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**REPORT OF THE THEMATIC WORKING GROUPS BY TASK
MANAGERS AND SUPPORT CENTRES**

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

INDICATORS OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN THE MEDITERRANEAN	1
TOURISM AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN THE MEDITERRANEAN	11
INFORMATION, AWARENESS, ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION AND PUBLIC PARTICIPATION	18
FREE TRADE AND ENVIRONMENT	27
INDUSTRY AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT	34
URBAN MANAGEMENT AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT	39

INDICATORS OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN THE MEDITERRANEAN

Recommendations and proposals for action for review and adoption

I. CONTEXT AND PROGRESS:

Since the Rio Conference, in 1992, and in accordance with its agenda 21, it is expected that States and civil society will set up indicator systems for monitoring major changes (social, economic and environmental ones) and for assisting decision-making in sustainable development policies.

In this perspective, the Mediterranean region, as an “eco-region”, is about to take an initiative which will come within the Barcelona Convention, the Mediterranean Action Plan and Agenda MED 21 and which will consistently extend them. The activity “Indicators for Sustainable Development in the Mediterranean” had been registered as a medium term activity during the first meeting of the Mediterranean Commission on Sustainable Development (MCSD) at Rabat in December 1996. At the 2nd meeting of the MCSD in May at Majorca, the task managers (Tunisia and France) presented a preliminary report [doc UNEP (OCA)/MED WG 124/inf 3], which set out the general context of the activity, its field and extend of application, and the working methods to be favoured.

Blue Plan organised a meeting in July 97 at Sophia-Antipolis which brought together the main institutions involved in developing indicators, including UN-CSD, the World Bank, UNDP, the OECD, the EEA, Eurostat, SCOPE and IFEN. During this meeting, the work carried out at international level under the aegis of the United Nations CSD was recalled and it was established that priority should be given to those indicators currently used by international organisations but also to those which specially denote the Mediterranean region and those which bring a long-term prospective dimension.

A 2nd report on progress with this activity was presented to the 3rd meeting of the Mediterranean Commission for Sustainable Development in October 97 in Sophia-Antipolis [doc UNEP (OCA) MED LOG 134/3]. This report put forward a structure for the working group report in addition to a thematic framework which suggested registering indicators accorded into six chapters.

Blue Plan then worked on a list of almost 250 indicators classed and indexed in accordance with the Pressure - State - Response framework in an attempt to assess (on the face of the matter) the relevance and the availability of data in Mediterranean countries. This work was presented during an initial workshop of experts, instituted by the working group, which was held in Tunis on the 9th and 10th of June 1998.

The 4th meeting of the MCSD, in Monaco in October 1998 adopted the principle of the workshop results (a first common core set of indicators and a first recommendations proposal) and asked for work to be deepened on several points.

Tests were carried out at regional and national levels, in Tunisia and Slovenia, so as to measure the feasibility of the initially selected indicators and some new indicators. A second workshop, organised in Sophia-Antipolis in May 1999 (with a large participation and substantial contribution from members of the group and RACs), allowed a new common set of 130 indicators to be drawn up, of which 55 indicators should be calculable in the short term and 75 indicators whose definition is still to be refined and whose availability must be checked. 40 indicators feature in the list of those selected by the United Nations. A revised formulation of proposals has been adopted and lastly it was decided to present the results of the first calculated indicators over a long period.

The report of this meeting will probably be available during the next MCSD in Rome.

II. PROPOSALS FOR ACTION

A Drawing up a System of Mediterranean Indicators

The Contracting Parties to the Barcelona Convention in addition to actors from civil society are invited to set up a Mediterranean system of indicators for sustainable development for use by:

- Mediterranean riparian States;
- Actors in multi-lateral co-operation in the region ;
- Actors from civil society (local authorities, companies, associations, ...).

1. **Adoption of a common set of indicators:** A first set of 130 basic indicators has been adopted by the Contracting Parties. This common core set takes into account the list adopted by the United Nations Commission on Sustainable Development, the special features of the Mediterranean basin, and the relevance and availability of data for an adequate number of countries.

The goal of continuity is vital, since what is required is the ability to measure over time the changes in each indicator and assist in assessing progress towards sustainable development. However, this list which includes 55 easily calculable indicators at this stage and other which are more difficult to measure may be changed in accordance with tests carried out in the countries, and in accordance with steering and requirements expressed by the Mediterranean Commission on Sustainable Development.

2. **Complementary indicators:** The indicators selected in the common core set cannot alone make up an adequate framework for an in-depth examination of various subjects and for work on sustainable development policies on special fields or territories.

The Contracting Parties are therefore invited to complete to this list of basic indicators with specific indicators suited to various subjects and to various geographical contexts. States and local authorities will in particular develop indicators suited to their national context in addition to closer defined territories (provinces, metropolitan areas, rural areas, tourist destinations, industrial - port areas, natural areas, etc....).

In accordance with the results of various Mediterranean work and especially those initiated by the MCSD, MAP will busy itself with putting forward, testing and recording specific batteries of indicators, in addition to the common set.

3. **Data mobilisation:** Mediterranean States will undertake to put national environment and development observatories, or equivalent agencies, statistical bodies and other technical entities concerned with the collection and processing of data to work. These will be concerned, with assistance from MAP, with identifying and filling gaps in the data needed to calculate indicators.
4. **Indicators harmonisation and dissemination:** At regional level, the MAP Centres will take care of harmonising methods and the dissemination of results. In particular, MAP shall create a "glossary" which sets out definitions and the methods for drawing indicators up. MAP will also keep an up to date dossier illustrating all indicators selected, including a table of changes by country and at regional level from 1960 onwards, and their graphical illustration, in addition to comments on precautions, difficulties in collection and possible interpretations.
5. **Capacity Building:** The Contracting Parties will be concerned with promoting appropriate capacity building programmes at national and regional levels and mobilising funding sources in this direction.

Programmes and training aimed at drawing up and harmonising vital statistics will be set up in the countries, and especially for environmental (water, soils, waste, air, ...), and socio-cultural statistics, etc..

B Implementation of the Indicators System for Sustainable Development in the Mediterranean

The Contracting Parties to the Barcelona Convention are invited to widely use and enhance the Mediterranean system of indicators for sustainable development for analysis and assisting with decision making, especially in order to:

- Allow an improved assessment of the situation and the main trends for change in the Mediterranean region, in itself and in relation to the rest of the world;
- Assist Mediterranean States, local authorities, economic and association actors, to measure the results from efforts made, and to forecast, anticipate and prepare their decisions;
- To improve the steering of multilateral co-operation in the Mediterranean, and especially the future work of MCSD.

6. **Mediterranean report** : They are invited to contribute effectively to MAP's drawing up a report on sustainable development in the Mediterranean to be made public every 5 years. The first report shall be drawn up in the year 2002.

This report will be based on indicators for sustainable development and on regional and national analyses referring to Agenda MED 21 and PAM 2 orientation in addition to the work of the MCSD. It shall rely especially on the retrospective and prospective work by Blue Plan, other MAP Centres or other institutions.

This report will show the unity and diversity of situations in the region, current efforts towards sustainable development and difficulties encountered. It will set out a certain number of good practises in the use of indicators and in the implementation of sustainable development initiatives.

It will be presented by the MCSD to Contracting Parties who will ensure wide distribution on various media. For its part, MAP will publish the indicators on the Internet accompanied by the glossary.

7. **National reports**: States are invited to contribute actively to regional and national analyses by supplying MAP with national reports prepared for the United Nations Commission for Sustainable Development, and by facilitating comparative studies on Mediterranean stakes initiated by Blue Plan (series of Mediterranean Country Profiles).

These national summaries will indicate result-based goals, when available, in the medium and long term, which are clearly stated and adopted by States. These will present the sustainable development policies undertaken (prevention, response, and integration policies) and will identify a few examples of good practice in the use of indicators and the application of sustainable development initiatives.

8. **National Observatories function**: States are invited to instruct national environment and development observatories, or equivalent agencies, to monitor and to enhance indicators at national level and to make them into preferential links at Mediterranean level. The observatories will carry out co-ordination with all the institutions concerned, including national statistical bodies.

9. **Capacity building**: The Contracting Parties are invited to develop action programmes and especially training aimed at:

- Promoting the widest possible use of indicators for sustainable development and especially with planning and development actors;
- Carrying out retrospective and prospective studies and analyses;
- Strengthening institutional capabilities for the various actors undertaking sustainable development processes.

They will concern themselves with mobilising, in this direction, various funding sources.

