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## MEDITERRANEAN ACTION PLAN

Meeting of the National Focal Points for  
Priority Actions Programme (PAP)

Athens, 23-25 November 1992

REPORT ON PAP ACTIVITIES IN THE PERIOD 1983-1989

FOR REASONS OF ECONOMY, DELEGATES  
ARE KINDLY REQUESTED TO BRING THEIR  
DOCUMENTS TO THE MEETING

**I PROJECT ACTIVITIES - GENERAL**

(1) Activities undertaken within the Project followed the workplans of the Priority Actions Programme of the Mediterranean Action Plan (PAP/MAP) covering the period June 1983 - December 1989. The activities and budget for the implementation of the Project were approved by the Contracting Parties to the Barcelona Convention at their III, IV and V Conference.

(2) The Project envisaged carrying out of the following priority actions (PA):

- PA1: Management, coordination and support to PAP.
- PA2: Directories of Mediterranean institutions and experts.
- PA3: Water resources management for Mediterranean islands and isolated coastal areas.
- PA4: Integrated planning and management of Mediterranean coastal zones.
- PA5: Rehabilitation and reconstruction of Mediterranean historic settlements.
- PA6: Land use planning in earthquake zones.
- PA7: Solid and liquid waste management, collection and disposal.
- PA8: Promotion of soil protection as an essential component of the environmental protection of Mediterranean coastal areas.
- PA9: Development of Mediterranean tourism harmonized with the environment.
- PA10: Environmentally sound management of Mediterranean aquaculture.
- PA11: Mediterranean network in renewable sources of energy.
- PA12: Environmental impact assessment in the development of coastal zones.
- PA13: A balanced development of Mediterranean coastal zones and their hinterland.

- (3) The conceptual approach to the programme as a whole was the following:
- to formulate and carry out the programmes of individual PAs so as to secure: (a) development and transfer of the best experience in the majority of Mediterranean countries, particularly those developing, in an applicable way; (b) to place emphasis on the environmental approach and the development-technology-environment relationship; and (c) to gear, link and merge the results achieved in individual PAs in accordance with the process of integrated management of coastal zones, using integrated planning as a major tool;
  - to focus, in the initial phase, each PA on fact-finding activities and creation of a basic network of National Focal Points for PAP, as well as a PAP network of experts and institutions;
  - to strengthen, following the initial phase: (a) training component; (b) identification and adjustment of the coastal zone management and planning methodology; and (c) application of suitable tools and techniques of coastal zone management;
  - to establish and develop cooperation with various agencies of the UN system and other international organizations specialized in the fields covered by individual PAs;
  - to effectuate the catalytic role of PAP and undertake activities to prepare and launch major programmes and projects with the financial, organizational and professional support from sources outside MAP.
- (4) In 1986 the appropriate conditions were created for the acquired and tested knowledge to be applied within larger pilot projects on concrete and selected coastal areas, in co-operation with national and local authorities, institutions and experts. Four such country pilot projects (CPPs) were launched in the period 1987-1989 and preparations were made for another 2 projects which were to be carried into life after the year 1989.
- (5) Carrying out of individual PAs was performed in phases, with a varying degree of flexibility depending on the nature of the field dealt with and the approved financial means:

- fact-finding - outputs: national reports, syntheses of national reports, reports of various expert meetings, seminars and expert missions;
- in-depth studies - outputs: case studies, mission reports;
- training, methodology, tools and techniques - outputs: training documents, reports of the training courses, methodological documents, guidelines, reports of various workshops and seminars.

In each of these phases, the exchange of experience was effectuated through seminars, workshops or expert meetings which discussed, evaluated and, wherever needed, amended the produced outputs, as well as formulated the conclusions and recommendations for a follow up, in compliance with the needs and interests of the participating countries.

- (6) As early as in the initial phase of the Project, an intensive co-operation was established with all the Contracting Parties, except one, through their Focal Points for PAP. This enabled a large number of institutions and experts from Mediterranean countries to take active part in the implementation of the Project.
- (7) A close co-operation was also established with other MAP components, particularly with the Blue Plan, through the co-ordination and with the guidance of the Co-ordinating Unit for MAP in Athens. In some specific activities, the Project was implemented in co-operation with OCA/PAC and other units of UNEP (DPCU, GRID, IEO-Paris). With other agencies of the UN system too, such as WHO/EURO, FAO, UNESCO, UNDRO, UNITAR, UNDP, PAP developed a fruitful co-operation.
- (8) Once a year, until 1987, the progress of the Project was considered at the meetings of PAP National Focal Points and, after 1987, at the meetings of the Socio-economic Committee of MAP. Reports of these meetings contain appraisals of work completed by PAP/RAC, as well as suggestions for further activity, workplans and budget proposals for each following biennium.
- (9) Implementation of the Project was also considered and appraised at the Conferences of the Contracting Parties (Athens 1984, Geneva 1985, Athens 1987, Athens 1989), which is shown in their reports. The development of the Project was met with approval and this positive attitude was reflected in the approved workplans and budget which was increasing steadily.

