, made a general statement on the main measures adopted by his government as for environmental protection and sustainable development; he also confirmed the strong support to PAP/RAC, its activities and projects. Offices in a Palace that belongs to UNESCO's world common heritage and his country will in the future strengthen its financial and logistical support. Croatia benefited from the tools implemented by the PAP as for ICAM, as well as lessons from its activities notably in the field of legal instruments.

37. As for the section of report concerning the integrated coastal area management and coastal area management programme, some participants, after having congratulated the Centre in Split for its presentation and for the quality and the scope of the activities accomplished since 1994, have asked for some clarifications on several points. Did the PAP field of activities have to be reduced to the ICAM? What did the CAMP fourth cycle represent on a conceptual and operational basis? A new concept was becoming visible: the concept of a "transboundary CAMP": what was its connotation and was it oriented towards regional or sub-regional CAMPs? Then a participant asked why his/her country had to wait until the 4th cycle to be integrated in the CAMP programme and another one why his/her country was kept out of the process.

38. Mr. Trumbic said it was possible to change the reference to ICAM, implying a wider latitude of intervention. As for the CAMP, he underlined that a detailed presentation was planned on the last day of the meeting and so there will be the possibility to review these issues. In the meantime, the important stages of MAP which had subsequently inflected CAMP, after the first pilot projects launched in 1988 up to the 4th cycle of projects, were portrayed together with the evolution of the international and regional context after the UNCED in 1992. As for "transboundary CAMPs" it should not be considered as a general orientation but actually as an answer to very specific situations, like in the case of Slovenia, where the coastal strip is very narrow and very tributary of the one of the neighbouring countries namely Italy and Croatia. In this context, the transboundary work done by France, Monaco and Italy within the framework of the RAMOGE agreement provided an interesting example. Finally, a country which carries out a 4th cycle CAMP, will benefit from the experience and improvements gathered during the previous cycles. All Mediterranean countries could request a CAMP, provided it is officially requested so that the preliminary studies be undertaken.

39. Two other questions have been raised as for the use for CAMP of the collected data within the framework of MED POL and similar programmes, and as for the transposition of the EU water directive. Mr. Trumbic said the MAP and MED POL data have been used for many CAMPs, but we should not forget that projects were carried out on a local level and at this same level data was collected, Malta being in this context a probative example. The issue concerning the transposition of the EU water directive to countries outside the European Union, will be discussed in the future, possibly in the framework of SMAP if credits have been obtained.

40. Most certainly, said a participant, the work done by PAP on various subjects was impressive, a long list of its publications being a proof of this. Even though it was difficult to understand in what extent these actions were followed by sustainable effects. For instance the CAMP of Rhodes, did not lead to a guiding plan which would have allowed to translate into facts its results, and this for a lack of credits. Similar lacks were attributed more to the Contracting Parties rather than to the MAP or PAP. On this subject, several ideas have been proposed: organisation of a regional workshop where countries with CAMP experience will have a chance to present and examine how to guarantee an efficient follow-up; providing the CAMPs with a pilot project status, from the feasibility study to the search for financing; information system on the results of previous CAMPs, for the benefit of on going or future CAMPs; evaluation of CAMPs' performances; need of information in return from the local institutions responsible for the project, and finally an awareness and a more active participation of those populations concerned with the CAMP in order to reach local authorities and to be more efficient in the future.

41. The need to integrate within CAMPs an impact assessment of climate change on the concerned coastal area has been stressed, with reference to a recommendation of the 6th MCSD of Tunis on this issue.

42. While dealing with those paragraphs of the report dealing with priority actions, recommendations for the next biennium and on the new mandate, several participants seemed to be worried about the reduction of the number of activities usually carried out by the PAP; at this point the Director of the Centre said that no theme is definitely closed and some themes might be re-opened if felt necessary and this, within the framework of coastal areas management. The links

between recommendations and some themes of the MCS D which had not been concluded or adopted yet seemed to be premature, as a matter of fact a debate on its future evolution and what will be achieved during its next meeting in Antalya (October 2001) had raised within the MCS D during its last meeting in Tunis. Generally speaking, insubstantial pious hopes had to be avoided in the recommendations to Contracting Parties. It would have been convenient to compare systematically BP activities with PAP activities, so to avoid confusion as for tasks, the BP being oriented towards analysis and the second Centre towards land based activities. Finally, several participants underlined that the Contracting Parties had to do their best to support the "MedProCoast" project submitted to MEDA/SMAP for financing and this had to be reflected on the related recommendations.

43. As far as the new PAP mandate is concerned, there has been a shared consensus about its points – redefinition of coastal area management and ICAM complementary priority actions, pursuit of CAMPs and of support within MCS D, with a particular reference to the catalytic role of PAP. A participant was disappointed that the previous mandate had not been mentioned and therefore it was not possible to make a comparison, he also added that, within the new mandate, there is not a Mediterranean macro regional vision, but actually a sort of "nationalisation" represented by pilot projects. Another participant stressed that it will be necessary to define the coastal area: did it also include watersheds, in conformity to the pertinent Protocols? Other participants worried once again for the loss of traditional priority actions.

44. Following these questions, the PAP/RAC Director answered that the mandate was yet being elaborated and that he was waiting for the results of the ongoing evaluation on the Centre, but he will be anyway flexible. The previous mandate was a set of decisions made by an intergovernmental meeting. As for the definition of coastal area, it was evident that the definition introduced by the MAP had to be followed, including thus the hydrographical basin.

45. At this point, the Secretariat introduced Mrs. A. Holland, who was in charge, together with Mrs. N. Algan, of the evaluation of the PAP. The Secretariat mentioned that it would have been useful, for the participants, to have the preliminary elements of a work which was essential for the definition of the new mandate. This work had to be carried out outside the MAP, leading thus to an independent work. The participants were free to ask for some explanations and to make remarks on the provided information.

46. Mrs. Holland said, before starting with the evaluation, that her work was quite recent, that she dealt with all the programmes carried out by the PAP after the 1980s, with particular reference to the last three-four years with an analysis of the ratio costs-benefits. The methodology employed included the studying of the related literature, of the publications of the Centre, providing the NFPs and other concerned actors with questionnaires, meetings with the representatives of the concerned non governmental proceedings, of the UNEP, MAP and a survey carried out in the Centre in Split. As the elements she had were still very fragmentised, they were still very general. She hoped the participants could help her and Mrs. Algan to end the evaluation by giving their opinions and making observations.

47. All the participants who intervened at the end of this presentation agreed on its interest and high quality, even though they were disappointed they did not get the final results. It was underlined they received only 35 questionnaires out of the 90 questionnaires which had been previously sent and that it might be convenient to enlarge this sample by reminding the recipients.

48. The Secretariat was the first to deplore the delay but it took some time to find high level evaluators, because they all had some long-term duties, and he preferred to wait rather than having a superficial and quick evaluation.

Agenda item 8: BP/RAC: Progress report of the activities and proposal of recommendations and budget for the period 2002-2003

49. Mr. Benoit and his collaborators have presented their report "Activities 1991-2001 and orientations" under the quote of UNEP(DEC)/MED WG,1986/5.

50. Following this presentation, most of the participants congratulated the Centre for the quantity and quality of its achievements, the significance of the analysis and the favourable conditions for co-operation established with those countries where the Centre developed its activities. It had created a global vision of sustainable development in the Mediterranean area, which represented an important reference point, an ideal framework for the national observatories and which led, in concrete terms and during the years, to an increase in workshops and forums, where valuable exchange of experience took place. It was now a question of building on these good results, developing networking and focusing efforts at the elaboration of indicators which will be fundamental in the future for a real sustainable development strategy.

51. These appreciations were accompanied by some general remarks. The Centre was giving sometimes the impression that its methods and approaches were more important than the results. Problems concerning overlapping between the works of PAP and BP were found, in particular in CAMP activities and on subjects like solid waste and water, probably also with a lack of synergy and coherence. Prospective activities seemed to be on the decline, or even abandoned, creating a sort of unbalance in the activities which had to be fixed for the future; it would be interesting to see if the scenarios prepared in 1989 had been re-assessed. Two participants stressed that the Blue Plan was giving too much importance to the thematic works of MCSD; as it was quite difficult to foresee how the work of the MCSD will evolve, the RAC had to concentrate on MAP's needs for which it was established and not for the MCSD. The Centre should also try not to privilege too much the co-operation with the expertise centres of the Northern coast like the CIHEAM, because interesting structures were also present in Southern and Eastern Regions and their co-operation with the BP would have provided the chance to strengthen their abilities. The links between the Centre and the national observatories needed also to be tightened.