III. PROPOSED LIST OF INDICATORS

Summary of the indicators selection :

130 indicators including 40 issued from the UN-CSD list:

Availability = 4	55 indicators including 4 information sheets
Availability = 3	57 indicators including 3 information sheets
Availability = 2	18 indicators including 4 information sheets
Total	130 indicators including 11 information sheets

Note: Among the proposed numbered indicators, The 134 first are those issued from the UN-CSD list:

The (relevance, availability) values are shown after each indicator

Relevance:

- 1 = Not relevant
- 2 = Quite relevant
- 3 = Relevant
- 4 = Very relevant

Availability:

- 1 = Not (or never) available
- 2 = Available in short term (not already collected)
- 3 = Available in short term (collected)
- 4 = Available

INDICATORS FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN THE MEDITERRANEAN REGION

	PRESSURE	STATE	RESPONSE
1 POPULATION AND SOCIETY			
1.1 Demography and population	7. Population growth rate (4,4)		9. Total fertility rate (4,4)
1.2 Standard of life, employment, social inequities, poverty, unemployment		20. Women per hundred men in the labour force (4,4)	322. Employment rate (4,4)
		228. Social disparity index (4,3)	
1.3 Culture, education, training, awareness improvement	229. School enrolment ratio (net) (4,4)	19. Difference between male and female school enrolment ratios (4,4)	324. Share of private and public finance allocated to the professional training (4,3)
		323. Production of cultural goods (books, films, music records) (4,4)	325. Public expenditure on conservation and value enhancement of natural, cultural and historical assets (4,3)
1.4 Health, public health		24. Life expectancy at birth (4,4)	23. access to safe drinking water (4,3)
		26. Infant mortality rate (4,4)	
1.5 Consumption and production patterns	47. Annual energy consumption (4,4)	129. Main telephone lines per 100 inhabitants (4,4)	
	213. Number of passenger cars per 100 inhabitants (4,4)	326. Food consumption distribution per income decile (4,3)	
2 LANDS AND AREAS			
2.1 Habitat and urban systems	34. Urban population growth rate (4,4)	37. Urbanisation rate (4,4)	
	206. Loss of arable land due to the urbanisation (4,2)	39. Floor area per person (4,3)	
2.2 Rural and dry areas, mountains and hinterland	84. Population change in mountain areas (4,4)		208. Existence of program concerning the less favoured rural zones (4,4) (sheet)
2.3 Forests	94. Wood harvesting intensity (4,3)	95. Forest area change (4,4)	97. Protected forest area as a percent of total forest area (4,4)

	PRESSURE	STATE	RESPONSE
2.4 Littoral and "littoralisation"	137. Artificialized coast line / total coastline (4,3)	72. Population growth in coastal areas (4,4)	212. Protected coastal area (4,3)
	205. Number of tourists per km of coastline (4,4)	209. Population density on the littoral (4,4)	
	327. Number of berths in yachting harbours (4,3)	230. Coastline erosion (4,3) (sheet)	
2.5 Sea	346. Oil tanker traffic (4,4)	347. Global quality of coastal waters (4,2)	351. Protection of specific ecosystems (4,3)
		348. Density of the solid waste disposed in the sea (4,2)	352. Rate of monitoring (4,3)
		349. Coastal waters quality in some main "hot spots" (4,2)	353. Wastewater treatment rate before sea release for coastal agglomerations over 100 000 inhabitants (4,3)
		350. Bio-physical quality: phanerogam area / infra-coastal area (4,2)	354. Harbour equipment ratio in unballasting facilities(4,3)
3 ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES AND SUSTAINABILITY			
3.1 Global economy	246. Distribution of GDP (Agriculture, Industry, Services) (4,4)	57. External debt / GDP (4,4)	
	328. Foreign Direct Investment (4,4)	231. Saving / investment (4,3)	
		329. Public deficit / GDP (4,4)	
		330. Current payments deficit / GDP (4,4)	
		331. Employment distribution (Agriculture, Industry, Services) (4,4)	
3.2 Agriculture	88. Use of fertilisers per hectare of arable land (4,3)	91. Arable land per capita (4,4)	275. Water use efficiency for irrigation (4,2)
	89. Share of irrigated arable land (4,4)	232. Rate of agricultural food dependence (4,3)	
	138. Agriculture water demand per irrigated area (4,3)	332. Annual average of wheat yield (4,4)	
3.3 Fisheries, aquaculture	333. Average value of catches (per broad species group) at constant prices (4,3)	217. Fishing production per broad species groups (4,4)	334. Expenditure on stock monitoring (4,3)
	368. Number and average power of fishing boats (4,4)	218. Production of aquaculture (4,4)	

	PRESSURE	STATE	RESPONSE
3.4 Mines, industry	172. Industrial Releases into water (4,2)	52. Intensity of material use (4,3)	151. Share of industrial wastewater with treatment (4,2)
			233. Number of mines and quarries rehabilitated after working-out (4,2) (sheet)
3.5 Services and commerce		335. Turnover distribution of commerce according to the number of employees (4,3)	371. Existence of legislation on the hypermarket set-up restriction (4,4) (sheet)
		336. Share of merchant services to the enterprises (4,3)	
3.6 Energy	234. Energy intensity (4,4)		54. Share of consumption of renewable energy resources (4,3)
	235. Energy balance (4,4)		
3.7 Transports	223. Average annual distance covered per passenger car (4,4)	236. Structure of transport by mode (4,4)	224. Share of collective transport (4,4)
		237. Density of the road network (4,4)	
3.8 Tourism	337. Number of nights per inhabitant (total and during the peak period) (4,4)	341. Share of tourism receipts in the exportations (4,4)	343. Public expenditure on tourist site conservation and tourist diversification (4,2)
	338. Number of secondary homes over total number of dwellings (4,3)	342. Currency balance due to tourist activities (4,3)	
	339. Number of bed-places per accommodation mode and per inhabitant (4,4)		
	340. Public expenditures on tourism development (4,3)		
	370. Number of international tourists per inhabitant (4,4)		

	PRESSURE	STATE	RESPONSE
4 ENVIRONMENT			
4.1 Freshwater et waste water	65. Annual withdrawals of renewable ground and surface water (exploitation index) (4,3)	149. Share of distributed water not conform to quality standards (4,2)	70. Wastewater treatment coverage: Share of collected and treated wastewater (4,3)
	344. Non-sustainable water production index: share of total water withdrawals produced from fossil aquifers and/or from overdraft (4,3)	282. Water global quality index (4,2)	345. share of Industrial wastewater treated (4,3)
			279. Drinking water use efficiency (4,3)
			154. Existence of economic tools to recover water costs in various sectors (4,3)
4.2 Soils, vegetation and desertification	242. Ratio of land exploitation (4,4)	77. Land use change (4,3)	
		186. Arable land losses in percentage of the total (4,3)	
4.3 Biological diversity, ecosystems	355. Wetland area (4,4)	98. Threatened species (4,3)	358. Total expenditure on protected areas management (4,3)
	356. Number of turtles caught per year (4,3)		
	357. Share of fishing fleet using barges (4,3)		
4.4 Solid, industrial and hazardous waste	108. Generation and municipal solid waste (4,3)	117. Area of land contaminated by hazardous wastes (4,2) (sheet)	245. Minimisation of waste production (4,3)
	115. Generation of hazardous wastes (according the definition of Basle Convention) (4,2) (sheet)	244.waste distribution (4,3)	281. Cost recovery rate (4,3)
	116. Imports and exports of hazardous wastes (according the definition of Basle Convention) (4,2) (sheet)		359. Destination of municipal solid wastes (recycling and reuse per type and share of municipal solid wates treated in sanitary landfills) (4,3)

4.4 Solid, industrial and hazardous waste (continuing)	247. Generation of industrial solid waste (4,3)		360. Collection rate of municipal solid wastes (in volume) (4,3)
4.5 Air quality	102. Emissions of greenhouse gasses (4,3)	268. Frequency of excess over air standard (ozone) (4,3)	107. Expenditures on air pollution abatement (international and national) (4,3) (sheet)
	103. Emissions of sulphur oxides (4,3)		270. Share of clean fuel consumption in total motor fuel consumption (4,4)
	104. Emissions of nitrogen oxides (4,3)		361. Share of agglomerations over 100 000 inhabitants equipped with a air pollution monitoring network (4,4)
	105. Consumption of ozone depleting substances (4,2)		
4.6 Natural and technological risks	362. Share of companies with high risk (highest category) (4,3)	363. Economic impact of natural disasters (4,3)	365. Existence of intervention plans (4,4) (sheet)
		364. Burnt area per year (4,4)	
5 THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT: ACTORS AND POLICIES			
5.1 Actors of the sustainable development			221. Number of jobs connected with the environment (direct and indirect) (4,2)
			369. Number of associations involved in environment and/or sustainable development (4,3)
			372. Number of companies engaged in "quality" certification processes (4,3)
5.2 Policies and strategies of the sustainable development			59. Public expenditure on environmental fields as a percent of GDP (4,2)
			120. Existence of environment national plans and/or sustainable development strategies (published) (4,3) (sheet)
			366. Number of Agendas 21 adopted by local authorities (4,4)

	PRESSURE	STATE	RESPONSE
6 EXCHANGES AND COOPERATION IN THE MEDITERRANEAN			
6.1 International trade, Free trade zone and environment	44. Sum of exports and imports as a percent of GDP (4,4)		
6.2 Others Mediterranean exchanges	8. Net migration rate (4,4)		
6.3 Mediterranean cooperation in the fields of environment and sustainable development			367. Financial transfers from abroad (Public Aid and private transfers) (4,3)

TOURISM AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN THE MEDITERRANEAN

Recommendations and proposals for action for review and adoption

I. CONTEXT

Tourism in the Mediterranean has primordial significance for its present and future effect on society, on the economy and on the environment in the region. The Mediterranean Commission on Sustainable Development (MCSD) has made it one of its main themes, with the goal of preparing recommendations by inviting the various parties concerned to promote the ways and means to allow reconciling tourism and sustainable development in the Mediterranean in the best possible way. This is particularly the case for riparian countries and the European Commission, as Contracting Parties to the Barcelona Convention.

In this objective, the MCSD has set up a working group in order to examine in-depth the subject « Tourism and sustainable development in the Mediterranean », and to present proposals for actions or recommendations to the MCSD meeting in 1999. The working method was based on the drawing up questionnaires sent to riparian States, NGOs and tourism professionals, on cases studies identification (21 ones were proposed), and on the organisation of a 3-days workshop (Antalya, Turkey, 17-19 Sept. 1998) with about sixty participants. Throughout this activity a participatory approach was privileged. The substantial work and specific reports achieved for and by the previous Antalya workshop have been put together and are expected to be published soon in MAP Technical Reports Series. The workshop's results provided an assessment and a first draft of proposals. Then, a restricted meeting of experts (6-7 May 1999, Split, Croatia) was held in order to detail these proposals and to draw up the final version (see below). The report of this meeting will probably be available during the next MCSD in Rome.