The support of MTF for the implementation of the programme per year (in US\$):

|      |         |
|------|---------|
| 1983 | 5,892   |
| 1984 | 79,955  |
| 1985 | 301,158 |
| 1986 | 401,533 |
| 1987 | 599,052 |
| 1988 | 601,723 |
| 1989 | 636,454 |

- (10) The catalytic role of the Project was effectuated directly, through the implementation of several projects and activities in conjunction with the Governments and institutions of the Mediterranean countries and UNDP (money secured outside the budget of PAP amounts to approximately 3 million dollars), and indirectly, through seminars and meetings organized in these countries instigating, by the results achieved, numerous other activities in the participating countries and their coastal zones. These effects of the Project will be presented in detail in the chapter on outputs.
- (11) From the organizational point of view, the Project was carried out by PAP/RAC which employs 8 persons on a permanent basis (Director, Assistant Director in charge of integrated planning, 4 bilingual project co-ordinators, 1 financial assistant and 1 logistics administrator. Other administrative and technical services were provided by the Town Planning Institute of Dalmatia (Urbanisticki zavod Dalmacije, as supporting organization. For each PA, 1 internationally recognized expert was engaged as scientific co-ordinator - consultant, all together making a team of experts who assisted the Director in carrying out the Project.
- (12) During the Project implementation the Centre acted within the Town Planning Institute of Dalmatia as a supporting institution. The responsible bodies of the Federation and Croatia as the host-Republic secured the administrative and financial supervision in accordance with national regulations.
- (13) The Co-ordinating Unit of MAP in Athens and the UNEP Headquarters in Nairobi provided co-ordination and supervision over the implementation of the workplan and expenditure of allocated means.
- (14) Major problems and difficulties encountered in implementing the Project were the following:

- the budgetary allocations were being transferred with delays which in turn required a large number of project document revisions;
- increase of prices and drop of the dollar value in several past 2-year intervals;
- slow or difficult contacts and co-operation with several National Focal Points in the initial phase;
- lack of an efficient and updated office equipment;
- dependence, to a certain extent, on the supporting and implementing institutions in carrying out joint actions;
- insufficient permanent staff.

(15) Each year of the project implementation is covered by a detailed report. Those reports were disseminated to the National Focal Points for PAP and MEDU, as well as presented and evaluated at yearly meetings of the National Focal Points for PAP and the corresponding conferences of the Contracting Parties. The list of all experts that cooperated with PAP (approximately 600 experts) was prepared and disseminated, as well as the list of all outputs.

## II PROJECT ACTIVITIES PER INDIVIDUAL PRIORITY ACTIONS

### 1. Support to PAP

1.1 The objective of this activity was to provide management, co-ordination and substantive support to PAP programmes and reporting to the Contracting Parties on the progress achieved.

1.2 The following activities were completed:

- co-ordination and co-operation with other components of MAP, with UNEP and other UN agencies as well as with other international organizations;
- submission of regular reports on the state of the Project (quarterly, half-yearly and annual financial reports; progress reports for NFP meetings and conferences of the Contracting Parties; ad hoc reports and information on request by MEDU or OCA/PAC);

- preparation of proposals of the workplan and budget for the following bienniums;
- publishing of PAP Bulletin on a quarterly basis in English, French and Arabic (300 copies of each issue - a total of 26 issues) which was stopped in 1989 following the conclusions of the Contracting Parties;
- preparation of a list of PAP experts, and a list of PAP documents;
- editing and publishing of selected papers as outputs from individual PA as MAP Technical Reports Series (a total of 8 volumes).

1.3 Appraisal of the achievements: After the initial difficulties in establishing the network of NFPs, experts and institutions, the programme was conducted and implemented in accordance with the approved concept, workplans and budgets.

2. Directories of Mediterranean institutions and experts in the fields of human settlements, water resources management, soil protection, tourism, aquaculture and renewable sources of energy

2.1 The objective of this activity was to compile relevant information and prepare Directories of Mediterranean institutions and experts in the above PAP-related fields of activity.

2.2 As the result, Directories in all 6 priority fields were published and disseminated as envisaged.

2.3 Appraisal of the achievements: The approved finances and deadlines did not permit all Mediterranean countries to collect and process the relevant data. Updating and issuing of updated Directories was therefore envisaged to enable all the countries to be represented at the same level. However, due to a gradual refocusing of PAP, it was recommended that the means and human capacity be geared to other activities and that PA2 be terminated as decided at the meeting of NFPs for PAP held in Split in 1987. As a useful substitute to this activity, it was decided that a list of experts and institutions as well as a list of PAP documents be prepared and updated from time to time as a part of activities within PA1.

3. Water resources management for Mediterranean islands and isolated coastal areas

(implemented in co-operation with WHO/EURO)

3.1 The objective of this action was to provide consultation and assistance to interested Governments and national organizations or institutions in resolving the problems of water resources management in Mediterranean islands and coastal areas lacking water.

3.2 The following was completed:

1984: In the fact-finding phase, missions were organized in Cyprus (Pissuri area), France (Port Cross and Porquerolles), Egypt (Marsa Matruh, Ras el Hechim and Bagoush), Greece (Hydra, Nysiros, Pathmos), Italy (Giglio, Elba), Spain (Mallorca), Tunisia (Kerkennah) and Yugoslavia (Hvar, Brac, Silba). Results of these missions were discussed at a meeting (debriefing) and reports sent to the relevant national institutions. On the occasion, a proposal was also drafted for detailed studies on the topics of interest for the Contracting Parties which were to be prepared in a subsequent phase.