52. Mr. Benoit, answering to these first observations, underlined that the co-ordination, synergy and complementarity between RACs will be reviewed at a latter specific session. The prospective analysis was not going to be sacrificed because it had been implemented within the framework of CAMPs and the new general report on the environment/development foreseen for 2003, was going to propose some scenarios for the year 2025, being supported in particular by the indicators and including a retrospective evaluation of the 1989 scenarios: it was clear that some scenarios seemed to be realistic whereas other scenarios not.

53. About the dichotomy MAP/MCSD made by the participants, the Secretariat underlined that the MCSD had been created by the MAP and within the MAP, and thus, to work for the MCSD meant to work for the MAP. The future evolution of MCSD should not affect the activities of the concerned Centres, and above all the BP/RAC, in the extent the analysis of the relationships environment/development needed a study of the majority of social, economic and environmental sectors considered as priorities by the MAP; the MCSD was providing in the meantime a more interesting working ground owing to its composition open to the civil society and to its working method.

54. Some of the themes examined by the BP were the object of specific observations. As for the statistics, it had been admitted that the MEDSTAT-Environment launched within the framework of the Euro-Mediterranean partnership and entrusted to the BP under the aegis of EUROSTAT represented a considerable effort for the twelve countries which were EU partners and beneficiaries, but the capacity building was unequal according to the country. Three representatives were disappointed that their countries were not associated to it. It was evident that EUROSTAT had to be the coordinator of the project, and it was conceived to develop the capacities of Mediterranean countries. The synergy between MEDSTAT and the indicators for

sustainable development (ISD) was essential to go deeper on the issue of sustainable development. Morocco had created ISD/Statistics commissions on the environment. How to make possible a long term co-operation between the two programmes was a question that the Centre had to foresee, possibly by implementing a network around a holistic approach. The Greek representative announced that his country had started an initiative with the OECD to help six countries in the Eastern and Southern coast to develop some observatories and environmental indicators, with a support of 140,000 euros for each country.

55. The Director of the BP said he was aware of the feeling of disappointment for the non-beneficiary countries of the MEDSTAT project because they were not associated to the Euro-Med process. However, efforts were made to extend this kind of activities to these countries, notably by making them participate in some training sessions. The MEDSTAT-ISD synergy was very important and some countries had already adopted some measures in this sense; the BP was trying to invite some agents of the statistical and environmental services to the same training sessions so to foster synergies.

56. Tourism seemed to be a very interesting subject. Would it been possible, after 10 years, to define the added value of the work done? It was a question of developing concrete indicators which will allow to better control evolutions. It was possible to exchange experiences between countries, but overlapping took place once again. Finally, the question of eco tourism had not been properly considered, and the Centre had to be clearer on this point, taking into account that a new RAC had been proposed by a country on this issue.

57. As for the impacts of trade on the environment, a major stake for the region in the perspective of the creation of a Euro-Mediterranean free trade area, a participant was disappointed by the tardiness of the works on this issue, considering the very fast evolution that characterise it. Those countries which had not signed association agreements had not to be excluded by this theme, either by the programmes or activities financed by the EU. On this subject, the European Commission did not have to impose some conditions to the allocation of credits to the different countries and to the MAP. Finally, a complex notion, which was underlying many activities of the Centre, concerned quality of life: this notion will need to be better explained and explicated in the programme, being directly connected to poverty.

58. The Secretariat underlined that poverty was a major issue for PNUD, the World Bank and other socially oriented institutions, and in these conditions MAP might not have the necessary competences to deal with them and then to give a value added.

59. As for the examination of the programme and recommendations proposed for the next two years, the meeting wondered about the content of several recommendations and wished them to be reformulated more explicitly and, considering the differences in the institutional frameworks of those countries, and to be more concerned with the "observation" function rather than with the organisation. It was suggested for the European Commission to widen SMAP priorities in favour of capacity building within the observation function of environment-development. A representative, supported by other three participants, was disappointed by the lack of recommendations on the prospective activities which should be a permanent platform of BP activities. On this subject, the same representative was doubtful about the possibility to draw such a report collectively, with some contributions shared among several countries, causing perhaps harm to its homogeneity. It would be more convenient to concentrate efforts on more powerful messages. Finally, two participants proposed to have a further recommendation to invite the Contracting Parties to create local observatories of the environment-development.

60. The Director of BP/RAC declared that all pertinent remarks concerning recommendations will be taken in consideration. As for the proposal concerning the SMAP, this proposal could not be raised by the Secretariat but by the Contracting Parties. On the subject of the relationship environment-development, the Director stressed that the work needed simultaneous relationships

between countries and regional relationships will not only limit to making a compilation; national relationships will be useful to enrich regional relationships through some illustrations.

61. A delegate asked for some clarifications on the structure of the costs for the two Centres PAP and BP and underlined that there was an unbalance between incomes/activities. The Director of BP/RAC and the Deputy Co-ordinator stressed that he was not dealing with the income costs between the two host countries but above all with the choice of the BP to privilege a co-ordinated work allowing to capitalise an internal expertise necessary for the success of its permanent observation mandate, whereas the PAP had chosen for the moment to work with a permanent staff and worked very much with external consultants. M. Benoit underlined that BP activities had doubled this last years with a permanent staff and which should also include in the analysis the ability of the Centre to raise, in favour of MAP, external funds which represents more than half of its budget and of the personnel, available for free in the host country.

62. Following on the presentation by Mr. H. Smets of the first provisional findings of the ongoing evaluation of the BP, Mr Benoit drew the main conclusions in terms of possible mid-term developments and invited the assembly to raise comments on the proposals summarised in the report of activity.

63. A delegate expressed the wish that this type of evaluation be placed in a more global frame of evaluation of the MAP and its centres, since many of the previously presented conclusions might also apply usefully to other centres; it was also suggested to improve co-operation between the centres and with other organisations involved in the themes addressed; it would be desirable to apply the whole set of recommendations to one single theme before generalising them to all other themes; this would allow to test their practical feasibility. According to other delegates, the same evaluator should be appointed in the future in order to avoid distortions occurring when relying on different persons; performance indicators should be defined to assess the activities of the centres. One other speaker claimed that, to implement their recommendations, PAP and BP should follow the same approach adopted by MEDPOL for the SAP notably by using GEF funds.

64. The Deputy Co-ordinator reminded that the GEF project for the SAP implementation concerns only a restrictive set of very specific activities. Such a process could therefore hardly apply to such vast themes like water or tourism. On the other hand, the submission of a project like "Medprocoast" to the MEDA funding seemed very appropriate. Finally a delegate inquired on how to have access to the evaluation report. Mr. Hoballah assured the audience that no mandate will be finalized without the validation of these reports, which will be sent for comments to the NFPs. The evaluators were invited to this meeting precisely to extend the consultation. Finally, he informed the meeting that a global evaluation of MAP was envisaged. It should take into consideration all the centres and programmes, and that it will be conducted on the basis of common methods and criteria.

65. To this respect, the evaluator has urged all the countries to respond to the confidential questionnaire which was sent to them in order to finalise the evaluation. So far, only four countries had responded to the questionnaire. Because of the limited funds he was able to visit only seven countries. Out of the opinions gathered, it came out that some convergence tends to show that the sample was quite representative. But the opinion of countries is only one of the criteria to be taken into account, the others should include also the cost efficiency, the quality of the products, the reputation of the centre within other institutions.

Agenda item 9: Co-operation and co-ordination between RACs: thematic questions

66. The Chairman reminded that, according to the Agenda, the meeting came to issues common to the three RACs in order to examine their co-operation and co-ordination, namely participation in CAMPs or activities such as indicators, information, water, tourism, etc. After having heard each RAC's concept and experience in co-operation, the meeting had the opportunity to consider means for its improvement.

PAP/RAC Presentation

67. Mr. M. Prem, Deputy Director of PAP/RAC, gave a presentation on co-ordination among RACs. He presented more specifically CAMP projects, co-operation on water resources management and urban management, as well as the MedProCoast project, that was submitted to the EU. He stressed the importance of CAMPs as a joint activity under the overall co-ordination of PAP. Also, he gave some proposals for new types of CAMPs. These new CAMPs would give a possibility to extend the area of implementation to whole river basins in countries, an opportunity to prepare sub-regional CAMPs among several countries, and cross-border CAMPs. The content of CAMPs could be extended to the preparation of a strategy or a vision for the watershed management, followed by actions at local level. Then, he explained the institutional arrangements at CAMP Programme level to show relations among RACs and MEDU, as well as some more specific steps of co-ordination at individual project level. Several suggestions for improvement of co-ordination were also presented. In the continuation, he gave two examples from the proposed work programme for the next biennium on water resources management and urban management where all three Centres are involved, in order to show that activities are complementary and not overlapping. Finally, he presented the joint MedProCoast project (SMAP) as a good example of co-ordination and explained the partnership structure and the management diagram for this project.