As a result to the discussions related to questionnaires' feed back, the recommendations and proposals for action were structured in five clusters for which an operational method was identified in relation with timetable and executing centres/partners. These clusters concern:

- Strengthening political and institutional capacities
- Setting up networks
- Knowledge, information and awareness raising
- Specific tools
- Feasibility study for creating a Mediterranean body

II. ASSESSMENT

1. Tourism, an unavoidable sector of the economy in the Mediterranean

The Mediterranean countries receive **30% of international tourism** (175 million tourists). The 135 million international and national tourists who visited only the coastal regions of the Mediterranean in 1990 could become 235 to 350 million by 2025 (Blue Plan scenarios). Through its economic and social weight, its contribution to the balance of trade, and its potential for development, tourism has become an unavoidable issue for most countries. **No riparian state can do without this sector.**

For certain less developed areas (island regions, hinterland), tourism would appear to be the only activity capable of counter-balancing the decline in traditional economies and stabilising the population, possibly even **reversing migratory trends**. Tourism also often provides the **opportunity to improve the infrastructure** to the benefit of the whole population.

The **detailed assessment of the impacts** of tourism on the environment, the economy and local society is **still far from adequate**. There could be a huge increase in the positive effects (using craft, agriculture, the natural and cultural heritage).

2. Massive awakening to the impact of tourism on the environment

Even if tourism often seems preferable to other more polluting industries, the case studies also show that tourism is seen as an **important source of negative effects on the environment** and for society.

The major difficulties relate to the **deterioration of coastal landscapes and natural areas** as a result of tourist urbanisation, the problems of **water** and **waste**, direct or indirect (illegal trade) damage to protected fauna and flora and the fact that areas are evolving towards vulnerable **economic monoactivity**, the highly seasonal nature of which causes social problems. These difficulties are even more acute because of **the speed at which changes** can take place. The case of the Balearic Islands is an example of that phenomenon.

3. International tourists are increasingly demanding environmental quality

Environmental awareness amongst tourists is growing with time and experience. **Tourism professionals** are striving to adapt to these changes. This is particularly true of the tour operators in Northern European countries who are introducing assessment scales for the environmental quality of their destinations and installations. The **market forces** can therefore **act as a powerful vector for evolution** towards tourism taking more in account sustainable development. At the moment, however, there is no concertation and interplay between the professional actors and their public counterparts at Mediterranean level.

4. The highly diverse tourist situations in the Mediterranean

First and foremost there is **regional disparity** between the coast and the hinterland and between the countries on the north-western rim (Spain, France, Italy : 80% of international tourist flows and revenue in the Mediterranean) and the other Mediterranean countries.

Tourism, however, could develop very quickly in the countries or regions in the south and east which have long coastlines and are of easy access. The number of tourists in Turkey rose from 1.5 million in the 80s to 9.6 million in 1997. In regions such as Antalya, Djerba, Cyprus, Malta, Rhodes or the Balearic Islands, and in island regions and southern and eastern countries more generally where access is usually by plane, tour operators hold quite some sway. **Other coastal regions** (e.g. Albania, Algeria, Libya, some of Morocco's Mediterranean coasts) could see development on the same scale in the future.

The Mediterranean also has many less easily accessible areas or with a lesser potential (islands, hinterland) where tourism could play a major role in economic revival, alongside other activities. If the development of tourism could be better channelled towards these regions, and Mediterranean tourist products diversified by making better use of the natural and cultural heritage, this would aid sustainable development throughout the entire region. In Morocco, for example, tourism is now recognised as a development alternative in the rural areas and forests (pilot activities running in the High Atlas and being introduced in the Rif).

5. Economic pressure is such that examples of successful channelling are few and far between

The various case studies show how **difficult it is to channel change and to stick to the pre-established objectives** for quantitative and qualitative development.

In Turkey the Antalya-South project aimed at a 25,000 bed capacity. The original plan had to be modified and increased to 65,000 beds under the pressure of investors and speculators. The same situation exists in all destinations where there is strong pressure. In Albania where tourism is still on the drawing board, foreign investors have got building permits for structures which do not respect the «strategy of tourist development». In Djerba (Tunisia), local populations are asking for the tourist zone to be extended beyond the limit judged suitable and established by the government.

Examples of successful channelling are few and far between and tend to concern those destinations where tourist pressure has remained within reason and where the local population has got organised (Luberon Natural Park in France and the Cres Losing Archipelago in Croatia) or destinations which have benefited from strong planning activity.

In older destinations, awareness of the need to regain control of development has greatly increased and has made it possible for some difficult decisions to be taken (legislation in the Balearic Islands particularly after 1998 and rehabilitation of destination ; introduction of a local Agenda 21 in Calvià ;...).

6. To integrate tourism with sustainable development presupposes means adapted to the various situations.

There are many of conventions, framework agreements, procedures and protocols involving national or regional authorities for tourism and the environment (Greece, Spain, France, Malta, Slovenia, Croatia, Turkey, Libya, Morocco). However, **little information is provided as to the results** and effectiveness of these measures. They are showing the need to define strategies and methods for integrating tourism with sustainable development. In Cyprus, a group of public and professional actors has been entrusted with developing a «vision of tourism» and a «code of environmental behaviour in tourism». In Tunisia, studies on the impact of tourist activity require the approval of the Ministry of the Environment.

Financial mechanisms aiming at better integrating tourism with sustainable development exist or are under study: taxes for the environment (tax on 1% of tourist turnover in Tunisia, tax on access to Port-Cros in France, project being studied in the Balearic Islands); requirement to reinvest profit in regions with tourist installations (e.g. the casinos in Slovenia); subsidies for the environmental upgrading of facilities (Cyprus, Spain...); etc. However, the feeling is that the means do not match up to the needs.

Technical assistance for public, professional and local actors appears to be a determining factor in the successful integration of tourism with sustainable development and the involvement of the population concerned (e.g. Parc du Luberon). Such means of assistance still tend to be inadequate.

Controlling the development of tourism and retaining the desired balance between development and protection demands **strong means of land use action**. Protective laws, planning directives and town planning rules are unavoidable instruments. Only very determined action has made it possible to spur the necessary development whilst at the same time avoiding uncontrolled tourist urbanisation (Djerba, Antalya, Languedoc...).

Instruments for **real estate control**, be it the provision of land for investors (e.g. Belek, Antalya...) or the protection of coastal sites against speculation are also very important although still too few in number (France: Coastal Conservatory since 1975; Tunisia: Agency for the Protection and Planning of the Coast (APAL) and Tourist Real Estate Agency; Algeria: planning to set up a Coastal

Conservatory).

7. Integration of Mediterranean tourism with sustainable development demands major efforts on training, awareness raising and exchange of experience.

The Mediterranean is still not very organised to exchange its experiences, act effectively to better raise the awareness of everyone concerned (tourists, public and professional actors, local populations) and promote the right approach to sustainable development.

NGOs are working on this type of thing. The tourist professionals and States are also striving to increase information to tourists on environmental and heritage matters. During the last years, many seminars and conferences provided charters, declarations, guidelines and codes of conduct such as Calvià Declaration (April 1997), Berlin Declaration (March 1997), Mediterranean Tourism Charter (Casablanca, Sept. 1995), Euro-Mediterranean Tourism Declaration (Hyères-Les-Palmiers, Sept. 1993). These efforts are not enough and are done on a piecemeal basis, not allowing enough scope, if any at all, for the exchange of experience, the value of which was shown by the Antalya Workshop.

8. Integration of the island regions in the sustainable development by tourism

Tourism and islands make a pair which it is difficult to break up. It is essential to introduce new methods. If tourism does not diversify and continues to be the only source of income for island economies, it could well implode, carrying with it the economic development which it has caused, or making shakier the island economies, characterised as they often are by monoactivity based on tourism. Tourism policies should be drawn up for diversification (cultural tourism, green tourism, archaeological tourism, youth tourism, sports tourism, educational tourism, fishing tourism, etc.) and for spreading tourist visits over the year.

Endogenous development is fundamentally important to check emigration, particularly amongst young people. To develop local small and medium sized enterprises, to facilitate their access to capital markets, to provide them on the spot computer and management support, would help to get things going again.

III. OBJECTIVES

Tourism must become one of, if not the, major vector for sustainable development in the Mediterranean.

Better and more than many other sectors it can in fact contribute to:

- the economic wealth of local populations and social and cultural development;
- the protection, safeguarding and correct exploitation of the natural and cultural heritage,

to the benefit of the greatest possible number of Mediterranean areas, be they mainland (coastal or hinterland) or island.

To achieve this, its development must be guided by a planned approach which is integrated with other economic and social sectors, respecting the environment and cultures. But the aims of action differ according to the situation type:

- In the **older destinations**, the main aim must be **to restore the quality of the area** and to revamp and diversify what is already available.
- In **destinations in the full swing of development**, people must be taught to anticipate in order to avoid the economic or environmental crises which the older destinations have faced. This means **really managing supply in both quantitative and qualitative terms and respecting**

pre-established objectives drawn up on the basis of carrying capacity.

- In the **less developed destinations** (some island regions, hinterland, coasts which have still not been built up) the main aim must be **to think up, give life to and channel those forms of tourist development which will make these areas successful examples of sustainable development**:
 - by offering the local populations concerned the possibility of staying or coming back to the country thanks to a rewarding economic activity for other sectors of activity as well;
 - by making the natural and cultural heritage and exchange between visitors and hosts a central element in the destination and by thus contributing in the long term to guaranteeing the preservation of Mediterranean identities and showing them to their best advantage.

IV. PROPOSALS FOR RECOMMENDATIONS

The Contracting Parties to the Barcelona Convention deem that the improved integration of tourism with sustainable development is a major stake to be met for the future in the Mediterranean. This stake requires wilful policies that are more affirmative at overall Mediterranean, national, regional and local levels.