1985: An expert meeting was organized to evaluate the mission reports and determine a programme of the detailed studies, Prepared were the case studies on desalination (Italy) and water resources management in small islands (France). Expert missions were envoyed to Cyprus (Maroni site), Spain (Mallorca - reuse of waste water), Greece (Hydra - aquifer management), and Yugoslavia (Silba - water resources management).

1986: A seminar on water and sanitation in small Mediterranean islands and isolated coastal areas was held in Palma de Mallorca, and a working group on water and sanitation in big Mediterranean islands and isolated coastal areas with fluctuating population caused by tourism was organized in Malta where a number of case studies, and mission reports were presented, discussed and evaluated. Both meetings gave relevant recommendations and proposals for a follow up. An expert meeting was also convened to determine the contents of a manual for water resources management and sanitation in Mediterranean coastal zones.

1987: Ten documents dealing with the problems of treated urban waste water reuse were prepared, presented and evaluated at a workshop in Split. A project proposal for water resources management for the island of Malta was drafted and submitted to the Maltese Government. The project document was finalized after the Government had secured a considerable financial support for the project. The second mission to Nysiros was organized and a



reference list relative to water resources in the Mediterranean region was prepared.

1988: The Maltese project on water resources management started with the preparation of a general aquifer model to be used later for training on the Mediterranean level. The first meeting on the guidelines for reuse of treated urban waste water was organized in co-operation with FAO.

1989: PAP assisted the Maltese Government in their implementation of the water resources management project, and a training course on water resources management was organized in Malta. The environmental guidelines for municipal waste water reuse in the Mediterranean were finalized and edited.

- 3.3 Appraisal of the achievements: In the course of implementing this activity a network of experts and institutions was established, a number of documents, studies and proposals of interest for the participating countries were produced, as well as the guidelines and several studies on urban waste water reuse. The relevant experience was exchanged directly and indirectly. The project on water resources management for the island of Malta was formulated for which the European Community approved considerable financial support outside the budget of PAP. The implementation of this project was envisaged for the period 1990-1991. The necessary conditions were created for a follow up, namely organization of training courses using the experiences of the Maltese project, co-operation with interested countries in tackling the specific problems, formulation of new projects, and application of knowledge and experience acquired through the coastal zone management programmes.

The task of producing a manual or guidelines for water resources management was given up following a decision of the Contracting Parties. It was realized that such an activity would require considerably larger finances than those available. Therefore, the priority was given to the problems of treated waste water reuse and assistance to the implementation of the Maltese project to be used later as a pilot-project for other Mediterranean countries.

4. Integrated planning and management of Mediterranean coastal zones

- 4.1 The objectives of this activity were to: (a) establish the exchange of experience and knowledge in integrated planning and the protection and enhancement of the Mediterranean environment; and (b) assist the

Mediterranean states utilizing the existing knowledge in environmentally sound planning, management and development of Mediterranean coastal zones.

4.2 The following was completed:

1984: Preparatory activities were performed and national reports commissioned.

1985: National reports were prepared by 10 countries (Greece, Israel, Italy, Malta, Spain, Yugoslavia, France, Morocco, Turkey and Tunisia), and a synthesis of these reports was prepared by PAP/RAC. The documents were discussed and evaluated by an expert meeting. The meeting also recommended the follow-up activities and topics to be dealt with through a number of case studies which were later commissioned.

1986: Case studies were completed and discussed at a seminar on integrated planning and management of Mediterranean coastal zones (Athens). Consultant missions were sent to Tunisia and Morocco and a common methodological framework was drafted for integrated planning and management of Mediterranean coastal zones. The achieved results formed the basis for refocusing of PAP to the application of the experience acquired in the process of coastal zone management.

1987: Six methodological documents were prepared and a workshop was organized in Split to discuss the methodological approach to the process of integrated planning and management of coastal zones. An expert meeting was convened to discuss the preparation of the framework, and a workshop was organized jointly with BP/RAC in Lyon on the application of GIS in the process of integrated planning and management. Proposals for launching PAP pilot projects in several countries were drafted and presented at a meeting of PAP National Focal Points held in Split. A number of missions were organized to identify the interest for such projects in several countries. The activities undertaken in 1987 and results achieved were a turning point in the implementation of the Project and refocusing of all PAs towards the application of the acquired experience in selected coastal zones.

1988: A Common Methodological Framework for Integrated Planning and Management in Mediterranean Coastal Areas was finalized by a team of reputed Mediterranean experts, and presented, discussed and adopted at a workshop held in Izmir. Training documents on integrated planning were prepared and used for training. Also in 1988, coastal pilot projects in Syria (Syrian coastal region), Turkey (The Bay of Izmir), Greece (The island of Rhodes) and

Yugoslavia (the Bay of Kastela) started with a number of missions.

