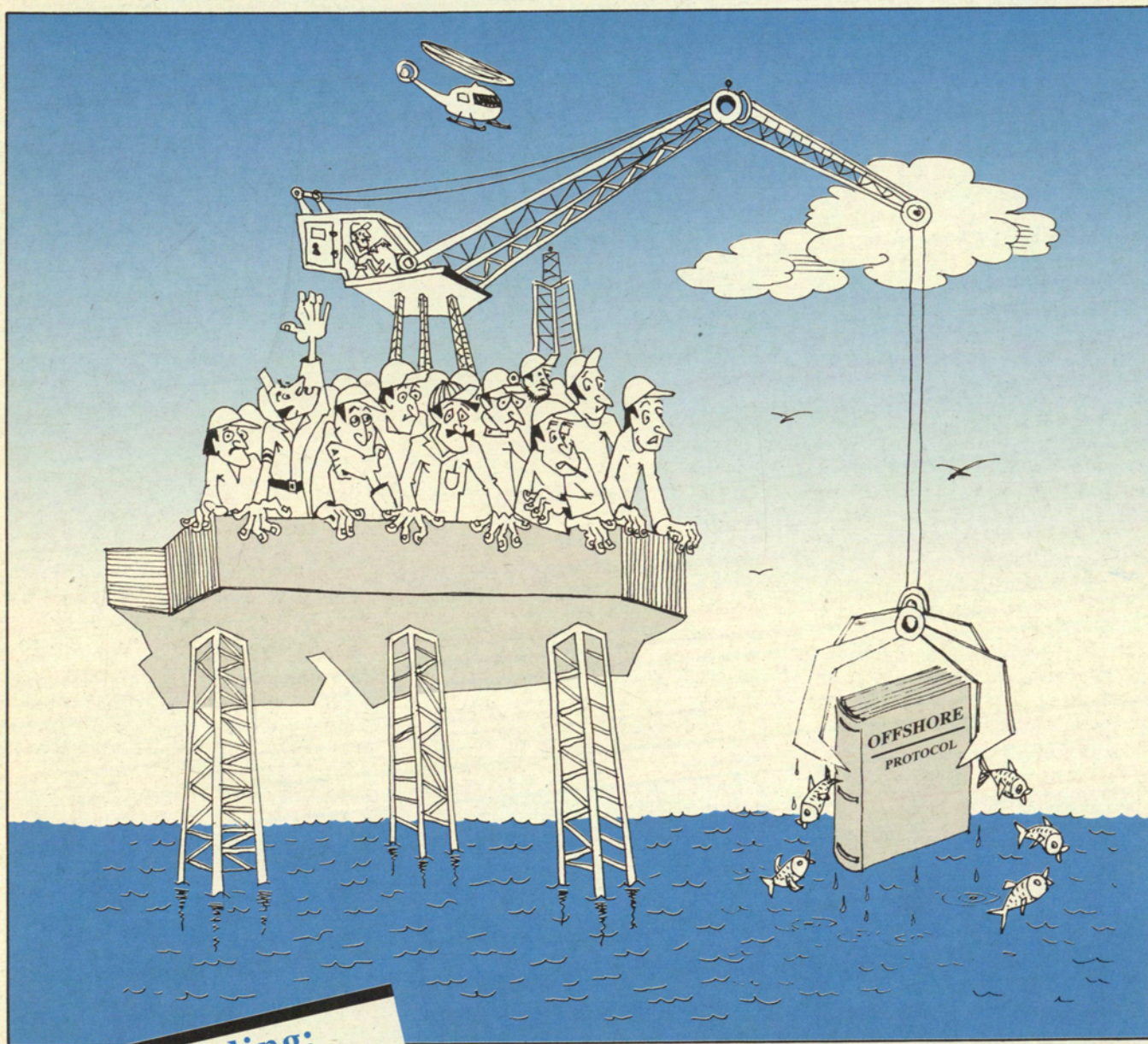




UNEP

# MED WAVES

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**New heading:  
SPOTLIGHT  
ON NGOs IN  
THE MEDITERRANEAN**

**ADOPTION OF  
THE "OFFSHORE" PROTOCOL**

WINTER 1994 - 1995

## Completing the Barcelona Convention's legal battery in the sensitive field of exploration and exploitation of mineral resources from the seabed.