1. Strengthening Political and Institutional Capacities

Riparian countries along the Mediterranean are invited to continually **strengthen**, at national and at local level, **land planning policies and institutional, legislative, technical and financial tools** and public participation which will allow a better harmonisation of tourism and sustainable development. These tools especially cover the following areas:

Prospective and strategies, planning for and the management of integrating tourism into sustainable development,

The protection of natural environment, the coastline and the cultural heritage from the negative effects of tourism;

Assessing the impact of tourist projects and programs;

Combating pollution and the waste of natural resources by tourism, promoting renewable energies and clean technologies;

Rehabilitating mature destinations; limiting the supply to defined accommodation capacity; encouraging diversification (cultural tourism, agri-tourism, etc.); assisting local actors, especially in inland areas and less developed islands, so that they can become tourist entrepreneurs as an adjunct to other economic activity.

Mediterranean States should pay closer attention to:

Setting-up **observatories for the impact of tourism** on the economy, on society, on the environment and on the cultural heritage at overall Mediterranean, national, regional, and local levels.

Promoting internationally recognised **quality initiatives**: local Agenda 21s in tourist destinations, EMAS, ISO 14000 ... for facilities. Consideration should be given to any set-up for awarding local Mediterranean Eco-labels, which is to be undertaken in the context of proposal 2.2 below.

Developing all the resources that can contribute to **extending the tourist season over the year**.

Setting-up **in-depth confrontation/negotiation methods** between tourist authorities, environment authorities and the actors concerned so as to specify and manage the policies for integrating tourism into sustainable development.

Developing **technical assistance capacities** to be made available to public, professional

and local actors.

Involving the actors concerned, and especially the local population, in **setting the goals for tourist development** at destinations.

2. Setting Up Networks

The Contracting Parties have agreed on the usefulness of developing networked initiatives at regional level, which could exert powerful leverage towards an improved integration of tourism into sustainable development.

Riparian States especially deem that the Mediterranean, which has the benefit of both a lengthy tourist past and of structured co-operation in the fields of the environment and of sustainable development, should take an active part in international initiatives in this field. It should also be recognised as an example for regional co-operation on the relationship between tourism / sustainable development and should put in practise a regional program of experience sharing between local destinations.

They have given MAP a mandate to carry out the following three priority initiatives in the short term:

2.1 Mediterranean Tourist Professionals Network.

The set-up of a network involving the main Mediterranean tourist professionals in order to stimulate a strong initiative for reflection and awareness raising at the level of the entire Mediterranean basin, is desirable.

Initially, MAP shall contact UNEP-IE (Industry-Environment) which started the "Tour Operators Initiative" the principles of which were decided by the United Nations Sustainable Development Commission. The goal is to make the Mediterranean a priority region for the application of this agreement.

2.2 Setting Up a Pilot Tourist Destinations Network: Applying a Regional Experience-Sharing Programme.

Setting up a regional programme for the sharing of experience amongst tourist destinations in the Mediterranean is deemed to be a priority initiative in order to accelerate and publicise the adjustment of sustainable tourist development tools. This programme may cover certain case studies presented at Antalya or other destinations put forward by States. It shall take special care of setting-up observatories for tourism impacts, for identifying and promoting quality initiatives, and involving the actors concerned in order to set the goals for tourist development.

MAP shall draw up a project in the context of the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership (SMAP) and shall be based, for the project assembly, on special bodies like AFIT (France) for example.

2.3 Integrating the Islands within existing programs and the Pilot Tourist Destinations Network to be set-up.

MAP shall contact UNEP-IE and WTO in order to make the Mediterranean into a priority application area for the Lanzarote Conference monitoring programme (Sustainable Tourism in Small Islands, Developing States and Other Islands, Oct. 1998). This may be done possibly by associating specialist bodies such as for example the network of Island Chambers of Commerce in the European Union. In addition, MAP shall take care to ensure that islands are largely represented in the regional experience-sharing programme (Euro-Mediterranean project referred to under 2.2 above).

3. Knowledge, Information and Awareness Raising

Integrating tourism into sustainable development largely depends from an increased awareness of

the size of the stakes in question, the errors to be avoided and the measures to be applied. This requires continued efforts for knowledge, for information and awareness raising, bearing in mind the results of the MCSDD "Information, Awareness-Raising and Participation" working group. In the first stage, MAP has been given a mandate to carry out in the medium terms the following two information and awareness raising initiatives, which have been deemed to have priority.

3.1 "White Paper" on Tourism and Sustainable Development in the Mediterranean.

This "White Paper" has the goal of establishing an improved knowledge of the situation, the problems faced and the measures to be taken regarding Mediterranean tourism in relation to sustainable development.

This reference document shall be drawn up under the aegis of MAP, with the participation of all Mediterranean States and the main parties concerned. A regional workshop shall be held in 2001 to present the document.

3.2 Guidelines for Good Environmental Practise in the Tourist Sector

Map has been asked to list the existing examples of same in the Mediterranean and outside the Mediterranean, to identify any adaptations required, any gaps to be filled and any bridging to be done. It shall contact UNEP-IE to carry out this initiative.

4. Specific tools

The improved integration of tourism into sustainable development requires the application of various specific tools (prospective studies, determining accommodation capacities, impact studies, local steering systems, etc.).

Amongst these instruments, the set-up of **financial mechanisms** which allow the effective contribution from the tourist sector to the protection and management of Mediterranean sites and to study initiatives and events which might enlighten decision taking in this field, is a priority matter for consideration.

Initially MAP, taking advantage of the experience of such bodies as AFIT (France) and the WWF, shall list existing examples in the World and shall commence considerations on the development options to be put forward for the Mediterranean.

5. Feasibility Study for Creating a Mediterranean Body

Setting up a regional technical body to organise, over time, the observation, the sharing of experience and information and assistance in favour of improved integration of tourism into sustainable development could turn out to be useful and facilitate the long term running of all the initiatives put forward above.

A precise assessment of what its assignments, resources for intervention and its make-up would be useful, bearing in mind other existing bodies or institutions.

The Contracting Parties have agreed on the usefulness that such a body could have and have given a mandate to MAP to carry out a feasibility study over the medium term.

INFORMATION, PUBLIC AWARENESS, ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION AND PARTICIPATION

Recommendations and proposals for action for review and adoption

I. PROGRESS REPORT

Since the 4th MCSD Meeting in October 1998, the Task Managers and the Working Group carried out the following activities:

- MIO-ECSDE published with the support of UNEP/MAP a bilingual (English and French) publication entitled “**Public Participation: Guidelines for the Organisation of Round Table Discussions**”. The aim of the publication is to promote dialogue between Mediterranean environmental NGOs and all other relevant partners in order to strengthen the public participation procedures on environmental issues in the Mediterranean region.
- On the 18th and 19th of December 1998, a Mediterranean Workshop on the *Promotion of Education and Public Awareness for Environment and Sustainability in the Mediterranean* was organised, in Athens, and attended by approximately 75 persons from 18 Mediterranean countries. The workshop was the Mediterranean follow-up of the UNESCO Thessaloniki Conference, held one year before. The most conclusive outcome of the meeting was the need for the development of a network of educators in the Mediterranean with nuclei of educators in each country. The participants proposed that the coordinating role of such a network could be undertaken by MIO-ECSDE.
- KEPEMEP-CREE prepared a questionnaire on « Information, Awareness and Participation of the Public on Environmental Issues”, divided in three parts and proceeded to send it to numerous recipients in nineteen Mediterranean countries. A different questionnaire was constructed for each country according to the country's administrative organisation and administrative territorial division. The administrative organisation and administrative territorial division of each country were chosen after consultation with the responsible National Ministry of each country and the embassies, as well as national bibliography and the official government Web sites of each country.

All legal authorities representing all levels of administration of each country were addressed by the questionnaire. It was sent to all levels of administration, non-governmental environmental organisations and citizens' forums in all the Mediterranean Countries. It was also sent to international organisations such as: the European Commission, OCDE, Ramsar, etc.

- The progress of the activities of this group was presented at several international meetings.
- The Consultation Meeting of the MCSD Thematic Group on Information, Public Awareness, Environmental Education and Participation was organised by MIO-ECSDE and CREE with the support of UNEP/MAP, in Athens on 24 and 25 May 1999.

The thematic group considered the background document prepared by MIO-ECSDE as a valuable input not only for the work of the Group and the MCSD, but also as a reference for the overall work on related issues in the Mediterranean and elsewhere and asked the authors to refine and supplement it and seek its publication and wide distribution.

They also encouraged CREE to complete its report based on a reasonably large base of data from national, regional and local authorities (inputs – replies to the questionnaire sent out). The report will allow a more clear assessment of the existing legal and practical provisions for participatory procedures in the various Mediterranean Countries and will help in the formulation of more specific information and participation strategies.

The thematic group has proposed the creation of a network of focal points on information nominated within the administration of each Mediterranean country, actually also proposed by the Bureau of the Contracting Parties in the framework of a MAP Information Strategy.

The report of the meeting will probably be available during next the MCSD in Rome.

II. PROPOSED RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Preamble, General Positions

While the Thematic Group considers **that it has completed its task as per its main objective**, which was to identify and elaborate on the frameworks and appropriate actions and means to promote environmental information, public awareness, environmental education and involvement of the public in order to facilitate the process toward sustainability, it was considered as **crucial to propose the continuation of the work of the Thematic Group** for two (2) years, because its theme is recognised as an important component of all other Thematic Groups with which the present group has already interacted, but not to the extent and depth necessary.