1989: Within these projects, a number of documents were produced and activities undertaken on specific subjects: The Bay of Izmir (EIA on a sewage treatment plant; training course on integrated planning; synthesis of oceanographic studies; two sets of mission reports), The Bay of Kastela (a set of documents on the natural characteristics of the bay; studies on red tide phenomena, wind-driven sea water transport, mercury pollution; training on GIS on pcAC/INFO; hazard assessment and risk management methodology; programmes for the World Bank and EC support); The Island of Rhodes (missions; programme for the next biennium; training course on environmentally sound energy planning), preparation, together with MEDU, of a set of comprehensive MAP coastal area management programmes for the 1990-1991 biennium.

- 4.3 Appraisal of the achievements: The implementation of this activity was in full conformity with the concept which had been defined as early as in 1978 at the meeting in Split. Throughout its implementation, this PA was gaining an increasing importance and intensity. A large number of recognized Mediterranean experts were participating, many crucial problems were identified and a considerable number of case studies prepared. Using these as a basis, a common methodological framework was completed and a number of practical pilot studies were launched. PA "Integrated planning and management" became a framework for all other PAs and the starting basis for the refocusing of MAP on coastal zone management programmes. Finally, the implementation of PAP CPPs in 4 countries was the real outset of refocusing of not only PAP, but also of the entire MAP on the comprehensive coastal zone management.

5. Rehabilitation and reconstruction of Mediterranean historic settlements

(implemented in co-operation with UNESCO)

- 5.1 The objectives of this action were to: (a) prepare demonstration studies and a methodological basis for the action on the protection and rehabilitation of Mediterranean historic settlements; and (b) assist Mediterranean countries in implementing the protection and rehabilitation projects.

- 5.2 The following was completed:

1984: National reports were prepared by 9 countries (Cyprus, France, Greece, Italy, Israel, Morocco, Spain, Tunisia and Yugoslavia), and a synthesis of these reports.

1985: An expert meeting was organized to discuss the national reports, and prepare a seminar on the subject (experts from 6 countries attended); and a seminar (attended by representatives of 12 countries, ICCROM and ICOMOS) was held to review the national reports and their synthesis, to identify topics of common Mediterranean interest, and propose the preparation of a number of selected case studies.

1986: Case studies were prepared on the experience gained in the protection of historic settlements of Nicosia (Cyprus), Marseille - the Panier quarter (France), Yaffo (Israel), Genoa (Italy), Fès (Morocco), Malaga - the Trinidad-Perchel quarter (Spain), Tunis - Hafsia (Tunisia) and Split (Yugoslavia). The case studies were presented at a seminar held in Split (16-19 April 1986). The seminar recommended, as a future orientation, a common methodology to be developed for the rehabilitation of Mediterranean historic settlements (representatives of 12 countries, UNESCO, WHO/EURO, ICCROM and ICOMOS attended). In accordance with the Genoa Declaration, the participants of the seminar also discussed the criteria for the selection of 100 Mediterranean settlements of common Mediterranean interest. The criteria were determined in co-operation with MAP UNESCO and ICOMOS. Also, another expert meeting was organized to prepare a workshop on one of the phases of the common methodology, namely, the analysis of actual state of historic settlements and architectural surveys. Several additional demonstration studies were completed (Turkey, Greece, Egypt) with the objective to complete a Mediterranean historic and urban typology survey. MAP Technical Report Series No. 11, illustrating the first phase of the action, was published and disseminated.

1987: Seven methodological documents on architectural surveying and analyses of actual state of Mediterranean historic settlements and sites were prepared and presented at a workshop held in Marseille. The workshop was attended by representatives of 12 Mediterranean countries, ICOMOS and ALECSO. An expert meeting followed, which had the task of preparing the next workshop on studying and presenting the historic evolution of buildings and towns. Criteria for the list of 100 historic sites of common Mediterranean interest were developed with UNESCO and MEDU and presented at the 6th Conference of the Contracting Parties.

1988: Six methodological documents and an introductory report on the experiences of presenting the historic evolution of buildings and sites were prepared for the workshop which was organized in Genoa with the participation of representatives from 14 countries as well as of UNDP/OPS, UNESCO, ICOMOS and ICCROM. Furthermore, guidelines were drafted for the study, protection,

planning and management of Mediterranean historic sites and presented at a meeting in Marseille. PAP/RAC started co-operating with a new MAP centre established in Marseille for 100 Mediterranean historic sites following a recommendation of the Contracting Parties as one of the results of this priority action.

1989: Seven baseline documents were prepared on the evaluation of historic buildings and sites and a workshop on this subject was organized in Split, with the participation of representatives of 13 Mediterranean countries and ICCROM. The workshop evaluated, amended and adopted the proposed methodological approach.

- 5.3 Appraisal of the achievements: In the course of this activity a network of experts and institutions was established, national reports from the majority of Mediterranean countries were obtained, common mediterranean problems of protection and rehabilitation of historic settlements were identified, and a number of baseline studies produced. Defined was a common typology of Mediterranean historic settlements, co-operation was established of experts from the north, east and south of the Mediterranean in this field, and confirmed was the belonging of the historic settlements of the region to common Mediterranean roots. Furthermore, the developed methodology of rehabilitation and protection of Mediterranean historic settlements was confirmed and conditions were created for training, exchange of experience and co-operation with interested countries and institutions. An especially valuable result of this action was the establishment of the programme of "100 Mediterranean settlements of common Mediterranean interest" in 1987, which is being implemented in Marseille as a separate programme, co-financed by the City of Marseille and the French Government.