### THE NEW "OFFSHORE" PROTOCOL WAS ADOPTED IN MADRID ON 14TH OCTOBER 1994

At their Eighth Ordinary meeting in Antalya, in October 1993, the governments of the Mediterranean Coastal States decided to convene a Plenipotentiaries' Conference in 1994 on the draft Protocol for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea against Pollution resulting from Exploration and Exploitation of the Continental Shelf, the Seabed and its Subsoil. They also decided that the Conference would be preceded by a brief experts' meeting which would examine the remaining points of contention, thus clearing the way for the diplomatic conference. They accepted Spain's offer to host the meeting and to bear the whole cost. These promises were kept, and the Barcelona system has now been enhanced by a new, fifth Protocol.

#### The preparatory experts' meeting

On 11th and 12th October 1994 the experts designated by 12 Mediterranean countries and the EEC met in Madrid alongside 10 or so observers from intergovernmental and non-governmental organisations, and a representative of REMPEC, MAP's regional activities centre which specialises in combatting accidental oil pollution of the sea. It was the fourth time they had met, following on from Athens in 1990 and 1991, and Cairo in 1991, which goes to show how heavy-going the negotiations were made by the technical and political implications of the draft Protocol. Opening the meeting, Mr. Lucien Chabason, MAP Coordinator, sketched out the historical background to the draft Protocol and strongly urged participants to knuckle down to solving the few still outstanding points. The experts and observers reached a consensus on the wording of an article which had been placed in brackets, and new amendments made it possible for all but two of the remaining reservations to be lifted.

#### The main points of the new Protocol

The Conference of Plenipotentiaries opened the day after the preparatory meeting, on 13th October, in Madrid's Palacio de Congressos. Thirteen Mediterranean countries were officially rep-

resented: Cyprus, Croatia, Egypt, Spain, France, Greece, Israel, Italy, Malta, Morocco, Slovenia, Tunisia and Turkey, as well as the EU (also Mediterranean through four of its member States, and a Contracting Party to the Barcelona Convention). The Conference elected Mr. Joaquin Ros Vicent, Spain, as its Chairman. The following day, October 14th, it adopted the new Protocol following discussion. The French and EU delegations tabled scrutiny reservations on a paragraph in article 27 entitled "liability and compensation".

What, then, is the general scope of the new instrument recently adopted by the Mediterranean countries? It is specified in the two general undertakings in article 3 that Signatory States "shall take, individually or through bilateral or multilateral cooperation, all appropriate measures to prevent, abate, combat and control pollution in the Protocol Area resulting from activities, *inter alia* by ensuring that the best available environmentally effective and economically appropriate techniques are used for this purpose", and that they "shall ensure that all necessary measures are taken so that activities do not cause pollution".

The ensuing articles of the Protocol deal with the specific means of implementation of these two undertakings, explaining in detail how States must

make sure that "operators" falling under their jurisdiction-i.e. companies involved in the drilling, extraction, processing, storage and transportation to shore of mineral resources from the seabed be they solid, liquid or gas-respect various procedures preliminary to or concurrent with these activities: the requesting and granting of authorisation to exploit; use, storage and disposal of waste and harmful substances; safety measures; the drawing-up of contingency plans for use in an emergency; notification of any incident causing pollution; protection of the protected areas. Finally, the Parties "undertake to cooperate as soon as possible in formulating and adopting appropriate rules and procedures for the determination of liability and compensation for damage resulting from the activities dealt with in this Protocol". With this provision, then, the Coastal States promise to apply the principle that "the polluter pays" which has become one of the cornerstones of international environmental law.