68. A delegate returned to the question of follow-up of projects already raised the day before, proposing to envisage the possibility of preparing a pre-feasibility study. He added that it would be very useful to put the results of CAMPs on web site for downloading. He pointed out among others that PAP should be responsible for the dissemination of achievements and results of terminated CAMPs since it provided the co-ordination of projects.

69. The PAP/RAC Director stated that a satisfying solution for the follow-up of CAMPs has not yet been found and that it should be the responsibility of host countries. The idea of preparing a pre-feasibility study for the follow-up seemed excellent to him. PAP was always striving to improve the dissemination of its results. All the published reports are already available on its web site and can be downloaded. As far as the co-operation between the Centres is concerned, PAP/RAC, BP/RAC and SPA/RAC take the major role in CAMPs, but the other more recently established RACs, such as ERS/RAC, are also involved. The co-operation depends also on the involvement of national institutions, and improvements are registered in this field.

BP/RAC Presentation

70. Mrs. A. Comeau, in her presentation made on behalf of the BP, has shown how RACs and MAP programmes had associated on the "indicators" activity. Thus they helped to the selection of the 130 indicators, to their definition, and they were asked to help with their calculation.

71. Different views were exchanged on the elements which were going to be exchanged. The logics of dividing the roles, between the BP and the PAP, as presented for the activities on water were shown: the BP had the task to address a general report on the stakes and to propose some policies whereas the PAP had the task to implement tangible land-based actions. The role of the MEDU in the co-ordination of the Centres had not been clearly defined, and it was suggested to find a solution. Moreover, information did not have to move only toward the Centres but also *vice versa*. It was also suggested to evaluate the ratio cost-efficiency of the activities realised by the Centres, in conformity to the decision of the Contracting Parties in 1999.

72. The Director of BP/RAC estimated that the co-operation and co-ordination between the Centres was progressing, and trying to be improved. For instance, in the field of tourism, the BP had contributed to the realisation of a shared report and to the elaboration of strategic proposals enriched with regional analysis and local experiences, whereas the PAP had promoted in coastal areas some evaluations of the accommodation capacity. But despite the efforts, it was necessary to move on, also by planning some direct meetings between RACs and the MEDU.

ERS/RAC Presentation

73. Mr. Cannizzaro has presented the status of the co-operation of ERS/RAC with BP/RAC, PAP/RAC and SPA/RAC, consisting in the active participation since 1996 in the implementation of the three finalized CAMPs (Fuka-Matrouh, Sfax and Israel) and of the Lebanon CAMP, presently in the start-up phase. The aim is to provide data and methodologies to be used in the integrated management. The co-operation of ERS/RAC with the two other Centres was extended to the activity on the indicators, through the preparation of a document on the support given by Remote Sensing to the computation of the indicators themselves. Moreover, ERS/RAC has participated - together with BP and PAP - to the preparation of three proposals that were submitted, in order to access to external funds provided by SMAP and LIFE 3rd Countries Programmes. In so doing the Centre has progressively confirmed its role within the MAP.

74. Following the above presentation, a number of participants reminded the audience that data collection and dissemination was of paramount importance and that nowadays "information that is not on the web is not information". ERS/RAC has in this connection an essential role to play. Another participant reminded that SPA/RAC has signed a Memorandum of Understanding with other similar international Centres and that ERS/RAC could do the same. Mr. Cannizzaro underlined that ERS/RAC role was, *inter alia*, to foster a Mediterranean added value.

75. The Secretariat, answering to two participants who were of the opinion that the actual synergies - and the relevant implementation - among RACs have not been sufficiently stressed, indicated that at present some concrete examples of co-operation could be pointed out. The first was the organisation of the present meeting - not an easy task - but that allowed to pave the way for a strengthening of the links among the Centres. The second was the preparation of the MedProCoast project which each centre at the beginning wanted to co-ordinate; at the end, MAP decided to appoint as co-ordinator the PAP/RAC, being the centre devoted to ICZM. The third example were CAMPs where all RACs are involved and where the overall co-ordination has been ensured by PAP under MAP supervision. The above examples show how conflicts have been solved.

76. Each of the three RACs has briefly presented its co-operation with the international and regional partners. Their respective lists are contained as Annex III to this report.

77. A brief discussion has occurred during which delegates have pointed out a lack in co-operation with Eastern Mediterranean international organisations involved in similar issues as the three RACs, ACSAD, ICARDA, URBAMA, Arab league, etc. The importance of the co-operation with the programmes of regional seas as well as with the regional institutions of the United Nations has also been underlined. Moreover a delegate observed that the network media offered good opportunity of synergy with the Centres of MAP. He also reminded that the co-operation had already been undertaken with the Blue Plan. The sub-regional initiatives able to provide good opportunities were also emphasised. Finally, it was suggested to MAP to formulate Memoranda of Understandings with the concerned regional institutions.

78. With respect to the various comments the Secretariat has recalled that MAP and its multiple components already co-operate with a large number of institutions and that the presented list was not exhaustive. Within this framework, MAP had more or less tight linkages with various programmes of regional seas which try to draw inspiration and take advantage from its experience and expertise. MAP also co-operated with regional bureaus of UNEP and the Economic commission of UN involved in the Mediterranean. To this respect the Secretariat pointed out that MAP was associated to the preparation process of the report Geo III of UNEP and the report for the Earth Summit on Sustainable Development to be held in 2002. Furthermore, a Memorandum of Understanding had already been signed with CEDARE and the Arab League. A memorandum was also under preparation with the EEA and it would be advisable to extend these initiatives to other institutions in order to strengthen co-operation and synergy in a systematic way in the interest of all the organisations.

79. A representative reiterated his concern about the limited attention paid to certain countries not covered by the Euro-Mediterranean partnership. A number of participants insisted on paying more attention to information and public participation issues in all MAP activities, following as much as possible the principles of the Aarhus Convention.

80. A number of delegates wished to have more documents translated into Arabic, expressing their concern about the limited utilisation of that language at the MAP meetings.

Point 11 of the Agenda: **Adoption of the report of the meeting**

81. The participants were distributed a draft of the meeting report and a proposal of recommendations, including the biannual programme of activities for the period 2002-2003 established by the three RACs. It was decided that only the proposed recommendations and activities be discussed and amended during the meeting, whereas the suggestions and remarks on the draft of the meeting report be communicated to PAP/RAC in a written form by June 30, 2001, at the latest.

82. The proposed recommendations and programmes of activities, presented by the BP/RAC, PAP/RAC and ERS/RAC, and adopted by the participants, are attached as Annexes IV, V and VI, respectively.

Point 12 of the Agenda: **Closure of the meeting**

83. The Deputy Co-ordinator of MAP took the floor to thank the participants for their contribution to deliberations of the meeting, assuring them the results and recommendations of the meeting will duly be taken into account during the preparation of the documents for the forthcoming MAP National Focal Points' meeting.

84. After having expressed his gratitude to the participants, organisers of the meeting and interpreters for their contribution to the successful work of the meeting, the President declared the meeting closed on June 16, 2001, at 13.00 hours.