If it is decided that the Thematic Group continues its work, its working programme will include, *inter alia*:

1. to revisit its recommendations in view of the results of the other Thematic Groups, since its task is horizontally related to all other MCSD Thematic Group,
2. to provide a forum for exchange of experiences on methodologies and programmes related to its task,
3. to focus and supervise work on the development and experimental (pilot) application of indicators on information, awareness, sensitization, environmental education and participation,
4. to focus and/or supervise work on the economic cost/benefits related to participatory procedures,
5. to spread the message of the "win-win" approach based on clear and concrete cases,
6. to continue to follow and integrate in its work new developments (e.g. in environmental education methodologies),

The Thematic Group wishes to underline that the formation, very existence and work of MCSD, is considered as one of the few and most promising examples of participatory procedures in place. The TG expresses the wish of its members to see the role and work of the MCSD upgraded toward more essential and substantial recommendations.

The Thematic Group also considers as positive development the establishment and functioning of National Commissions of Sustainable Development and wishes to strongly encourage all Mediterranean countries to establish and, where existing, to strengthening the National Commissions of Sustainable Development. In some countries existing bodies functioning in a comparable fashion can be reformulated accordingly to serve this purpose.

The Thematic Group applauds the efforts made by the national, regional and local authorities of Spain in the trend of investing up to 0.7% of their budgets, following the UN (Agenda 21) recommendations for the support of NGO projects and programmes, and strongly encourage all Mediterranean countries to follow this example (see also table: Overall Recommendations, number 4).

2. List of recommendations:

The recommendations proposed by the Thematic Group are listed in the following tables; it is important to note that, thanks to CREE network, various territorial (regional and local) administrations are being indirectly associated to this activity, the NGO system being already associated through MIO-ECSDE in this group. If necessary cooperation with those territorial authorities can be strengthened through CREE, with its related experience and technical expertise.

Similarly, as key actors they will be involved in the implementation of proposed recommendations.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR PROPOSED ACTIVITIES OF THE MCSD THEMATIC GROUP ON INFORMATION, AWARENESS, ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION AND PARTICIPATION			
RECOMMENDATIONS	Actors		
	Short term	Medium term	Long term
<p>OVERALL:</p> <p>1. Signing and ratification of the Aarhus Convention (1998) by those Mediterranean countries, including non-European ones, which have not done so to date, in parallel with related awareness campaigns in the various countries about its content and opportunities provided for the civil society.</p> <p>2. Review, amendment and revision of national regional and local frameworks, to allow for better informing the public, increasing public awareness on environmental issues, strengthening environmental education and participatory processes. When action 1 is adopted this follows automatically.</p> <p>3. Identification, collection, documentation and dissemination, through publications, audio-visual means and internet, of information about success stories, good practices, positive experiences concerning information, awareness, environmental education and participation, by various actors and networks.</p> <p>4. Follow the example of Spain in investing 0.7 of the GNP for the support of NGO projects to implement Agenda 21, MED Agenda 21, Local Agendas 21.</p>	Governments (signature) for the campaigns: Governments and other partners	Governments (ratification) for the campaigns: Governments and other partners	Full application and enhancement
	Governments and local authorities in consultation with civil societies	Governments and local authorities in consultation with civil societies	Governments and local authorities in consultation with civil societies
	All involved	All involved	All involved
	Governments and other partners	Governments and other partners	Governments and other partners

INFORMATION	Actors		
	Short term	Medium term	Long term
1. Improve the diversification of information sources, assure quality and expand coverage of coordinated and comparable information on the State of the Environment in the Mediterranean provided by various actors.	Governments, local authorities and civil society	Governments, local authorities and civil society	Governments, local authorities and civil society
2. For the implementation of 1, reliable cost assessment of needed investment, infrastructure, etc. for the achievement of comparable situations throughout the Mediterranean. This recommendation might be at least partly fulfilled by the MEDSTAT project of Blue Plan whereas the EEA should also be advised.	Governments MEDSTAT, EEA	Governments MEDSTAT, EEA	
3. Improve the flow of useful and timely information on the opportunities and programmes, which could promote sustainable development.	Governments, local authorities, civil society and media		
4. Development of efficient means of communication of information through:			
a. specific publications, CDs and other audio-visual means on the State of the Environment and also on other related issues such as on information, participation practices and techniques, success stories, consensus-building techniques, presentation of problems-solutions by sector, etc.	Governments, EU, UNEP/MAP, EEA, regional and local authorities, NGOs, media	Governments, EU, UNEP/MAP, EEA, regional and local authorities, NGOs, media	
b. a 2-year state-of-the-art exhibition, held in each Mediterranean country in the national language which will remain in the country. The information will be provided in the most part by UNEP/MAP and EEA and will focus on the state of the Mediterranean environment as well as about the means and mechanisms that are either in place or are needed for its improvement and for the promotion of a truly sustainable development. Part of each exhibition will be dedicated to the respective country in which it is taking place. The exhibitions will be handled by partnership between Governments and NGOs.			
c. the internet, with specific sites and links to other related sites.			

<p>5. Identification, development and application of procedures, techniques, methods, etc. (e.g. eco-labelling, the media) particularly suitable for informing the public on sustainable development options.</p>	<p>Governments, local authorities, civil society, media</p>	<p>Governments, local authorities, civil society, media</p>	
<p>6. Nomination of focal points in each administration to become contact points on information of a Mediterranean network open to all actors of the civil society. Support of the network for its operation.</p>	<p>Governments, local authorities and civil society</p>	<p>Governments, local authorities and civil society</p>	<p>Governments, local authorities and civil society</p>

AWARENESS	Actors		
	Short term	Medium term	Long term
1. Encouragement of establishment and support of the role of regional/local authorities as well as regional and national NGOs, as applicable.	Civil society, regional and national intergovernmental organisations and Governments		
2. Develop opinion polls and statistically sound assessments and monitoring of views, perceptions, behaviors and aspirations of the public in the areas of the environment and sustainable development (in a mode compatible with the one employed by Eurobarometer in Europe).	Media, NGOs, local authorities (possibly in cooperation with Eurobarometer)		
3. Development and implementation of National Strategies for Information and Awareness, e.g. National Awareness Action Plans (NAAPs) as integral components of national, regional and local Sustainability Plans.	Governments in consultation with other actors	Governments in consultation with other actors	Governments in consultation with other actors
4. Develop a manual on how to organise, at local level, successful campaigns on environmental issues based on tested experiences.	NGOs	NGOs	

EDUCATION	Actors		
	Short term	Medium term	Long term
1. Strengthening of a network of environmental educators with nuclei within each country for the enhancement of links between educators, administrating educators and NGOs, exchange of pedagogical experiences, etc.	MIO-ECSDE, other NGOs and relevant authorities	MIO-ECSDE, other NGOs and relevant authorities	
2. Promotion of Education and Public Awareness for Environment and Sustainability in the Mediterranean and in particular: a. introduction of relative issues and provision of time into the school curricula; b. training of educators; c. organisation of seminars; d. production and dissemination of suitable pedagogical material; e. assessment of the products and results;	Governments and all other actors	Governments and all other actors	Governments and all other actors
3. Strengthening of education through the media and internet by establishing sites on EE with links to other sites.	Government in consultation with civil society	Government in consultation with civil society	

PARTICIPATION	Actors		
	Short term	Medium Term	Long Term
1. Promotion of "dialogue fora" particularly at regional and local levels.	Governments in consultation with local authorities and civil society	Governments in consultation with local authorities and civil society	
2. Dissemination of information on existing participation tools, procedures, methodologies and techniques for information, organisation of related regional training seminars and production of a manual on "good participation practices".	All		
3. Development and implementation of programmes of public participation (at Mediterranean, national, inter-regional, etc. levels) on policy formulation, EIAs, monitoring of internationally supported environmental and sustainable development projects, funding tools, etc., as is the case, already, in some Mediterranean countries.	Various administrative levels	Various administrative levels	Various administrative levels
4. Identification and/or development of a number of pilot participatory projects by the various countries. These projects will be followed, studied and monitored based on the developed indicators in order to strengthen relative strategies.	Governments in consultation with local authorities and civil society	Governments in consultation with local authorities and civil society	
5. Establishment and/or strengthening and support to Local Agendas 21 and to the participatory processes therein.	Governments in cooperation with all relevant actors	Governments in cooperation with all relevant actors	
6. Introduction and/or enhancement of participatory schemes and processes and active involvement of NGOs in specific projects such as biotopes management, training schemes, monitoring, etc.	All	All	

FREE TRADE AND ENVIRONMENT IN THE FRAMEWORK OF THE EURO-MEDITERRANEAN PROCESS

Progress report and programme of work

(original French)

The very great complexity of the relationship between free trade and the environment has been stressed during the 4th meeting of the Mediterranean Commission on Sustainable Development (MCSD) (Monaco, 20th - 22nd Oct. 1998). This meeting requested that the group in charge of the subject prepare a schedule of activities to allow a better identification of the nature:

- of possible impacts (positive or negative) of free trade on the environment in the Mediterranean;
- of policies to be applied so that the Euro-Mediterranean area may, in this field, be put together in the best possible conditions.

A. INTRODUCTION TO THE ISSUE AND SCHEDULE OF ACTIVITIES

In accordance with expectations expressed by the MCSD in Monaco, the schedule of activities decided by the work group includes 2 stages and several sections which are complementary to each other.

It aims especially, in stage 1 (June 1999-June 2000), to draw on the practical lessons of certain regional and national experiences and to analyse in depth a few key sectors for the Mediterranean in the context of the interaction between trade and the environment. This programme, presented below, has been decided on by the group given charge of the topic during the Barcelona meeting (4th -5th June 1999), based on work carried out over the last few months by the Ministry for the Environment in Lebanon and by Blue Plan, the topic support centre.