#### An additional safety check in the Mediterranean.

The importance of this Protocol is self-evident: the Mediterranean encompasses several areas which are rich in oil or gas resources and which are already being exploited, or may be so in the future. Careless exploration and exploitation of these resources



Photo: The platform in the Plenipotentiaries Conference during the signing ceremony of the "Offshore" Protocol. From left to right, Mr. I. Dharat, MAP's Programme Administrator, Mr. L. Chabason, MAP Coordinator, Mr. J. Ros, Chairman (Spain), Mr. G. Raftopoulos, MAP's legal consultant, Mr. R. Rotenberg, rapporteur (Israel).

could cause a serious risk of pollution. The legal provisions now in force provide an additional guarantee, giving full and concrete effect to article 7 of the 1976 Barcelona Convention which the title of this Protocol repeats word for word. Moreover, seven annexes to the Protocol specify inter alia those harmful substances the disposal of which requires a special permit, the factors to be weighed up in issuing the permit, the conditions governing the environmental impact assessment, the safety measures to be adopted and the details of the contingency plans. An appendix to the Protocol lists the oils involved. Finally, its article 27, paragraph 1, also repeats virtually word for word article 27 of the Barcelona Convention: the idea of liability and compensation for damage which was established in general terms in 1976 is thereby given greater legal clout as it is the first time that it has been translated into a specific Protocol. One of the criticisms often levelled at the way in which the Barcelona system evolved was that it still did not formally and systematically include this principle in the new texts adopted after 1976. In Madrid, with the reservation of one country, the Contracting Parties made the promise that pending the introduction of procedures for damage assessment and compensation they will ensure that operators are held responsible for their activities and any damage caused thereby. They will also ensure that operators be required to pay prompt and adequate compensation and that they are covered by sufficient insurance or financial guarantees.

Once the Protocol had been adopted in Madrid six countries immediately signed it (Cyprus, Croatia, Egypt, France, Greece and Israel, see facsimile of signatures). For one year the Protocol will be open to signature in Madrid by the other States party to the Barcelona Convention, and by the EU. It will be subject to ratification, acceptance or approval by the different States. As of 15th October 1995 the Protocol will be open to accession by Coastal States and will come into force on the thirtieth day after the date on which at least six instruments of ratification, approval or accession have been presented.

It should be pointed out that for the Convention and the four preceding Protocols the timelag between adoption and entry into force ranged from two years (Convention, Dumping and Emergency Protocols) to three years (LBS Protocol) and four years (Special Protected Areas Protocol).

## THE "MED 21" MINISTERIAL CONFERENCE ON SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN THE MEDITERRANEAN

Meeting in Tunis on 1st November 1994, the Mediterranean States' environment ministers solemnly adopted the "Tunis Declaration on Sustainable Development in the Mediterranean Basin".

Through the decision taken at their Eighth Ordinary meeting in Antalya in October 1993, the Mediterranean States and the EU, party to the Barcelona Convention, accepted Tunisia's offer to host and organise a conference on an Agenda 21 for the Mediterranean. The Tunisian initiative came in turn in response to the call made on 5th June 1993 on the occasion of World Environment Day, by Mr. Ben Ali, President of the Tunisian Republic, to promote sustainable development in the Mediterranean and to strengthen environmental protection measures in the basin. In order to prepare the conference under the best possible conditions it was agreed that it would be preceded by two preparatory technical meetings, the first of which was held in May 1994 (see *Medwaves* no 30). The Ministerial Conference on Sustainable Development (MED 21) was held in the Palais des Congrès, Tunis, on 1st November 1994, under the patronage of the President of the Tunisian Republic. Representatives from 15 Mediterranean countries (including 11 Ministers of, or responsible for, the Environment), the European Union (Commission), the Chairman of the United Nations Commission on Sustainable Development and representatives from various inter-governmental and non-governmental organisations took part.