ANNEX I**List of participants****ALBANIA / ALBANIE****Ms Alma BAKO**

Environmental Director
Impact Assessment Directorate
National Environmental Agency
Blvd. "Zhan D'Ark", No 2
Tirana
Tel: +355 43 70422
Fax: +355 43 65229
E-mail: cep@cep.tirana.al
E-mail: albnea@albnet.net

BOSNIA & HERZEGOVINA
BOSNIE-HERZEGOVINE**Ms Selma CENGIC**

Researcher
Ministry of Physical Planning and Environment
Hydro Engineering Institute
Stjepana Tomica 1
Sarajevo
Tel./Fax: +387 71 207949
E-mail: mapbh@bih.net.ba
E-mail: scengic@utic.net.ba

CROATIA / CROATIE**Mr. Nenad MIKULIC**

Head of Environmental Impact Assessment
Tel: + 385 1 6106558
Fax: +385 1 6118388
E-mail: nenad.mikulic@duzo.tel.hr

Ms Monica TRSIC

Project Coordinator Sectoral Analysis and
Strategic Planning Department

Ministry of Environment Protection and
Physical Planning
20, Republike Austrije
10000 Zagreb,
Fax: +3851 6106566
Tel: +385 1 6112073
E-mail: monica.trsic@hi.hinet.hr

CYPRUS / CHYPRE**Mr. Nikos GEORGIADES**

Director for Environment
Tel: +357 2 303883
Fax: +357 2 774945
E-mail: rocperiv@cytanet.com.cy

Mr. Nicos SIAMARIAS

Assistant Forest Officer
Natural Resources Information and Remote
Sensing Centre

Ministry of Agriculture, Natural Resources and
Environment
Ayios Andreas
1411 Nicosia
Tel. + 357 2 805535
Fax. + 357 2 780428
E-mail Survey@cytanet.com.cy

EUROPEAN COMMISSION /
COMMISSION EUROPEENNE**M. Alessandro CURATOLO**

Administrateur Principal
DG XI-A
Commission Européenne
200, rue de la Loi
B-1049 Bruxelles
Belgique
Tel: +32 2 2990340
Fax: +32 2 2969557
E-mail: Alessandro.curatolo@cec.eu.int

EGYPT / EGYPTE**Mr. Ahmed ABUL-AZM**

Head, Environmental Management Sector
Egyptian Environmental Affairs Agency
Cabinet of Ministers (EEAA)
30, Misr Helwan El-Zyrae Road
P.O. Box 11728
Maadi - Cairo
Tel: +20 2 5256452
Fax: +20 2 5256415
E-mail: egprof@hotmail.com

Mr. Ali NASSER HASSAN

Head, Division of Environmental Studies and Land Use
National Authority for Remote Sensing and Space Sciences (NARSS)
23, Joseph Broz Tito St., El- Nozha El-Gedida
P.O. Box 1564 Alf-Maskan, Heliopolis
Cairo
Tel. +202 2964391-92
Fax: +202 2964385
E-mail: Alihassan_eg@yahoo.com

FRANCE / FRANCE

Mr. Gérard BEGNI

Deputy Director
MEDIAS FRANCE – CNES
BPI 2102, 18, Av. Belin
31401 Toulouse
Cedex 1
Tel: +33 5 61282667
Fax: + 33 5 61282905
E-mail: begni@medias.cnes.fr

Mr. Thierry LAVOUX

Head of Department
Istitute Français de l'Environnement (IFEN)
61 Bd Alexandre Martin, Orléans
Cedex 1
Tel : +33 2 38797878
Fax : +33 2 38797870
E-mail: thierry.lavoux@ifen.fr

GREECE / GRECE

Mr. Alexander LASCARATOS

MAP Focal Point
Department of Applied Physics University of Athens (buildings-PHYS-V)
Panepistimioupolis
15784 Athens
Tel: + 30 1 72766839 – 7276933
Fax: + 30 1 7295281
E-mail: alasc@oc.phys.uoa.gr

ISRAEL / ISRAEL

Mr. Josef GAMLIELI

Coordinator for Sustainable Development,
Planning Department
Ministry of the Environment,
P.O.Box 34033, Kanfei Nesharim
St. # 5 (95464)
Jerusalem
Tel: +972-2-6553831
Fax: +972-2-6553853
E-mail: YosiG@environment.gov.il

Ms. Nurit SHTORCH

Head of E.I.A.
Planner
Haifa District Office
Ministry of the Environment
2 Hori St.
Haifa 33045
Tel: +972-4-8679291
E-mail: nurits@environment.gov.il

ITALY / ITALIE

Ms. Rita CALICCHIA

Dipartimento Stato dell'Ambiente, Controlli e Sistemi Informativi
Agenzia Nazionale per la Protezione dell'Ambiente (ANPA)
Via Vitaliano Brancati, 48
00144 Roma
Tel:+ 39 06 50072989
Fax: + 39 06 50072218
E-mail: calicchia@anpa.it

Ms Maria DALLA COSTA

Head, International Affairs Unit
Agenzia Nazionale per la Protezione dell'Ambiente (ANPA)
Via Vitaliano Brancati, 48
00144 Roma
Tel:+ 39 06 50072160
Fax:+ 39 06 50072834
E-mail: dallacosta@anpa.it

Mr. Giuliano FIERRO

Dipartimento Scienze della Terra
Università di Genova
Corso Europa 26
16132 Genova
Tel: +39 10 3538270
Fax: +39 10 500794
E-mail: comett@dispteris.unige.it

LEBANON / LIBAN**Ms. Lamia CHAMAS**

Acting Head of Service of Nature Conservation
Ministry of Environment
P.O. Box 70-1091
1079 Antélias
Beirut
Tel: +961 4 522222
Fax: +961 4 524555
E-mail: lchamas@moe.gov.lb

Mr. Mohamad KHAWLIE

Director
National Centre for Remote Sensing
(National Council for Scientific Research)
Beirut
Tel: +961 4 409846/5
Fax: + 961 4 409847
E-mail: mkhawlie@cnsr.edu.lb

LIBYA / LIBYE**Mr. E.F. EHTUIISH**

Director Environmental General Authority
(EGA)
Tel: +218 21 4840045
Fax: +218 21 4839991
E-mail: ega@egalibya.org

Mr. Yousef I. EL-MEHRİK

Environment General Authority (EGA)
Al-Ghiran
P.O. Box 3545
Tripoli
Tel: +218 21 4840045
Fax: +218 21 4839991
E-mail: ega@egalibya.org
E-mail: yelmehrik@hotmail.com

MALTA / MALTE**Mr. Louis VELLA**

Chief Scientific Officer
Ministry for the Environment
Environment Protection Department
Korradino
Tel: +356 660060
Fax: +356 667779
E-mail: lovella@waldonet.net.mt
E-mail: admin@environment.gov.mt

MOROCCO / MAROC**M. Mourad AMIL**

Chef de Division
Observatoire National de l'Environnement
Ministère de l'Aménagement du Territoire de
l'Urbanisme, de l'Habitat et de
l'Environnement (Department de
l'Environnement)
36, avenue Al Abtal
Agdal - Rabat
Tel: +212 37 681001
Fax: +212 37 770873
E-mail: done@minenv.gov.ma
E-mail : mouradamil@hotmail.com

Ms. Meryem BEN MEHREZ

Head Royal Centre for Remote Sensing
International Relations Department
CRTS 16bis, Av. De France
Rabat
Tel. + 212/37/770611
Fax: +212 37 776300
E-mail: benmehrez@crts.gov.ma

SLOVENIA / SLOVENIE**Mr. Mitja BRICELJ**

Counsellor to the Government
Ministry of Environment and Spatial Planning
Dunajska 48
1000 Ljubljana
Tel: +386 1 4787384
Fax: +386 1 4787420
E-mail: mitja.bricelj@gov.si

SPAIN / ESPAGNE**Mr. Antonio AROZARENA VILLAR**

Head Remote Sensing Unit
Instituto Geografico Nacional
C/General Ibanez de Ibero, 3
28003 Madrid
Tel: +34 91 5979575
Fax: +34 91 5979770
E-mail: aarozarena@mfom.es

Mr. Adrian VECINO VARELA

Subdirección General de Cooperación
Institucional y Políticas Sectoriales
Ministerio de Medio Ambiente
Plaza San Juan de la Cruz
28071 Madrid
Tel: +34 91 597 6732
Fax: +34 91 597 5980
E-mail: adrian.vecino@sgcips.mma.es

SYRIA / SYRIE

Eng. Othaina AL-JUNDI

Director of Tourism
Minister of State for the Environmental Affairs
P.O.Box 3773
Damascus
Tel: +963 11 4447608
Fax: +963 11 3335645
E-mail: env-min@net.sy

Eng. Shata AL-NOUQARI

Head of working groups in the central region of
Syria
Ministry of State for the Environmental Affairs
Homs Branch
Tel: +963 31 510593
Fax: +963 31 510334
Tolyani Street
P.O. Box 3773
Damascus

TUNISIA / TUNISIE

Mr. Nabil BEN KHATRA

Ingénieur à l'Observatoire du Littoral
Agence de Protection et d'Aménagement du
Littoral (APAL)
2 Rue Mohamed Rachid Ridha
1080 Tunis
Tel : + 216 1 840177
E-mail: bkt_nab@yahoo.com

Mr. Salah DHIBI

Head of Department
Centre National de Télédétection (CNT)
Rue de la Marsa
1080 Tunis Cedex
Tel: +216 1 761333
Fax: +216 1 760890
E-mail: cnt.dg@cnt.nat.tn