Stage 2 (July 2000-June 2001) will mainly be concerned with an examination of institutional aspects and the drafting of a range of proposals.

1. Taking the environment into account along with the trade-environment relationship in the partnership agreements between the European Union and the Eastern and Southern Mediterranean countries.

The Euro-Mediterranean partnership, from which one of the major effects expected is the creation of an area of joint prosperity, is the main foreseeable structural process in the relationship between free trade and the environment for most of the riparian countries along the Mediterranean.

At present it concerns the European Union and 12 Eastern and Southern Mediterranean countries. Partnership agreements have already been signed between the Union and 5 non-member Mediterranean countries. These agreements, which parallel the MEDA national and regional programs, lead to the gradual set-up of a Euro-Mediterranean free trade zone (target date: 2010), but may also include several other measures, including environmental conservation.

What is the present level at which environmental stakes have been taken into account in these agreements and what are the expected effects of these agreements on the trade - environment relationship? An assessment of the agreements already made, using environmental performance indicators, from this viewpoint, will allow an initial analysis to be drawn up and pathways towards proposals to be prepared. The goal targeted is an improved integration of the environmental dimension into future agreements or on

revising current agreements. This aspect has been selected for stage 1 of the activity schedule.

2. Lessons from Other Regional Experiences

- Participation in the Geneva "Dialogue"

Several group members had taken part in the Dialogue on "Free Trade and Sustainability: Regional Experience" which was organised in early February 1999 in Geneva. The select meeting of experts which followed was devoted to drawing the first practical lessons for the Mediterranean and to defining the main lines for the group's activity schedule.

The case of the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA), which came into force on 1st January 1994 awakened a special interest with the Mediterranean people present. In fact, it concerned countries with unequal development levels (Mexico, the United States and Canada) and was the subject of an official assessment report on environmental impact. This report, drawn up by the Environmental Co-operation Commission (ECC) for NAFTA, focused on three areas of activity (including maize and electricity). It has just been made public.

The experience presented during the Dialogue and the NAFTA impact assessments have shown in particular that:

- Optimistic forecasts made by studies prior to signing agreements can be largely contradicted by actual developments,
- The territorial, economic, social and environmental impacts on setting-up a free trade area amongst countries with unequal levels of development can be significant,
- The environmental dimension is still taken into account very rarely. When this happens, it is not integrated with economic and commercial strategies, which are the main subjects of the agreement, but it is juxtaposed as a side-issue,
- The juxtaposition of commercial and environmental arrangements seems to turn out to be of little relevance from an environmental point of view,
- The range of fields covered by the free trade agreement, the speed of transition, the nature and size of accompanying policies are major points both in terms of their effects in sustainable development terms and for the environment.

- Cautionary Note

This observation, corroborated by the opinion of several experts, has led the group to issue a cautionary note:

- The set-up of a free-trade zone between countries with unequal development levels can lead, if it is too widespread, too sudden or badly supported, to unforeseeable effects which can severely impact environment, trade balance and society (risk of increasing poverty). It is therefore necessary, especially in the light of other regional experience, to carefully assess the various possible effects and to identify the conditions for progress towards positive changes.

- The need for a systemic approach towards Sustainable Development

The issue of the relationship between trade and the environment cannot therefore be reduced to that of studying the impact of environmental standards on trade or the desirable levels for such standards.

A systemic approach to sustainable development seems unavoidable to assist decision-makers to seek out the conditions for a positive synergy between international trade, economic development and environmental conservation. This type of approach is, by definition, much more complex since it involves an analysis of the dynamics of local systems of production and consumption in the relation to foreign trade, and necessarily, the issue of production and distribution resources and processes, with that of the direct and indirect impact on the environment, from changes brought about by opening up trade. It also includes social considerations such as employment or the impact on territories and must concern itself with the issue of the environmental capabilities in Mediterranean riparian countries to face up to possible effects.

This approach, which meets the MCSD's general mandate, is important in the Mediterranean because of the high pressure already brought to bear by economic activity on limited and at risk resources, natural environment, and areas.

- The schedule of activities on regional experiences

The schedule of activities selected by the group at Barcelona, on the 4th and 5th June 1999, proposes a deeper study of lessons to be drawn for the Mediterranean from NAFTA and European Union experiences.

For NAFTA, it is appropriate to draw the main lessons from the changes observed, to understand by an "ex-post" approach on the basis of some significant sectors, the reasons for the errors in forecast assessments made beforehand and to assess the repercussions of environmental and social decisions supporting the free trade agreement.

The lessons from integrating certain countries into the European Union can also be of great interest to other Mediterranean countries, bearing in mind the situation in those countries prior to integration and changes observed since then. A retrospective approach on Spain, Greece and Portugal will allow to detect conditions for a positive progression of the relationship between free-trade opening - development - environment. The case of Poland, a candidate for membership is also deemed to be interesting for the Mediterranean, bearing in mind the situation in this country and especially the nature of its farming (the weight of peasant-farming), changes observed as a result of current opening-up, measures to accompany the transition and considerations arising from this example.

3. Sectoral analyses at Mediterranean regional level

Following prior meetings of experts, the group decided to focus on 3 key sectors in the free trade- environment relationship in the Mediterranean. These are agriculture, industry and consumption patterns.

Agriculture is currently outside the Euro-Mediterranean free trade zone project, but product by product measures are included in the agreements and the issue of any extension of free trade to this sector has been the subject of discussions. At world level, the next multi-lateral negotiations which will take place in November 1999 in Seattle (the "millennium round") will focus especially on the agriculture domain. Now, as the NAFTA example or that of Poland show, this issue is a key issue on the relationship between free trade, the environment and sustainable development.

A sudden and full application in the Mediterranean could in particular condemn entire agriculture sectors in southern and eastern countries (SEMCs) to disappear, especially grain-agriculture and herding, with major territorial, environmental and social impact.

For these various reasons, Mediterranean States must have a better understanding of the stakes and prepare for the next round of regional and multilateral talks by integrating social, environmental and food safety criteria.

Industry is another key sector, which will have to be “upgraded” following the dismantling of tariff barriers in countries to the South and East. In the context of overall upgrading, environmental upgrading runs the risk of being felt as an extra restriction. But environmental excellence is also an advantage and a factor in export competitiveness. What then should supporting mechanisms be in order to avoid an “environmental impasse” and to promote a “win-win” scenario? National case studies carried out with environmental evaluation patterns allow these problems to be illustrated but also a more general regional analysis appears to be required.

In the field of consumption patterns, and their corollary, product distribution, free trade can lead to major environmental disturbance, sometimes irreversible, which negatively impacts local space and resources. It is the urban environment especially which is at risk from the possible effects of liberalising trade in goods and services, especially in certain sectors (motor transport, changes to packaging and product distribution systems). This point is worth careful assessment with the goal of identifying those measures to be promoted to be able to face any possible harmful effects.

4. Case Study for Lebanon and National Sectoral Studies, and the issue of environmental standards

a) Case study for Lebanon

The Ministry for the Environment in Lebanon, the group task manager, has taken direct part in the group activity by financing and carrying out, with the assistance of the UNDP Capacity 21 programme, a national case study on two industrial export sectors: the production of phosphate fertilisers and agro food industry (jam-making industry). These two sectors have an export potential. Current impact on the environment, and changes arising from free-trade have been assessed with the companies in question. The study has also allowed observing the lack of information within companies (ignorance in particular of free-trade agreements signed or being negotiated and their possible effects), the lack of synergy between the administrations in charge of the environment and of economic development and the inadequacy of relevant environmental strategies at government and company levels to make a success of the link between free trade and the environment and development.

Lastly, it allowed recommendations to be made to strengthen this governance.

b) Set-up of Other Studies

Other studies of the same type shall be set up in the framework of the group activity schedule (phase 1). A methodology taking account of the Lebanese experience, which is most useful, shall be defined to this end. However, the budget collected will not allow all the studies wished for by the group to be carried out (textiles in Egypt, Tunisia and Turkey, fruit and vegetables in Morocco and Syria, energy in Algeria, an industrial sector to be defined in

Bosnia Herzegovina, consumption patterns in Morocco, ...). The group therefore appeals to the countries concerned to contribute, if need be.

c) The issue of environmental standards

Within the various international institutions (ICRP, WHO, etc..) health care and environmental standards are drawn up. Their interaction with trade are then discussed at the WTO "Trade-Environment" Committee. Stage 1 of the proposed programme will assess the process content and the role played by the Mediterranean countries.

These practical approaches have the advantage of mobilising both administrations and industry. Past experience of the integration of Spain, Portugal and Greece, shows the major role which can be and should be played by Chambers of Commerce and Industry in these transitional periods: an information, advisory and training role, but also a "bridging" role between the administration and industry. Their effects in time can be very significant for the environment. The latter, which was often initially thought of as a "restriction" vector, can later be perceived as a major source of "competitiveness". The group therefore wishes to see the powerful involvement of ASCAME and its partners.

5. Stage 2 in the Schedule of Activity

Work in stage 2 will be defined according to the results in stage 1.

The goal sought for is arriving at recommendation proposals which are up to the level of the stakes revealed.

As of now, one can already consider that stage 2 should, whilst completing the analyses from stage 1 if required, mainly focus on institutional aspects at national and Euro-Mediterranean regional levels.

B. TIMETABLE AND SYNERGY WITH OTHER STUDY PROGRAMMES

1. Synergy with Other Study Programmes

The European Commission considers starting a study programme in addition to the MCS D one. Group discussions in Barcelona allowed several subjects to be identified which deserved further study, especially: knowledge of the environmental policies in the 12 third-party Mediterranean countries (TMCs) (especially concerning free trade), investment on the environment, the possible impact of various current and future European protocols, directives and standards, the production sectors likely to be most affected by free trade when the agreement come in force, changes in environmental directives in TMCs arising from the set-up of the free trade area, data categories available and desirable, consultation mechanisms between companies and the administration and the capacity for environmental governance on these issues in each country.