6. Land use planning in earthquake zones  
(implemented in co-operation with UNDRO)

- 6.1 The objectives of this activity were: (a) to contribute to the exchange of experience and present practices in the field of mitigation of seismic risk; (b) to develop a co-operative project on seismic risk reduction in the region; (c) and to utilize the obtained experience in the process of integrated planning and management of Mediterranean coastal zones.

6.2 The following was completed:

1984-1985: National reports from 8 countries (Algeria, Cyprus, Egypt, Greece, Italy, Morocco, Turkey and Yugoslavia) and 3 demonstration studies (Algeria, Italy

and Yugoslavia) were prepared and reviewed at an expert meeting held in Split in 1985. A seminar was organized in Cetinje - Yugoslavia, with the participation of representatives from 9 countries as well as of UNDRO and UNCHS. The seminar formulated a thematic framework for seismic risk mitigation and set up the basis for a Mediterranean co-operative project in the field. At an UNDRO/UNCHS/PAP meeting held in Split, the first draft of the project proposal was formulated.

1986: Demonstration studies, illustrating the methodological approach to seismic risk and vulnerability assessment, as well as practical experiences in emergency planning and post-earthquake actions, were prepared by Algeria, France, Italy, Turkey and Yugoslavia. A synthesis of these studies was prepared too. The second draft of the cooperative project was produced and submitted jointly by four agencies to UNDP and Italian Government for financial support. Finally, a seminar on seismic risk reduction in the Mediterranean region was organized in Genoa with the participation of representatives of 12 Mediterranean countries, UNDP, UNDRO, UNIDO and UNESCO and more than 100 Italian experts. One of the results of this activity was the response of Italian authorities who offered to secure additional funding for the proposed project.

1987: Preparatory activities were undertaken for the implementation of the cooperative project - the Italian contribution was secured (US\$ 1,150,000), UNDP allocated US\$ 200,000 and the agencies involved another US\$ 200,000. The project proposal was presented at the meeting of National Focal Points for PAP and at the 5th Ordinary Conference of the Contracting Parties who approved it.

1988: The first meeting of the project Steering Committee was convened and the project entitled "Mitigation of Seismic Risk in the Mediterranean region" (SEISMED) started as a UNDP project with the seat in Genoa. PAP took part in the preparation and evaluation of documents envisaged in the project workplan.

1989: The implementation of the first part of the project started in 1989 and was continued throughout 1990.

6.3

Appraisal of the achievements: In addition to the established network of institutions and experts and prepared reports and documents, a particularly significant output is the thematic framework for the assessment and mitigation of seismic risk, which presents a methodological novelty. But, the most important results of the action is the formulation, creation of appropriate conditions for implementation (about 2 million dollars) and actual implementation of the Co-operative Project for Seismic risk Reduction in the Mediterranean. In this

project, which will be terminated by the end of 1991, all Mediterranean countries, UNDP (Implementing agency), UNDRO, UNESCO, UNIDO and PAP/RAC have taken part. The project documents are available at the Genoa office and UNDRO. The role of PAP in this action was one of initiator, promotor and catalyser, particularly in attracting sources and finding funds for project realization.

7. Solid and liquid waste management

7.1 The objectives of this priority action were: (a) to undertake actions oriented to the improvement of solid and liquid waste management in the Mediterranean countries; (b) to alleviate undesirable effects of discharged waste water in the coastal sea areas; (c) to contribute to the upgrading of sanitary conditions in the rural and urban areas of the basin; and (d) thereby contribute to the implementation of one of the Genoa Declaration targets.

7.2 The following was completed:

1985: Jointly with WHO/EURO and IAWPRC (London), International Regional Conference on the Pollution of the Mediterranean Sea was organized and held in Split with the participation of about 150 experts and a number of observers from the host country. National reports from 7 Mediterranean countries and their synthesis were prepared. The reports were presented and evaluated at an expert meeting organized together with WHO/EURO where 7 countries were represented. The meeting reviewed the reports, formulated relevant conclusions and recommendations and proposed a follow up of the action giving priority to liquid waste issues.

1986: An expert meeting was organized jointly with WHO/EURO and MEDU to define a programme of monitoring the influence of urban waste water submarine outfall. PAP also participated in a MAP meeting on the programme of modelling of submarine outfalls. An expert meeting was organized to define the objectives and contents of a code of practice for solid waste management in the Mediterranean region, and to decide on the authors for its preparation. In addition to 7 reports completed earlier, PAP received national reports from 4 other countries.

1987: The first version of the Code of Practice for Solid Waste Management was reviewed and amended, the preparation of the Code of Practice for Liquid Waste Management was commissioned, and its first draft prepared for and reviewed at an expert meeting. The programme and documents for a training course on the management and maintenance of

urban liquid waste treatment plants were prepared jointly with CEFIGRE - Sophia Antipolis, France.

1988: Both draft COPs were printed, one in French and the other in English, and sent for comments to a restricted number of users. A training course on the management and maintenance of urban liquid waste treatment plants was organized jointly with CEFIGRE and held in English. The training documents were translated into French.