Mr. Samir MEDDEB

Directeur de l'Observatoire Tunisien de
l'Environnement pour le Développement
durable (OTED)
Agence Nationale de Protection de
l'Environnement
12 Rue du Cameroun
Tunis 1080
Tel. 216 1 845479
Fax 216 1 848069
E-mail: anpe.boc@anpe.nat.tn

TURKEY / TURQUIE

Mr. Asim ACIKEL

Environmental Expert
Ministry of the Environment, Foreign Relations
Department
Eskisehir Yolu 8 km
06530 Ankara
Tel: +90 312 2851705
Fax: +90 312 2853739
E-mail: asimacikel@hotmail.com

**UNITED NATIONS ENVIRONMENT
PROGRAMME / MEDITERRANEAN ACTION
PLAN (UNEP/MAP)
PROGRAMME DES NATIONS UNIES POUR
L'ENVIRONNEMENT / PLAN D'ACTION
POUR LA MEDITERRANEE (PNUE/PAM)**

Mr. Arab HOBALLAH

Deputy Coordinator
Tel : 301 7273126
E-mail: hoballah@unepmap.gr

Mr. Gerard PIERRAT

Report Writer
Email: pierragr@ath.forthnet.gr

Ms Irene CAVOURA

Secretary
Tel: +301 7273117
E-mail: rcavoura@unepmap.gr

United Nations Environment Programme
Mediterranean Action Plan (MAP)
Coordinating Unit
48, Vassileos Konstantinou,
116 35 Athens
Tel : 301 7273100
Fax: 301 7253196-7
E-mail: unepmedu@unepmap.gr
<http://www.unepmap.org>

**BLUE PLAN / REGIONAL ACTIVITY
CENTRE (BP/RAC)
CENTRE D'ACTIVITES REGIONALES /
PLAN BLEU (CAR/PB)**

Mr. Guillaume BENOIT

Director

E-mail: gbenoit@planbleu.org

Mrs Aline COMEAU

Scientific Director

E-mail: acomeau@planbleu.org

Mrs Elizabeth COUDERT

Programme Officer

Prospective and Regional Development

E-mail: coudert@planbleu.org

Mr. Vito CISTULLI

Economist

E-mail: vcistulli@planbleu.org

Mrs Brigitte FEVRIER

Secretary

E-mail: bfevrier@planbleu.org

Mr. Henri SMETS

Directeur Smets, Pèrier et Associés

89 Av. J.P. Carsoel

Bruxelles 1180 Belgium

Consultant

E-mail: henri@smets.com

Regional Activity Centre for the Blue Plan
(BP/RAC)

15, rue Ludwig Van Beethoven

Sophia Antipolis

06560 Valbonne

France

Tel : 33/4/92387133 -130

Fax: 33/4/92387131

E-mail: planbleu@planbleu.org

[http: www.planbleu.org](http://www.planbleu.org)

**ENVIRONMENT REMOTE SENSING /
REGIONAL ACTIVITY CENTRE (ERS/RAC)
CENTRE D'ACTIVITES REGIONALES POUR
LA TELEDETECTION DE
L'ENVIRONNEMENT (CAR/TDE)**

Mr. Giovanni CANNIZZARO

Director

Tel: +39 6 40793384

E-mail: giovanni_cannizzaro@telespazio.it

E-mail: ctmrac@tin.it

Ms Sabina CARNEMOLLA

Project Coordinator

E-mail: Sabina.carnemolla@ctmnet.it

Ms Rossana PANTANO

Translator/Information Management

E-mail: rossana.pantano@ctmnet.it

Ms Monique VIEL

Scientific Coordinator

E-mail: monique.viel@ctmnet.it

Regional Activity Centre for Environment

Remote Sensing

via G. Giusti, 2

90144 Palermo

Italy

Tel:+ 39/091/342368

Fax: + 39/091/308512

E-mail: ctm.ersrac@ctmnet.it

[http: www.ctmnet.it](http://www.ctmnet.it)

PRIORITY ACTIONS PROGRAMME /
REGIONAL ACTIVITY CENTRE (PAP/RAC)
CENTRE D'ACTIVITES REGIONALES /
PROGRAMME D' ACTIONS PRIORITAIRES
(CAR/PAP)

Mr. Ivica TRUMBIC

Director

E mail: ivica.trumbic@ppa.tel.hr

Mr. Marko PREM

Deputy Director

E-mail: marko.prem@ppa.tel.hr

Mr. Alexandar BJELICA

Financial officer

E mail: aleksandar.bjelica@ppa.tel.hr

Ms. Zeljka SKARICIC

Assistant to projects

E-mail: Zeljka.Skaricic@ppa.tel.hr

Ms. Alexandra HOLLAND

External Evaluator for PAP

Posford Duvivier Environment Rightwell House

30 COOP ERS YD Newark Notts NG24 4

UK

Tel: +44 1636 612269

Fax: +44 1636 612269

E-mail: hollandczm@aol.com

Priority Actions Programme

Regional Activity Centre (PAP/RAC)

Kraj Sv. Ivana 11

21000 Split

CROATIA

Tel: +385 21 34 34 99

Fax: +385 21 36 16 77

E-mail: pap@gradst.hr

[http: www.pap-thecoastcentre.org](http://www.pap-thecoastcentre.org)

ANNEX II

Agenda

SESSIONS	TUESDAY 12 JUNE	WEDNESDAY 13 JUNE	THURSDAY 14 JUNE	FRIDAY 15 JUNE	SATURDAY 16 JUNE
9.00-11.00	<u>Registration</u> <u>Opening of the meeting</u> <u>Election of the Bureau</u> <u>Adoption of the Agenda</u> General issues: objectives of the meeting, organisation and expectations <u>RACs general issues:</u> Background, mandate and structure	<u>PAP/RAC:</u> Progress report: achievements and assessment, presentation and discussion	<u>BP/RAC:</u> Progress report: achievements and assessment, presentation and discussion	<u>Common issues:</u> Co-operation and co-ordination between RACs Thematic issues (CAMP, Indicators, Information, etc) General discussion on ways and means for improving co-operation and co-ordination	Review and adoption of ERS/RAC, PAP/RAC and BP/RAC reports (summary of proposals and conclusions)
11.00-11.30 Coffee break					
11.30-13.00	<u>RACs general issues:</u> (continued) General discussion	<u>PAP/RAC:</u> (continued) Programme for next biennium presentation discussion	<u>BP/RAC:(continued)</u> Programme for next biennium presentation discussion	<u>RACs co-operation</u> with Major Groups and regional/international partners	Review and adoption of report on common issues and co-operation Closure of meeting
13.00-14.30 Lunch break					
14.30 – 16.00	<u>ERS/RAC:</u> Progress report: achievements and assessment, programme for next biennium and prospects for the RAC	<u>PAP/RAC:</u> (continued) Evaluation and prospects, presentation and discussion	<u>BP/RAC:(continued)</u> Evaluation and prospects, presentation and discussion	<i>Free afternoon (Secretariat to prepare the reports)</i>	
16.00-16.30 Coffee break					
16.30-18.30	<u>ERS/RAC:(continued)</u> Presentations, discussions, proposals	<u>PAP/RAC:</u> (continued) Discussion and proposals	<u>BP/RAC:(continued)</u> Discussion and proposals		

ANNEX III

Scheme of the RACs' co-operation with the international and regional partners




1. BP/RAC

ACTIVITÉ	PARTENAIRES INTERNATIONAUX	COMMENTAIRES
<i>Statistiques</i>	EUROSTAT (MEDSTAT)	PAM « utilisateur » reconnu officiel Synergies possibles (évolution MEDSTAT 2)
<i>Indicateurs, Observatoires, Rapport sur le développement durable</i>	CDD-NU/OCDE/PNUD/METAP (BM), (Grèce, IFEN ...) IPTS, AEE	Nombreuses coopérations passées et en cours
<i>Libre-échange</i>	PNUE, METAP (BM), CE (WWF, Amis de la Terre, ICTSD, Enda Maghreb)	Plusieurs contacts, possibilités de coopération renforcée
<i>Tourisme</i>	OMT/PNUE/CE	Intérêt de la réflexion méditerranéenne. Coopérations diverses. Possibilité de coopération renforcée
<i>Agriculture, Dev. Rural (forêts, sols)</i>	CIHEAM, FAO, OSS, (AIFM), Sylva Mediterranea	Intérêt de développer le partenariat PAM/CIHEAM
<i>Eau</i>	GWP/MEDTAC : (IME, CIHEAM, CEDARE, RME, MIO-ESCSDE? MEDWET) (SEMIDE...)	Réseau de réseaux soutenu par le GWP. Réalisations méditerranéennes
<i>Villes</i>	(MEDCITÉS, Enda Maghreb)	
<i>Déchets</i>	CEDARE	
<i>Communication</i>	ONGs	