The group stressed the need for synergy between the MCS D schedule of activities, that of the European Commission and that of METAP. A meeting at the end of stage 1 (around February 2000) to report the initial results of the European Commission study and the work by the MCS D, would be especially useful.

2. Timetable

- Preparatory Stage: 1998 - June 1999: initial data collection, identifying the major stakes, an initial examination of regional experience, seeking of additional financing, carrying out a case study in the Lebanon and defining a methodology, and setting out

the activity programme for the group.

- Stage 1: June 1999 - June 2000 :
 - carrying out regional and sectoral analyses, national studies and examining partnership agreements, initial summary (June 1999-February 2000),
 - meeting of experts to examine the result of various work and to prepare stage 2 (February 2000),
 - presenting initial results and proposal guidelines to the MCSD (June 2000).
- Stage 2 : June 2000 - June 2001 :
 - additional topical analyses, institutional analyses, considering possible proposals (June 2000-February 2001),
 - organising a Mediterranean workshop on free trade, the environment and sustainable development, drafting a summary and proposal guidelines (March 2001),
 - approving observations, goals and proposals to be put to the Contract Parties from the 7th MCSD (June 2001).

INDUSTRY AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Proposed Programme of Work

I. CONTEXT

1. Since the fourth Meeting of the Mediterranean Commission for Sustainable Development, held in Monaco last October, the Thematic Group, under the coordination of Algeria, Fédération des Industries Diverses (FID) Morocco and Italy, and with a significant support of the MEDPOL Program and CP/RAC, has focused its work on the preparation of a work plan in accordance with the specific initiatives of the Group itself and the suggestions of the experts.

The overall objective was to analyse the implications of the entering into force of the Protocol for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea against Pollution from Land-Based Sources and Activities and of its Strategic Action Program within the framework of a sustainable development. On this purpose, special attention was reserved to the identification on the one hand of the practicable actions for reducing pollutant loads and, on the other hand, of the means to stimulate the Governments and local Authorities for launching policies which would encourage domestic private enterprises and economy-wide competitiveness.

The Group was aware that this could be achieved by improving infrastructure and educational, financial and legal institutions, by facilitating exports and liberalisation of markets, and by stimulating partnership, but also by establishing environmental management system, by eliminating barriers to technology and knowledge transfer.

A second aim, but not less important, was to identify credible motivations for small and medium enterprises to invest in changing and re-organizing their production management, to face-out the polluting inputs into the Mediterranean Sea, without undermining productivity and employment.

The Group also agreed on the necessity to analyse the status and the related trend of the industrial sector in the different countries in terms of evolution, trade, employment, compliance and enforcement, but also of implementation of voluntary initiatives.

For accomplishing these goals, the Group has used the expertise of MED POL, RAC/CP, UNEP/P&C, and UNIDO/ICS in order to ensure more substantive contents to the entire activity.

The Group pointed out the following points as very important:

a). Industry outreach by:

- developing a two-way dialogue with key industrial associations in countries
- preparing a regional assessment which summarizes the existing knowledge of industrial pollution

b). Exchange of information by:

- a regional internet information system of key contacts and information sources regarding industrial pollution prevention, eco-efficiency and energy saving.
- collating national case studies of cleaner production and good environmental management in order to share experiences at the regional level.

c). Capacity-building for “actors for improvement” through:

- training workshop for organizations that manage large industrial zones

- seminar for engineering faculties in key universities
- seminars and workshops to train trainers
- round-tables.

The above issues had been presented at the last MCSD Meeting. The Group also considered that:

- the work of the Thematic Group should be planned in a long term perspective and proposals and recommendations should be prepared in time for the 12^o Contracting Parties meeting of the year 2001
- the following aspects should be better explored:
 - multinational strategies
 - modernization processes of enterprises
 - financing of capacity building
 - authorization systems

The report of the meeting held in Masa Carrara (16-17 May 1999) will probably be available during the next MCSD in Rome.

II. WORK PLAN

2. The above mentioned issues, pointed out at the 4^o MCSD Meeting, are herebelow analysed with the aim of establishing who can implement them and of checking their feasibility in the short- and medium term.

2.1. Exchange of information

2.1.1 Establishment of a regional assessment concerning the status and trend of the industrial sector in the different countries in terms of typology and importance of environment impact, evolution, modernization, trade, employment, etc. The assessment will be prepared on the basis of an agreed questionnaire

Project Manager: *CP/RAC*

Project Partners: *Task Managers, Country designated experts*

Expected output: *finalization of the questionnaire under the advice of some experts cooperating with CP/RAC, elaboration of the collected data*

Timetable: *finalization of the questionnaire: July 1999, launching of the questionnaire: September 1999, data retrieval: December 1999*

2.1.2 Development of a regional internet information system of key contacts and information sources regarding industrial pollution prevention, eco-efficiency and energy saving, sustainable development indicators, but also some specific issues on existing opportunities in training, incentives, financial support and access to available technologies. A collation of national case studies of cleaner production and good environmental management should be also included. The information system should be easily connected with other international systems, e.g. UNEP, UNIDO and EU., in order to create a network that regional experts and stakeholders to ease the search of information.

Project Manager: *UNIDO/ICS*

Project Partners: *Task Managers, UNEP/P&C, CP/RAC, CP National Focal Points, MIO-ECSDE.*

Expected output: *regional internet information system connected with other international systems*

Timetable: *draft information system project: September 1999, data input: September 2000.*

2.2. Industry outreach

2.2.1 Development of a two-way dialogue with key industrial associations belonging to different countries with the aim to discuss their role in encouraging industries to adopt prevention and eco-efficiency approaches, and to diffuse environmental information to members in a view of the implementation of LBS Protocol and SAP. This dialogue should initially be developed by making use of existing meetings and forums, and then be further expanded country by country and at the regional level according to the needs, and it should include the promotion of the precautionary approach and voluntary initiatives, including EMS.

Project Manager: *MEDPOL*

Project Partners: *Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Dodecanese, National Institutions and Organizations*

Expected output: *1) inventory of the existing work, 2) lay down a plan for the new work in particular by identifying the relevant associations to involve.*

Timetable: *October 1999*

2.2.2 On the basis of SAP, preparation of a document on regional assessment by summarizing existing knowledge of industrial pollution related to the importance of land-based sources versus direct pollution

Project Manager: *MEDPOL*

Expected output: *regional assessment classified per category of activities*

Timetable: *December 1999*

- Qualitative and quantitative inventory of TPBs substances which have the most negative impact on the Mediterranean marine environment

Project Manager: *MEDPOL*

Expected output: *regional assessment*

Timetable: *December 1999.*

- Strategies for remediation of polluted industrial zone and guidelines for recovering the left off industrial zones

Project Manager: *CP/RAC*

Project Partners: *UNEP/C&P, CEFIC/EUROCLOR*

Expected output: *production of guidelines, collation of relevant national case studies*

Timetable: *December 1999.*

- Importance of SMEs vis-a-vis large companies

Project Manager: *MEDPOL*

Project Partners: *UNIDO/ICS*

Expected output: *Review of the existing interconnections between SMEs and large companies on the production taking into account the economic, social, environmental aspects*

Timetable: *December 1999.*

2.2.3 Promotion of the **International Declaration on Cleaner Production** (Annex 5) by regional and national organizations, including sponsoring signing ceremonies, and following the implementation by the major signatories.

Project Manager: *MEDPOL, UNEP/P&C*

Project Partners: *CP/RAC, CEFIC/EUROCLOR, CP National Focal Points*

Expected output: *special session at the 5° MCSD Meeting and/or at the 12° Contracting Parties Meeting*

Timetable: *July 1999, and October 1999*

2.3. Capacity-building for “actors for improvement”

2.3.1 Training workshop for organizations/associations managing large industrial zones to focus on their role in promoting the application of environmental management and decision support systems at their local level.

Project Manager: *UNIDO/ICS*

Project Partners: *UNEP/P&C, CP/RAC, CEFIC/EUROCLOR*

Expected output: *project included in the UNIDO/ICS activities*

Timetable: *September 1999*

2.3.2 Seminar for engineering faculties in key universities to encourage them to integrate sustainable development, eco-efficiency and cleaner production into the training of their graduates.

Project Manager: *UNIDO/ICS*

Project Partners: *UNEP/P&C, MIO/ECSDE.*

Expected output: *draft project included in the UNIDO/ICS activities*

Timetable: *September 1999*

2.3.3 Initiating through local partners, at national level, seminars and workshops to train trainers on:

- eco-efficiency and environmental management systems
Project Manager: *UNIDO/ICS*
Project Partners: *Task Managers*
Expected output: *draft guidelines*
Timetable: *September 1999*
- decision support systems for industrial sustainable development in relation to the establishment and management of large industrial areas;
Project Manager: *UNIDO/ICS*
Project Partners: *UNEP/P&C*
Expected output: *project included in the UNIDO/ICS activities*
Timetable: *September 1999*
- how to develop a mix of regulatory and voluntary initiatives concerning industry;
Project Manager: *Italy (Task Manager)*
Project Partners: *FID, UNEP/P&C, CEFIC/EUROCLOR*
Expected output: *guidelines*
Timetable: *September 1999*
- sustainable consumption concept and approach.
Project Manager: *MEDPOL*
Project Partners: *UNEP/P&C*
Expected output: *guidelines*
Timetable: *September 1999*

All the above mentioned documents and projects concerning the specific issues will be presented, at the proposed date, by the Project Managers to the Task Managers and sent to the members of the Thematic Group for the final approval. The majority of the above projects will be inserted in the consultation system through access to web pages, already described at point 2.1.2 of the Work Plan.