### The second preparatory meeting on the MED 21 Conference.

Two days earlier, on 29th October, experts from 17 Mediterranean countries met in Tunis in order to put the finishing touches to the four documents which were to be put to the Conference. This technical meeting was opened by the Tunisian Minister for the Environment, Mr. Mohamed Medhi Mlika. He expressed his belief that Mediterranean governments can "provide the necessary political impetus to support the momentum of sustainable development which, over and above traditional foreign aid, also embraces the far-reaching ambition of creating a new type of world partnership on development and environmental matters, one which can attenuate the economic, social or political imbalances which are

an obstacle to links between the two shores of the Mediterranean". The draft Declaration was examined and certain modifications were made. The experts then agreed on the principle of setting up a **Mediterranean Commission for Sustainable Development** and looked at the draft resolution on the Agenda MED 21 programme which will serve as a guideline for the actions of Mediterranean countries in the environment and sustainable development field. During the discussions on the Franco-tunisian proposal to use land policy tools for the Mediterranean coastline the Coordinator of MAP, Mr. L. Chabason, recalled that MAP, through its Regional Activity Centres, was available to Mediterranean States to provide suggestions on this point. In more general terms, and using the general lines laid down for the Rio Agenda 21, it could also devote some thought to the new institutional structures with the aim of applying them to the Mediterranean. A UNEP international photographic exhibition was organised alongside the meeting, displaying the photographs entered in a world competition organised by UNEP. The exhibition which is now "on tour" is doing the rounds of major capitals throughout the world and was visiting Tunis at the time of the Conference.

### The ceremonial session of the Ministerial Conference.

On 1st November the opening ceremony of the meeting of ministers for Mediterranean affairs from the Mediterranean countries saw the projection of a video tape by the Tunisian delegation on the protection of the Mediterranean, as well as a presentation by children in national costume who had come from all corners of the Mediterranean to deliver a message from the up-and-coming generation. The children presented each head of delegation with a small bottle containing a mixture of sand from the beaches of the Mediterranean States. The conference opened with a statement by the Prime Minister of Tunisia, M. Hamed El Qarawi. Then Mr. L. Chabason, MAP Coordinator, read out a message addressed to the Conference by

Mr. Boutros-Boutros Ghali. "The Conference which opens today", said the UN Secretary-General, "is in line with the undertakings made in Rio in 1992. It therefore slots perfectly into the framework of what can now be called "the new international law of development and the environment".

Through this conference, the countries of the Mediterranean basin will affirm their commitment to strengthen their bilateral and multilateral cooperation. In so doing, you are fulfilling the requirements of the Mediterranean Action Plan".

Once the bureau had been elected with the Tunisian Minister of the Environment, Mr. Mohamed Mehdi Mlika as its President, the heads of governmental delegations and the IGOs and NGOs took turns in making a statement. At the end of the afternoon session the Conference adopted by acclamation the following documents prepared by the two experts' meetings: the Tunis Declaration for Sustainable Development in the Mediterranean Basin, which is also a political commitment to peace in the region as explicit reference is made to the need to erase the scars of the recent conflicts in this area, the resolution concerning the Agenda MED 21 Programme, the resolution on the creation of a Mediterranean Commission on Sustainable Development (MCSD), and finally the resolution concerning land policy tools in the conservation of the Mediterranean coastal areas.

As to the Agenda MED 21 draft, the conference simply took note of it since it is first and foremost a guideline which should also serve as a basis for the work of the Mediterranean Commission once it has been set up. Apart from the actual Conference and the texts which were adopted, the follow-up to Tunis will also be of major importance: the main aims and recommendations adopted in Tunis will provide food for thought over the coming months in the revision process for the Barcelona Convention, its Protocols, and the Mediterranean Action Plan. This will continue until the Ninth Meeting of Contracting Parties in June which should give the nod to most of the planned structural reforms, and particularly the setting-up of the Mediterranean Commission.

Not until the close of this decisive Barcelona meeting will we know whether or not the Mediterranean States have really delivered on the commitments made in Tunis.