2. PAP/RAC

PAP/RAC and IGOs/NGOs



PROJECTS 1994 - 2001

<u>PROJECT</u>	<u>IGO</u>	<u>NGO</u>
ICAM/GIS training	UNITAR	
ICAM Assessment	WB	
Workshop on Industrial component in ICAM	UNIDO	
Workshop on Demo programme on ICAM	EUCC	
Good practices guide on ICAM	EU	
ICAM Guidelines	UNEP	
ICARM Guidelines	UNEP	
ICARM Workshop	UNEP	
Cetina River Profile	UNEP	
Introduction of SEA in the Mediterranean	EU	
SAP Project	GEF	
Guidelines for rehabilitation of historic settlem.	ICCROM	
CAMP Albania	WB	

Joint Meeting of PAP/BPERS National Focal Points / Palermo, June 12-16, 2001

PAP/RAC and IGOs/NGOs

PROJECTS 1994 - 2001

<u>PROJECT</u>	<u>IGO</u>	<u>NGO</u>
MCSD: Sustainable coastal management		MedForum
Medcities		
MCSD: Urban management and sust. dev.		Medcities
Water management guidelines		IME
Soil erosion guidelines on mapping	FAO	
Capacity building for soil erosion management	EU, FAO	
Soil erosion and desertification guidelines	FAO	
National reports on soil erosion	FAO	
Environmental aspects of aquaculture	MEDRAP	
Karst Biodiversity in Croatia	GEF, WB	

Joint Meeting of PAP/BPERS National Focal Points / Palermo, June 12-16, 2001

PAP/RAC and IGOs/NGOs

FUTURE PROJECTS

<u>PROJECT</u>	<u>IGO</u>	<u>NGO</u>
MedProCoast (with BP and ERS)	EU	Medcoast
Life-Third Countries on Forest Fires Man.(ERS)	EU	
Soil erosion sub-regional project	GEF, FAO	
SMAP project on tourism (with BP)	EU	
Life-Third Countries on Soil (with ERS)	EU	
Cetina River Second Phase	GEF, UNEP	
MED Coastal Management Clearing House	EU	EUCC



3. ERS/RAC



ERS/RAC



UNEP /MAP

Cooperation with the following main regional and international partners:

- EU (GMES, JRC, EUMEDIS, EUROSTAT, DGs)
- UN Agencies: FAO, UNIDO
- MEDIAS-F; CEDARE
- European Space Agency, National Space Agencies
- NASA
- GDIN
- WWF

ANNEX IV**BP/RAC: Proposal of recommendations and programme of activities
for the biennium 2002-2003****1. Observation and Prospective for the Environment and Development:**

a) Recommendations to the Contracting Parties

- Inviting the Contracting Parties:

- to strengthen their activities on indicators for sustainable development by enhancing the rate of data collection and their analyse, particularly at coastal level; this through a better involvement of the various competent institutions;
- to strengthen capacities for observation and prospective analyses of environment and development in creating or reinforcing national observatories, notably for sustainable development or equivalent systems equipped with Web sites and in promoting, when necessary, the implementation of local observatories;
- to develop the production of analyses and reports on the environment and sustainable development at coastal, national and regional levels to increase awareness on the coming or present sustainability problems, to show the possible ways for progress and to help reflection on the necessary changes of public policies;
- to consolidate and make more perennial the synergies between statistical and environmental offices through appropriate agreements accompanied by necessary resources;
- to mobilise institutions and qualified persons for contributing to the regional "environment and development" report;
- to adopt and implement the proposals on Free Trade and Environment in the Euro-Mediterranean context issued by the MCSD and requesting the BP expertise, when appropriate;
- to propose to extend the SMAP priorities to a new horizontal component aiming at strengthening the national capacities in:
 - ◆ the economy of environment,
 - ◆ the observation of sustainable development,
 - ◆ the monitoring of the environmental and territorial impacts of free-trade;
 - ◆ the preparation of reports on sustainable development;
 - ◆ the implementation of strategies as well as appropriate institutional and economic tools.

b) Recommendations to the Secretariat

- Inviting the Secretariat (BP/RAC with the contribution of other MAP components):

- to pursue the activities on indicators and to submit to the next Contracting Parties meeting a draft of a regional report on the environment and development in the Mediterranean including retrospective and prospective analysis of the main trends. To this extent, the Secretariat (BP/RAC) will undertake assistance missions in the countries and organise a regional workshop. It will reinforce its role of facilitator of the regional network of national observatories (or equivalents) and play a role of regional platform for environment and development information in particular through the Web;
- to continue efforts in strengthening national capacities in the field of environmental statistics (training, assistance missions, publications of statistic compendia, organisation of a Mediterranean workshop); to this end, it is invited to go on with the Med-Environment programme implementation and, as far as possible, to facilitate access to its training sessions and to the regional workshop for experts coming from the actually non- beneficiary Southern and Eastern Mediterranean countries;

- to continue its activities on the topic of "Free Trade and Environment" in synergy with other international initiatives, and especially the European Community ones;
- to strengthen its efforts towards training and communication (regular updating of the Web Site, synthesis notes in both languages (French and English), large dissemination in countries) and its role as a forum for considering and discussing Mediterranean prospects and sustainable development.
- Inviting the Secretariat (MEDU) to prepare a Memorandum of Understanding with the European concerned institutions (EUROSTAT and EEA) with a view to enhance synergies with MAP (i.e. dissemination of information, preparation of next MEDSTAT programmes, contribution to MAP analyses on environment and development, etc.).

2. Specific Work on Sustainable Development Issues

2.1. Tourism and Sustainable Development

a) Recommendations to the Contracting Parties

- Inviting the Contracting Parties to strengthen the implementation of the recommendations they have adopted on tourism and sustainable development, taking into account the survey conducted by MAP.

b) Recommendations to the Secretariat.

- Inviting the Secretariat (BP/RAC) to contribute to this implementation and particularly in pursuing:
 - data collection and analyses on the interactions between tourism and sustainable development by using comparable methodologies,
 - promotion of alternative tourism,
 - promotion of the use of indicators at various scales,
 - studies on economic tools and on the strengthening of regional co-operation and organising a regional experts workshop.

2.2. Towns and the Urban Environment

a) Recommendations to the Contracting Parties

- Inviting the Contracting Parties to adopt and implement the MCSD proposals related to urban management and sustainable development and to this end, request the PAP and BP expertise, when appropriate.

b) Recommendations to the Secretariat

- Inviting the Secretariat (BP/RAC) to publish and disseminate the achieved works on urbanisation and towns and to continue the work of strategic analysis in the field of solid waste (studies and exchange of experiences).

2.3. Rural development and Natural Resources

a) Recommendations to the Contracting Parties

- Inviting the Contracting Parties to follow up more effectively the recommendations adopted on water demand management, to carry out an initial assessment of the efforts undertaken

and the difficulties to be overcome and to contribute to the regional consideration of the pathways and terms towards more sustainable farm and rural development.

b) Recommendations to the Secretariat

- Inviting the Secretariat (BP/RAC):
 - to assist the Contracting Parties to follow up the recommendations implementations on water demand management through the organisation of a regional forum and the deepening of case studies
 - to pursue information collection on the necessary conditions for a more sustainable rural development integrating both objectives of managing and conserve soil and terrestrial biodiversity; this, through the deepening some case studies and through the organisation of a regional forum
 - to lead these two activities together with existing specialised networks (GWP-Med, ICAMS, etc.) and to consolidate this regional co-operation at the benefit of the orientations adopted by the Contracting Parties.

3. Blue Plan Contribution to the Sustainable Management of Coastal Regions

a) Recommendations to the Contracting Parties

- Inviting the Contracting Parties to develop the systemic and prospective approaches (implementation of the sustainability analyses) on coastal regions through a set of priority indicators.

b) Recommendations to the Secretariat

- Inviting the Secretariat (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.

4. General recommendations

- Invite the Contracting Parties to ensure better dissemination of the BP, PAP and ERS publications by establishing mailing lists of the most appropriate institutions (and main libraries).
- Invite the Contracting Parties to contribute to the implementation and to the follow-up of the MCSD recommendations.
- Invite the Contracting Parties to promote information, awareness and public participation, notably in co-operation with the major groups of the society.
- Invite the Secretariat (the different MAP components) to raise external funds to facilitate the implementation of activities decided by the Contracting Parties, especially at the benefit of the strengthening of national and regional capacities.