1989: A workshop was organized to examine and evaluate COPs for solid and liquid waste respectively, with the participation of 12 Mediterranean countries, CEC, WHO and BRGM. The amended final versions of the two COPs were published and disseminated. A training course in French was organized with CEFIGRE on the management and maintenance of urban waste treatment plants. In cooperation with the City of Marseille, the training documents on the environmental approach to planning and design of liquid waste treatment plants in large Mediterranean cities were prepared in French and English.

7.3 Appraisal of the achievements: A network of experts was created, and co-operation with a large number of institutions and organizations was established. Several training courses were organized together with CEFIGRE and the City of Marseille. Training documents on management and maintenance of liquid waste, as well as on planning and design of liquid waste treatment plants in large Mediterranean cities were produced. COP for liquid waste management (in English) and COP for solid waste management (in French) were completed and reviewed. Results achieved through this priority action have been used in pilot projects launched within the priority action on integrated planning. The costs of training courses were shared, so that PAP covered only 30-40%.

8. Promotion of soil protection as an essential component of the environmental protection of Mediterranean coastal areas  
(implemented in co-operation with FAO)

8.1 The objectives of this priority action were (a) to prepare case studies on the subject; (b) to promote and support preparatory activities for a Mediterranean co-operative project on run-off erosion mapping and monitoring; and (c) to organize mission of assistance to the countries in tackling the problems related to soil erosion.

8.2 The following was completed:



1985: National reports were received from 10 countries and their synthesis prepared. The reports were reviewed by an expert meeting in which participated representatives of 8 countries, ACSAD (Damascus) and FAO. The meeting analyzed the problems faced in the field and recommended that further activities be oriented to case studies and to a co-operative project.

1986: Seven case studies on selected topics were prepared, the framework formulated for a co-operative project on mapping and measurement of erosion processes, and missions organized (together with FAO) and envoyed to Syria, Italy, Tunisia and Algeria.

1987: The case studies and the project framework were presented and discussed at a seminar (Split) attended by representatives of 13 countries. A proposal of the co-operative project was presented at the National Focal Point meeting and the 5th Conference of the Contracting Parties. Contacts and consultations were made with the representatives of Spain to host the project on which an agreement was reached and adopted.

1988: A number of reports and methodological documents on erosion mapping and measurement were prepared and presented at a workshop attended by representatives of 15 countries and FAO, OCA/PAC-UNEP and ACSAD. Due to financial constraints, the outset of the co-operative project had to be postponed for the following year.

1989: The programme and time table of the co-operative project were set and adopted at an expert meeting attended by the representatives of PAP, FAO, UNEP-Nairobi, ISRIC (Netherlands) and ICONA. Finally, the project management has been posted in ICONA (Madrid) and the participating countries identified.

8.3 Appraisal of the achievements: In addition to the establishment of an active network of experts, a number of case studies and methodological documents were prepared. Following the recommendations of the representatives of interested Mediterranean states, the action was focused on the preparation of a common (Mediterranean) methodology of erosion mapping and monitoring resulting in the definition of a co-operative project and creation of institutional, organizational and financial basis for the project implementation. Also, missions were sent to several countries to assist in the resolution of specific problems in this domain. In securing funds for the pilot project on the methodology of erosion mapping and measurements, the catalytic role of MAP was decisive, so that ICONA and the participating countries agreed to cover more than 70 per cent of the total project funds.

9. Development of Mediterranean tourism in harmony with the environment

9.1 The objectives of this activity were: (a) to identify problems and experiences in Mediterranean tourism; (b) to make recommendations for a harmonious development of Mediterranean tourism; (c) to prepare documents on carrying capacity assessment and EIA of tourist complexes; and (d) to cooperate with interested countries and national institutions in promoting the environmentally sound planning and management of Mediterranean tourism.

9.2 The following was completed:

1984-1985: An outline of the activity was prepared, national reports commissioned, a workshop on the prospects of nautical tourism in the Mediterranean basin organized by the Blue Plan, with the participation of PAP, and the national reports completed.

1986: An expert meeting was organized to review and discuss the national reports from 7 Mediterranean countries, as well as their synthesis. The meeting was attended by the representatives of countries which had produced the reports, the Blue Plan and WTO. Following the recommendations of the meeting, a number of selected case studies was commissioned.

1987: Three additional national reports were prepared for presentation at a seminar. The seminar was attended by representatives of 12 Mediterranean countries and the Blue Plan. Conclusions and recommendations were formulated for a better controlled planning and management of Mediterranean tourism. Furthermore, PAP was requested to prepare the respective guidelines.

1988: An expert meeting was convened to formulate the objectives and contents of the guidelines for an environmentally sound planning and management of Mediterranean tourism, as well as to decide on the way of their presentation and to commission 7 specific case studies. Draft guidelines and studies were completed.

1989: A workshop (attended by representatives of 12 Mediterranean countries, UNESCO and WTO) was organized to discuss and amend the draft guidelines, and to evaluate 7 case studies. Finally, the amended version of the Guidelines was prepared and disseminated, and a programme for the follow-up defined and prepared for implementation.