URBAN MANAGEMENT AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Proposed programme of work:

1 Introduction

The Working Group on Sustainable Development and Urban Management was, within its present mandate, established at the Meeting of the Mediterranean Commission for Sustainable Development in Monaco (20-22 October 1998). The task managers of the Group are Egypt, MEDCITIES and Turkey, while the members of the Group are FEI, MIO-ECSDE, Spain, Morocco, France, Malta, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Algeria, CEDARE, European Union, Slovenia, Cyprus and RME. The Group is supported by the Priority Actions Programme and the Blue Plan Regional Activity Centres of MAP. The meeting also decided that the Group will concentrate its work on the issues of urban development and sustainable management and leave the issues of rural development (as it has been decided at an earlier meeting) for later considerations.

2 Context

Growth of urban settlements and the accompanying urbanisation rate in the Mediterranean region in last four decades far surpasses the population growth rate. As a consequence, there is a relatively large number of big urban agglomerations spreading around the region (in 1995, more than 30% of the total population lived in cities above 1 million inhabitants). That indicator doesn't have to be negative enough if we wouldn't be faced with the situation that majority of these cities are located in less developed parts of the region, and where economic growth could not effectively sustain so fast and expansive urban growth. As a consequence, there is a rapid deterioration of urban, as well as periurban and rural natural resource systems, an unsustainable consumption of space for the urban expansion, and a non-adequate provision of urban environmental services, all of that resulting in a low quality of life of the urban population.

Coupled with the above, we often witness the situation that cities have not established effective institutional arrangements for urban management, that consensual and collaborative planning systems are not being introduced, that all major stakeholders important for an effective urban planning and management are not always involved, and that there is not adequate financial provisions for the implementation of the urban management tasks.

On the other hand, in the region there is a number of examples of good urban management practices. These experiences could be exchanged and utilised for the betterment of the less fortunate urban agglomerations in the Mediterranean. What is missing is an effective forum and mechanism to facilitate this exchange of experiences, as well as to promote and catalyse direct interventions in the most endangered areas.

3 Progress

In the period since the Monaco meeting, the Group has had a number of activities which were mainly concentrated on the identification of the subjects it will deal with, and on the definition of its tasks and method of work. In this regard a number of expert meetings have been organised:

- A meeting of experts on the occasion of the Euro-Mediterranean Conference on Sustainable Cities in Sevilla (22 January 1999);
- A meeting of experts in Split (26-27 April 1999); and

- A meeting of BP, PAP and MEDCITIES in Sophia Antipolis (4 June 1999).

3.1. Initial experts' meeting in Sevilla

The meeting was attended by MEDU, PAP, BP, and MEDCITIES. The participants indicated major themes to be tackled by the Group and agreed that although it will have to deal with some priority issues of the urban management and sustainable development, but that it would not lose sight of the global aspects of the urban sustainable development. In this respect the participants concluded that the priority axes of the Group's work would be:

- Control of the urban development, particularly in the fast growing cities, which will take into consideration the policies of territorial development;
- Consideration of the problems of sustainable urban development (housing, water, waste, transport) including the evaluation of the existing situation (effects on the environment and health), evaluation of the costs and raising of the adequate resources (cost of services, taxes, ecotaxing, etc.), and proposals for the appropriate institutional arrangements (agglomerations, groups of communities, etc.); and
- Establishment of the intra-Mediterranean and Euro-Mediterranean co-operation and development of tools to facilitate it (training, good practices, indicators, exchange of urban technologies, etc.).

The participants also proposed that an extended expert meeting be held in Split in April 1999. The meeting would be attended by members of the MCSD, if possible, some mayors of the Mediterranean cities, as well as by some relevant NGOs and other institutions and some reputed experts in the field of urban management and development.

3.2. The first expert meeting in Split

The objective of the meeting was to define several major working themes which could be proposed to the MCSD for an "in-depth" analysis and for which precise proposals for action will be made. The agenda of the meeting consisted of the following items:

- Initial roundtable discussion to identify main urban management issues in the region (experiences of other MCSD working groups, general urban development trends in the Mediterranean, Habitat II summary);
- Elaboration on the issues of the sustainable urban management (urban audits, experiences of the cities present at the meeting, country experiences);
- Inter-Mediterranean and Euro-Mediterranean co-operation (Medcities);
- Urban indicators (Blue Plan indicators' activity, remote sensing, Respect);
- Preparation of the draft workplan and timetable; and
- Conclusions and recommendations.

For the meeting a number of documents have been prepared in advance, namely:

- Sustainable Development of the Cities in the Mediterranean-Habitat II;
- Cost Recovery, Public/Private Partnership and Financing of Municipal Actions;
- Analysis of Ten MEDCITIES' Towns Environment Audits and Strategies;
- Urban Development and Sustainable Management for the Mediterranean Towns (Turkey);
- Urban Development and Sustainable Management for the Mediterranean Towns (Greece);
- Support to Management of Urban Development in the Mediterranean-Note by ERS/RAC; and
- Management of Urban Development-City of Dubrovnik.

After a specific analysis of urban environmental audits in the Mediterranean cities (undertaken by MEDCITIES) the participants concluded that the significant issues to be analysed and resolved for the sustainable urban development are: rapid urban growth, and non-adequate economic and institutional development. They have also identified constraints for effective urban sustainability in the region, which could be summarised under a following headings: demographic, socio-economic, environmental, housing, planning, and institutional. They have also proposed that a network of the Mediterranean local actors for sustainable urban development could be established, and which could perform the following tasks: establish an action fund for the Mediterranean, develop a training programme for the sustainable urban development, organise an urban observation system, identify and promote the exchange of good practices in urban management, provide help in obtaining financial resources for urban management, and facilitate the exchange of information. All the above ideas and proposals will be taken in consideration in the future work of the Group. The participants were also presented the experiences, issues and problems of the cities of Sarajevo, Rome, Marakech and Dubrovnik.

The participants discussed the feasibility of future actions to be proposed to the MCSD for approval. They have specifically concluded the following:

- That the discussion has identified the major issues in sustainable management and urban development which could be prioritised and proposed to be dealt with by the Group in the period 2000-01;
 - That a questionnaire be prepared to be sent to national and local urban administrations;
 - That a selection of cities to which the questionnaires will be sent be prepared on the basis of the criteria such as size, level of environmental problems, rate of economic growth, level of sustainability, state of institutional systems, development and natural risks confronted, etc.;
 - That the method of work will follow those implemented in the previous tasks of the working groups, i.e. that a number of expert meetings and regional workshops will precede the final formulation of proposals to be recommended to the MCSD for validation and to Contracting Parties to the Barcelona Convention for adoption; and
 - That a small meeting be organised in the near future to outline a detailed proposal to the MCSD.

The report of this meeting will probably be available during the next MCSD in Rome.

3.3. The consolidation meeting in Sophia Antipolis

The BP, PAP and MEDCITIES experts agreed that the following proposals be made to the MCSD:

- The establishment of the Steering Committee of the Group consisting of the reputed experts in the field of sustainable urban management proposed by the task managers (Turkey, Egypt and MEDCITIES), supporting MAP Centres (PAP and BP) and 2-3 reputed experts from other MCSD members. This body could effectively guide the Group's work and significantly reduce costs;
- Propose the budget for the Group's work in the biennium 2000-01; and
- Target the results of the Group's work towards the major meetings of the MCSD and Contracting Parties keeping the visibility of the Group's activities very high.

The experts proposed the timetable, workplan and budget, which are contained in the accompanying table.

WORKPLAN, TIMETABLE AND BUDGET FOR THE MCSD WORKING GROUP ON URBAN MANAGEMENT AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

DATE	EVENT	PARTICIPANTS	OUTPUTS	COST (US\$)
July 1999	Meeting of the MCSD in Rome	MCSD members	Adoption of the proposed Workplan and Timetable	
October 1999	Meeting of the Contracting Parties to the Barcelona Convention in Malta	Contracting Parties to the Barcelona Convention	Adoption of the proposed Workplan, Timetable and Budget	
November 1999	Meeting of the Steering Committee	Task Managers, Supporting Centres, 2-3 experts	Terms of Reference for national reports on urban development policies, and for the questionnaire on urban management at a local level, selection of experts, indicators, bibliography	7,000
December 1999	Distribution of questionnaires and TOR for national reports	National and local selected experts	Contracts with the national and local experts	15,000
April 2000	Finalisation of the national reports and questionnaires	National and local selected experts	Completed national reports and questionnaires	
May 2000	Analysis of the questionnaires and national reports	2 regional experts	Synthetic studies on the results and findings of the national reports and questionnaires	5,000
May 2000	Meeting of the Steering Committee	Task Managers, Supporting Centres, 2-3 experts	Working Group Interim Report, Workshop scenario, selection of "in-depth case studies", selection of experts	7,000
June 2000	Sixth Meeting of the MCSD	MCSD members	Adoption of the Interim Report of the Working Group	
October 2000	Completion of case studies	Local/National experts	Completed "in-depth" case studies	5,000
December 2000	Regional Workshop on Sustainable Development and Urban Management	MCSD members, countries' local and national experts, MAP, METAP, CEDARE and other relevant organisations and institutions	Validation of studies on national reports and questionnaires, indicators on Mediterranean urban sustainable development, case studies, draft proposals	60,000
February 2001	Meeting of the Steering Committee	Task Managers, Supporting Centres, 2-3 experts	Final draft of the proposals for recommendation	7,000
June 2001	Seventh Meeting of the MCSD (tentative)	MCSD members	Adoption of the proposals for the recommendation	
October 2001	Meeting of the Contracting Parties to the Barcelona Convention	Contracting Parties to the Barcelona Convention	Adoption of the recommendations	