ACTIVITIES

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT OF COASTAL REGIONS

- Systemic and prospective analyses of sustainability: contribution to CAMPs, dissemination of methodology.

INTEGRATION ENVIRONNEMENT/DEVELOPMENT: OBSERVATION AND PROSPECTIVE ANALYSES

- Capacity building on environmental statistics, notably in the framework of the MEDSTAT project: support missions, formations, preparation of compendiums, regional workshop ¹,
- Contribution to the follow up of activities on free trade and the environment,
- Formulation of the project on the Environment/Development Report and follow up of the activities on indicators in collaboration with the countries: support missions, national and regional analyses, calculation of indicators in coastal regions, meetings of the scientific committee, regional workshop of national observatories or equivalent systems, enhancement of the Web site.².

INTEGRATION ENVIRONNEMENT/DEVELOPPEMENT: SPECIFIC ACTIVITIES

1. Tourism and sustainable development

- Information collection based on indicators, studies on the economic tools and regional co-operation, organisation of the regional workshop³,
- Implementation of the TANDEM project ⁴.

2. Towns and urban management

- Publication and dissemination of the findings of the analyses conducted on urbanisation and towns,
- Studies and experts meetings on strategies for the sustainable management of solid waste.

3. Rural development and natural resources

a) Water

- In-depth case studies, send questionnaires to the countries, organisation of a regional forum on the monitoring of the implementation of recommendations on water demand management (progress and constraints).

b) Sustainability of agricultural and rural development

- Case studies and organisation of an expert meeting aimed at outlining preliminary shared findings.

OTHERS

- Joint meeting of BP/RAC, PAP/RAC and ERS/RAC.

¹ Activities that could be continued in 2003 if the project Medstat 2 is assigned

² Activities reduced if the projects MEDREP and MEDPROCOAST are not assigned

³ Activities conducted if the TANDEM project is not assigned

⁴ If assigned

ANNEX V

PAP/RAC: Proposal of recommendations and programme of activities for the biennium 2002-2003

POLLUTION PREVENTION AND CONTROL

a) Recommendations addressed to the Contracting Parties

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

b) Recommendations addressed to the Secretariat

1. To invite the Secretariat (PAP/RAC) to continue the implementation of SAP project component "Sustainability of SAP", and to contribute to the creation of the financial platform in GEF eligible countries to reduce the land-based pollution of the sea, by promoting the use of the most appropriate economic instruments.

SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF COASTAL ZONES

a) Recommendations addressed to the Contracting Parties

1. To invite concerned authorities of the Contracting Parties to reinforce the implementation of the MCSD recommendations on sustainable management of coastal regions taking in consideration the results of the questionnaire that was sent by MEDU to major stakeholders.
2. To support sub-regional initiatives on sustainable management of coastal areas, such as Adriatic Ionian Initiative, RAMOGE and other. Furthermore, countries are invited to prepare and/or update their national strategies for coastal management taking into account the guidelines for ICAM prepared by PAP.
3. To adopt and/or improve the national legislation for sustainable coastal management taking into account the work undertaken by PAP and other international organisations. Furthermore, Contracting Parties are invited to prepare a feasibility study for the regional protocol on sustainable coastal management.
4. To support and assist Contracting Parties' national and local institutions in using methodologies, tools and instruments for the implementation of ICAM, developed by PAP.
5. To invite authorities in Malta, Lebanon and Algeria to support the implementation of CAMP projects in their countries. Morocco and Slovenia are invited to start preliminary activities leading towards signing the agreement for the projects in their countries. Furthermore, CAMP projects should continue being focussed on a smaller number of fully implementable activities, with a strong integration of sectoral policies. National teams for the implementation of CAMP projects should consist of highly qualified experts with experience in ICAM, while the international experts should continue being of the highest reputation.
6. To invite authorities in countries where CAMP projects were completed to commit themselves for the follow-up activities, by securing the necessary financial and human resources.
7. Countries that haven't had CAMP projects yet, are invited to propose new projects and to prepare the respective feasibility studies.

b) Recommendations addressed to the Secretariat

1. To invite the Secretariat (PAP/RAC) to support the Contracting Parties in developing their national strategies, plans and programmes in ICAM, and to provide technical assistance when specifically required by the Contracting Parties, through policy advice, national technical workshops, specialised missions to countries, training courses and other.
2. To invite the Secretariat (PAP/RAC) to assist 3 countries (Malta, Lebanon, and Algeria) in preparing their national reports on integrated coastal management.
3. To invite the Secretariat (PAP/RAC) 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 through 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 invite the Secretariat (PAP/RAC) to update regional guidelines for integrated coastal area management (ICAM), and to prepare guidelines for developing national legislation for coastal management.
5. To invite the Secretariat (PAP/RAC) to assist the Contracting Parties in adopting and/or improving their national legislation for integrated coastal management. Furthermore, PAP/RAC is invited to assist the Contracting Parties in preparing the feasibility study for a regional protocol on sustainable coastal management.
6. To invite the Secretariat (PAP/RAC) to analyse problems of coastal erosion and organise 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 invite the Secretariat (PAP/RAC) to continue 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. The approach developed by EU in the above fields should be taken into account.
8. To invite the Secretariat (PAP/RAC) to continue the development and implementation of EIA on project level and SEA on the level of plans and programmes, to ensure that environmental concerns are taken into account in early stage of the planning process. Also, a special attention should be paid to potential transboundary issues.
9. To invite the Secretariat (PAP/RAC) to co-ordinate the MAP activities in relation to CAMP projects, within the overall co-ordination responsibility of the Co-ordinating Unit.
10. To invite the Secretariat (PAP/RAC) to prepare CAMP feasibility studies, CAMP programmes and agreements, and to implement the on-going MAP CAMP projects and those which it has already been decided to implement.
11. To invite the Secretariat (PAP/RAC) to suggest to the countries where MAP CAMP projects are completed the introduction of new and adaptation of existing instruments for environmental management which would enable the follow-up of CAMPs, and to assist those countries in preparing bankable projects which will represent the continuation of MAP CAMP projects.
12. To invite the Secretariat (PAP/RAC) to develop new types of CAMP projects, including the transboundary ones. Furthermore, more emphasis should be placed on public participation, strategic coastal area management and policy making in the countries concerned, based on the initial proposals already developed by PAP.
13. To invite the Secretariat (PAP/RAC) to appraise the feasibility of including the health issue in CAMP, in co-operation with WHO.

INTEGRATING ENVIRONMENT AND DEVELOPMENT

a) Recommendations addressed to the Contracting Parties

1. To invite the Contracting Parties to encourage their national and local authorities, and profit and non-profit organisations to apply, where appropriate, the tool of carrying capacity assessment for tourism.
2. To invite the Contracting Parties to support the implementation of the MCSD recommendations on urban management and sustainable development, and to provide support to urban authorities in their countries in the same endeavour. This should be carried out through their participation at regional meetings, workshops, seminars, training courses and other activities.
3. To invite the Contracting Parties to continue activities related to erosion/desertification control management as an essential element of sustainable development in the region, taking in consideration the provisions of the UN Convention to Combat Desertification (CCD). Furthermore, the Contracting Parties are invited to support the hitherto successful co-operation between FAO and PAP/RAC in the field of soil erosion and desertification control.

b) Recommendations addressed to the Secretariat

1. To invite the Secretariat (PAP/RAC) to organise training courses and technical assistance to national and local institutions in applying the carrying capacity assessment for tourism. Furthermore, the PAP/RAC is invited to translate the Guidelines for Carrying Capacity Assessment for Tourism into Arabic.
2. To invite the Secretariat (PAP/RAC) to develop urban management tools and instruments, and to establish the exchange of experience on good urban management practices in line with the MCSD recommendations on urban management and sustainable development.
3. To invite the Secretariat (PAP/RAC) to analyse the issue of integration of coastal management into urban management, and to propose actions that should be taken in this field, taking into account the MCSD recommendations on urban management and sustainable development.
4. To invite the Secretariat (PAP/RAC) to develop guidelines for urban water resources management and to organise regional workshop to train regional experts for their application.
5. To invite the Secretariat (PAP/RAC) 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 Syria, Lebanon and Turkey.