9.3 Appraisal of the achievements: A network of experts and institutions participating in this action was established. National reports were prepared, as well as a number of

detailed studies, methodological documents on planning and management of tourist activities in harmony with the environment. Meetings and workshops envisaged by the Workplan were organized and the methodological framework for assessing carrying capacity for tourist complexes was prepared. The results of this action were verified in PAP pilot projects. That created the basis for a practical application of the concept of tourism development harmonized with the environment, particularly the application of carrying capacity assessment for tourist activities, which has been envisaged for the next period.

10. PAP/MEDRAP/FAO co-operation on environmentally sound management of Mediterranean aquaculture (implemented in co-operation with FAO)

10.1 The objectives of this activity were: (a) to contribute to the identification and protection of sites suitable for aquaculture activities in Mediterranean coastal zones; (b) to promote the PAP/MEDRAP/FAO co-operation on the subject; and (c) to develop, promote and create conditions for the implementation of a Mediterranean co-operative project on Environmentally Sound Management of Mediterranean Aquaculture.

10.2 The following was completed:

1984: Co-operation was established with FAO, Fisheries Department, and the then on-going UNDP project MEDRAP (Mediterranean Development and Research Aquaculture Project located in Tunis); programme of joint activities was defined in the part regarding the environmental approach to aquaculture activities (FAO and MEDRAP had a bio-technical approach). The National Focal Points for PAP were informed in detail on the FAO and MEDRAP activities and on the joint programme of activities.

1985: The documents were prepared on ecological, social and economic aspects of aquaculture, and on environmental criteria in planning of aquaculture in Mediterranean coastal zones, as well as project outline for the co-operative project. A consultant mission was sent to Malta.

1986: A proposal was prepared of the co-operative project: Development of Ecological Criteria for the Rational Development of Aquaculture in Mediterranean Coastal Areas. Consultant missions were sent to Yugoslavia, Spain, Turkey and Egypt upon request of those countries. MEDRAP sent missions to Tunisia and Morocco. Exchange of experience and documents with MEDRAP was continued, and PAP participated in the preparation of MEDRAP programme for the period 1986-87.

1987: Missions were sent to Algeria, Tunisia and Morocco with the objective to assess potential sites for aquaculture activities, and to discuss with and advise national experts on environmental aspects of aquaculture. Within a PAP pilot project, feasibility and technical studies were prepared on the basis of environmental criteria. Preliminary contacts were made in order to identify a possible host-country and external contributions to the co-operative project. The project proposal was presented in the Fifth Ordinary Conference of the Contracting Parties and adopted for further procedure.

1988: The MEDRAP-UNDP project was terminated not to be continued, thus extinguishing a potential of financial support to the co-operative project. PAP continued, with the support of FAO, its efforts to find a host-country and to secure financing for the co-operative project, but without results. Therefore, only a limited programme was envisaged for the following year aimed at securing external support to the project.

1989: Efforts aimed at securing host-country and funds for the co-operative project were continued but without results. Guidelines were prepared for identification and protection of sites suitable for aquaculture.

- 10.3 Appraisal of the achievements: A good co-operation was established with FAO and the UNDP project MEDRAP. A network of institutions and experts was established, problems relative to the protection of sites suitable for aquaculture were identified, as well as those relative to environmental aspects of aquaculture planning and management. Criteria for environmentally sound planning and management of aquaculture in the Mediterranean region were prepared, as well as a proposal of a co-operative project of environmentally sound planning and management of aquaculture. But, in 1987, a decision of UNDP terminated MEDRAP (Tunis) removing thus the main potential partner in the project support and implementation. At the same time, FAO faced a period of fund scarcity. The PAP funds alone were far below the requirements of the co-operative project. Italy, as a potential host-country decided to primarily support FAO, i.e. its principal programme, so it was not able to co-finance the co-operative project as well. Therefore the programme for 1988 was limited to maintaining contacts with FAO and potential hosts to the co-operative project.

## 11. Mediterranean Network in Renewable Sources of Energy

- 11.1 0 The objectives of this activity were: (a) to make in-depth analyses of examples of successful utilization of

renewable (solar) energy in the region; and (b) to initiate, prepare and support training courses jointly with internationally reputed institutions in the field.

11.2 The following was achieved:

1984: Preparatory activities were performed for the implementation of the programme and for the preparation of a country-specific case study on the utilization of solar energy.

1985: An initial network of Mediterranean experts was created, and a number of case studies commissioned.

1986: Case studies on practical application of solar energy were completed in 5 Mediterranean countries, and disseminated. Preliminary contacts were made with Spain as a potential host-country and CIEMAT (Centro de Investigaciones Energeticas, Medioambientales y Tecnologicas), Madrid, as a potential host-institution for the follow-up of this action.

1987: Additional case studies were prepared and a seminar was organized in Spain, with the participation of 11 Mediterranean countries, UNEP, FAO and ALECSO, where 9 case studies and a number of national reports were presented and evaluated. The seminar also discussed and adopted the proposal of the follow up, and a programme of training courses on the practical application of solar energy in the Mediterranean conditions. Finally, a letter of understanding was signed with the Spanish authorities and CIEMAT on future co-operation in this activity.

1988: The programme of training courses was defined jointly with CIEMAT, and a set of training documents was prepared in English. A training course was organized in Almeria with the participation of 14 trainees from 7 Mediterranean countries and 6 trainees from Spain. The training documents were translated in French.