POLLUTION PREVENTION AND CONTROL

ACTIVITY	Proposed budget (in US\$)					
	2002			2003		
	MTF	EU	EXT	MTF	EU	EXT
Economic Instruments: Implementation of the SAP MED project (support to the national authorities in the implementation of economic instruments in ICAM and mitigation of pollution from land based activities)						

SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF COASTAL ZONES

ACTIVITY	Proposed budget (in US\$)					
	2002			2003		
	MTF	EU	EXT	MTF	EU	EXT
MAP CAMPS Co-ordinating role; implementation of ICAM activities in Lebanon and Algeria; 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 bankable projects as a follow-up of CAMP activities; preliminary activities for CAMP projects in Slovenia and Morocco						
ICAM Further development of ICAM and ICARM (Integrated Coastal Area and River Basin Management) tools and instruments, and assistance to countries in their application (SEA, rapid coastal assessments, coastal information systems, land and sea use planning systems)						
Update of Guidelines for Integrated Coastal Area and Marine Management in the Mediterranean						
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)						
Assistance to three Mediterranean countries (Malta, Lebanon, Algeria) in preparing their national reports on coastal management						
Preparation of guidelines for developing national legislation for coastal management						
Assistance to countries in developing their national legislation for integrated coastal management						
Analysis of the problems of coastal erosion in Mediterranean countries: causes, effects, actors, possible remedies and solutions, programme of action						
Regional workshop to discuss and adopt the programme of action to fight coastal erosion in the Mediterranean coastal areas						

Development and implementation of the internet-based open training course on ICAM (MedOpen): approach, methodology, training documents, case studies, selection of candidates, helpdesk, discussion groups, the first training course, examinations						
Development of the regional "clearing house" for documentation, information dissemination and awareness on coastal area management initiatives in the Mediterranean countries						
Implementation of the MEDA SMAP "MedProCoast" project*						
National Focal Points Meeting of PAP/RAC (jointly with ERS/RAC and BP/RAC)						

INTEGRATING ENVIRONMENT AND DEVELOPMENT

ACTIVITY	Proposed budget (in US\$)					
	2002			2003		
	MTF	EU	EXT	MTF	EU	EXT
MCSD						
<u>Urban Management and Sustainable Development</u> 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						
PRIORITY ISSUES						
<u>Soil Erosion and Desertification Control and Management</u> Preliminary activities, formulation and implementation of the sub-regional project in Maghreb countries: inception report, definition of protection, rehabilitation and management measures						
Regional training on the methodologies, tools, procedures and technologies of erosion and desertification control and management (Syria, Turkey and Lebanon)						
Implementation of the Life Third Countries project on forest fire management in coastal areas of the Eastern Adriatic*						
Implementation of the Life Third Countries project on improving coastal land degradation monitoring in Lebanon and Syria*						
<u>Water Resources Management</u> Development of guidelines for sustainable urban water resources management						
Regional training course on application of guidelines for sustainable urban water resources management						
<u>Tourism and sustainable development</u> Technical assistance to and training of national and local authorities in implementation of the carrying capacity assessment for tourism						
Translation of the Guidelines for Carrying Capacity of Tourism in Arabic						
Development of the Good Practices Guide for Carrying Capacity Assessment for Sustainable Tourism in the Mediterranean: Implementation of the TANDEM (MEDA SMAP) project*						

* Implementation of the activity subject to approval from external source

ANNEX VI

ERS/RAC: Proposal of recommendations and programme of activities for the biennium 2002-2003

The recommendations for the next 2002-2003 biennium, hereinafter reported, express the need to concentrate the efforts of ERS/RAC on main actions aimed at increasing the efficiency and the adoption of environmental (and coastal) monitoring through the use of space technologies.

The recommendations are based on the following requirements for ERS/RAC:

- To base its actions and initiatives on the needs and requirements of MAP and MAP components (e.g. BP, PAP, MEDPOL, REMPEC), as well as on the requirements of Mediterranean countries.
- To foster co-operation with MAP Components and NFPs on the use of space technologies for environment monitoring and management, including early warning systems.
- To foster a “Mediterranean added value” in assisting in the use of advanced and Space technologies through:
 - Sub-regional pilot, pre-operational and operational projects in the framework of the overall environmental information systems and services;
 - Transfer of experience and best practices among Mediterranean countries;
 - Fostering standardisation and interoperability at regional level through Space-based techniques, enhancing the exploitation of already implemented systems and methodologies;
 - Capacity building in specific countries, in order to support harmonisation of skills and know-how at Mediterranean level, including training, training on the job and awareness raising.
- To strengthening the link with other initiatives at Mediterranean, EU and international level (e.g.: GMES⁵, GDIN, MEDIAS – F, JRC, GRID) concerning the use of Space-based techniques.
- To support a specific “Technological watch” function.

The specific recommendations and relevant activities for the biennium 2002-2003 are organised following the three MAP Components:

- Pollution Prevention and Control
- Sustainable Management of Coastal Zones
- Integrating Environment and Development

Recommendations addressed to the Contracting Parties

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

1. Pollution Prevention and Control

1.1. Recommendations addressed to the Secretariat

1. To invite the Secretariat (ERS/RAC) 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.

⁵ GMES is an European dedicated effort to put knowledge-supporting techniques (typically earth observation and information technologies) to the service of better environmental management and security.

2. To invite the Secretariat (ERS/RAC) 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).

1.2. Activities for the component

ACTIVITY
To prepare guidelines on EO based monitoring methods relevant to LBS Protocol.
To formulate and to prepare with Mediterranean countries project proposals relevant on sea water quality and oil spill monitoring relying on remote sensing, modelling and GIS techniques, to apply for external funds.
To carry out pilot projects on applications of space technology for the monitoring of water quality and oil spills in co-operation with MEDPOL and REMPEC.

2. Sustainable Management of Coastal Zones

2.1. Recommendations addressed to the Secretariat

General

1. To invite the Secretariat (ERS/RAC) 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 invite the Secretariat (ERS/RAC) 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.

MAP CAMPs/ICAMs

3. To invite the Secretariat (ERS/RAC) to contribute, in close co-operation 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 invite the Secretariat (ERS/RAC) to develop the use of EO data in the framework of ICAM, in particular on coastal erosion and watershed management.

Networking

5. To invite the Secretariat (ERS/RAC) 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/organisations dealing with remote sensing and its environmental applications.

6. To invite the Secretariat (ERS/RAC) 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.

Capacity and consensus building

7. To invite the Secretariat (ERS/RAC) to continue strengthening its central role in developing, jointly with national authorities and MAP RACs, awareness raising, *ad 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.

2.2. Activities of the component

ACTIVITY
CAMP for Lebanon: to provide EO-based information to analyse urban development and RS metadata to the project information centre.
To define and to provide EO-based information to Morocco, Algeria and Slovenia CAMPs.
ICAM Coastal erosion: preparation of guidelines on the use of EO.
Organisation of National Forums in Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and in Tunisia.
To formulate and to prepare with Mediterranean countries project proposals on coastal areas relying on remote sensing, modelling and GIS techniques, to apply for external funds.
Implementation of the MEDA SMAP "MedProCoast" project (Depending on project approval)
Implementation of a project aiming at improving coastal land Degradation Monitoring in Lebanon and Syria relying on EU funding [Life 3rd Countries] (Depending on project approval)
Implementation of a project aiming at the management of forest fires in coastal areas of Eastern Adriatic [Life 3rd Countries] (Depending on project approval)
To prepare guidelines on how to extend to other Mediterranean countries the results achieved through projects carried out at national/local scale.
To set up a regional network of specialised Centres/Organisations dealing with remote sensing (starting from the MERSI-WEB Concept) relying on the Internet and a distributed architecture.
To define and implement a training module on EO and a demonstration of an high speed satellite internet service in connection with MED-Open project.
To arrange training courses, training on-the-job (2 countries a year) on the topics of space techniques applied on coastal zone monitoring
National Focal Points Meeting of ERS/RAC (jointly with PAP/RAC and BP/RAC)

3. Integrating Environment and Development

3.1. Recommendations addressed to the Secretariat

1. To invite the Secretariat (ERS/RAC) to continue its activity on the inventory of remotely-sensed information for calculation of the selected Indicators for Sustainable Development at national level and regional level..
2. To invite the Secretariat (ERS/RAC), also in co-operation with other MAP Components, to carry out activities on EO use for Land degradation monitoring.

3.2. Activities of the component

ACTIVITY
Inventory (including the analysis of characteristics and suitability) of remotely-sensed information for calculation of the selected Indicators for sustainable development (including land degradation) at national and regional level (2 countries for each year, e.g. Tunisia, Algeria, Egypt, Turkey, Libya).