1989: A training course in French was organized in Madrid with the participation of 33 participants from 7 Mediterranean countries. Programme for the following period was defined, especially with regard to the introduction of the activities on environmentally sound energy planning into the PAP Country Pilot Projects.

11.3 Appraisal of the achievements: Network of institutions and experts in the field was established, host-country was identified, and CIEMAT, Madrid, an internationally renowned institution, was nominated host-institution. A number of case studies were prepared, as well as a set of training documents in English and French. Training courses

at a high professional level were prepared, and a basis was created for future co-operation. The catalytic role of PAP was fully shown in this action, where the host-country and host-institution covered more than 60% of the expenses.

12. Environmental Impact assessment in the Development of Coastal Zones

12.1 The objective of this activity was to contribute to the introduction and implementation of EIA in the decision making process using a practical methodology suitable for specific Mediterranean conditions and thus to contribute to the environmentally sound development of Mediterranean coastal resources and to the achievement of the Genoa Declaration targets.

12.2 The following was completed:

1985: An information and 4 background papers were prepared and presented in a expert meeting attended by selected experts from 4 countries and representatives of WHO, FAO and MEDU. The meeting prepared a proposal of follow-up activities.

1986: The following was prepared: an overview of practice and experience in the application of EIA in Mediterranean countries; a proposal of a practical procedure and guidelines for the application of EIA in Mediterranean countries; terms of reference for a number of EIA studies. An expert meeting was organized for the presentation and evaluation of the documents, and the amended version of the proposed procedure was presented in another expert meeting. Expert missions regarding the application of EIA were sent to 2 countries.

1987: The final version of the document "A Practical Procedure for the Implementation of EIA in Mediterranean Countries" was completed and disseminated. A meeting with OCA/PAC, Nairobi, was organized to discuss the possibilities of implementing the proposed EIA procedure in other Regional Seas Programmes. A number of EIAs on specific topics were commissioned in 5 Mediterranean countries. Site-specific EIAs were prepared in Cyprus, and an expert mission was sent to Cyprus to assist national experts in the preparation of those EIAs.

1988: A workshop was organized in Cyprus for the presentation, evaluation and amendment of the 2 EIAs prepared according to the procedure developed by PAP. The workshop also amended the relevant guidelines and the proposed procedure according to the experience gained in

the preparation of the EIAs. Three more EIAs were commissioned in Egypt and 2 in Morocco.

1989: Two missions were sent to Egypt, one to Morocco and one to Tunisia in order to assist national experts in the preparation of commissioned EIAs. A workshop on the preparation of EIA using PAP practical guidelines was held in Cairo with the participation of 23 experts from 19 countries (representatives from the Caribbean region were also invited). In co-operation with MEDU and OCA/PAC, the final editing of the practical EIA procedure was made and the document prepared to be published as a UNEP-OCA/PAC document. It was translated in French and Arabic.

- 12.3 Appraisal of the achievements: A network of experts and institutions was established, an overview of experience and practice in the application of EIA in the Mediterranean countries and the EC was prepared, as well as a number of case studies and a practical procedure for the application of EIA in Mediterranean countries. The procedure was tested through the preparation of pilot EIAs in 3 countries (Cyprus, Egypt and Morocco). In co-operation with MEDU and OCA/PAC, workshops were organized to which representatives were invited of the Caribbean Regional Sea Programme. The evaluated and amended procedure was presented at a meeting convened by the Executive Director in UNEP, Nairobi, and prepared for publishing in OCA/PAC RSRs. The conditions were, thus, created for further practical application of the procedure, for the organization of national and regional seminars, and for the establishment of a basis for making appropriate laws in the Mediterranean countries, which should be the principal objective of this activity in the following period.

13. A Balanced Development of Mediterranean Coastal Zones and their Hinterland

- 13.1 The objectives of this action were: (a) to compile relevant information on coast-hinterland relationship and to identify the way of their balanced development in various Mediterranean countries; and (b) to prepare case studies on the subject.

- 13.2 The following was completed:

1985: The activity was launched within the priority action on integrated planning, with the preparation of an introductory document and an in-depth study.

1986: A separate priority action was dedicated to the subject, and within it an initial document was prepared and presented in an expert meeting. The meeting discussed

the problems of coast-hinterland interrelations in the region and in various Mediterranean countries. Programme of the follow up was proposed, as well as the topics to be studied in various Mediterranean countries.

1987: Six case studies and a synthesis report were commissioned. Due to a gradual expansion of the priority action on integrated planning and the launching of PAP country pilot projects, the Meeting of PAP National Focal Points in 1987 recommended to re-integrate this priority action in the action on integrated planning. Therefore, this action was closed towards the end of the year. The prepared documents were disseminated and the experience gained applied in the pilot projects.

13.3

Appraisal of the achievements: The fact that the coast-hinterland interrelations in the Mediterranean conditions and the specific conditions of individual countries were noted, analyzed and described could be considered the main achievement of this action. The basic document and the individual case studies made a good basis for understanding the problems and taking actions aimed at their solution in the frame of PA on integrated planning and management of Mediterranean coastal zones and within PAP pilot projects.