## THE COMMITMENTS IN THE TUNIS DECLARATION

Having noted the peculiarities specific to the Mediterranean basin which make it particularly susceptible to the effects of human activity, and recalled the contribution made by MAP since 1975 and by Euro-Mediterranean cooperation, the governments of the Mediterranean States committed themselves to the following:

- Promoting resolute consideration of sustainable development when devising and implementing national and local development policies, bearing in mind the principles of the Rio Declaration;
- Working to mobilise the necessary resources and means for sustainable development;
- Pooling their experiences, furthering exchanges of information and developing bilateral, regional and multilateral actions;
- Encouraging economic and social partnership and co-development initiatives to strengthen national capacities for implementing sustainable development;
- Investigating the measures best suited to the objectives of sustainable development and making the necessary institutional arrangements;
- Demonstrating solidarity, via concrete supportive action, with populations suffering the consequences of aggression and destruction;
- Developing programmes to rehabilitate areas affected by recent hostilities in the Mediterranean basin;
- Promoting, strengthening and sustaining the peace processes in the Mediterranean;
- Promoting and developing Mediterranean cooperation, especially North-South solidarity and aid to developing countries.

## WHAT IS THE "AGENDA MED 21 PROGRAMME"?

It is a reference document and thought-provoking instrument intended to serve as a platform and guide to facilitate future actions both at national level and in terms of regional cooperation. That is why, since it is of no binding legal value, the Tunis Conference did not officially adopt it. The Conference simply took note of it through a resolution in which the Mediterranean Environment Ministers and the European Commission representative congratulate the Tunisian authorities for having drawn up this text of more than 100 pages which "provides a valuable collection of ideas, subjects and concrete suggestions" for drawing-up a timetable of actions in the future, for readjusting and restructuring the Mediterranean Action Plan and for providing a framework and basis for reflection for the Mediterranean Commission for Sustainable Development, the setting-up of which should be decided upon by the Ninth Ordinary meeting next June.

Although the proposed framework for deliberation respects the format of Agenda 21 and takes up the same topics (social and economic aspects, conservation and management of resources for development ends, strengthening the role of the different groups, and means of implementation) the Agenda MED 21 programme has not simply "lifted" the Rio Agenda 21: it fits the aims defined in Rio into a Mediterranean reality, it takes account of the specific context of the region and reflects the state of commitments already made by the States, each within its territory, or all together within the framework of intra-Mediterranean cooperation (Genova Declaration 1985, Nicosia Declaration 1990, Euro-Mediterranean meeting, Cairo 1992, the post-Rio Aspen Institute meeting in July 1992, the Malta advisory meeting 1993, the work of the Sophia Antipolis Observatory, etc.). Moreover, the authors of the document have left it open to suggestions and modifications. The idea is to introduce chapters on tourism, transport, and cultural heritage, three topics which alone account for a goodly proportion of the peculiarly Mediterranean situation.

# THE REVISION OF THE CONVENTION, THE PROTOCOLS AND THE MEDITERRANEAN ACTION PLAN IS UNDERWAY

Meeting in Barcelona from 14th to 18th November 1994, experts from seventeen Mediterranean states and from the EEC set the process of updating and adapting the Barcelona legal system rolling.

A city symbolic of the Mediterranean environment, if ever there was one, since it was there that the Mediterranean Action Plan was adopted in 1975, followed by the Convention which bears its name in 1976, and it is there that next June a no-holds-barred celebration of twenty years of cooperation between Coastal States will be held, last November Barcelona welcomed the legal and technical experts responsible for examining the amendments to the Convention, the Protocols, and MAP. Apart from the experts designated by virtually all the Mediterranean States, ten international, intergovernmental and non-governmental organisations were also represented by observers (in particular the International Juridical Organisation for Environment and Development, IJO). This meeting did not come about ex abrupto. Prompted by the clear fact that environmental law has seen radical change over twenty years through the introduction of new concepts ("sustainable development", "the polluter pays", "biodiversity" etc.) the idea of reshuffling the Barcelona legal system has been making headway for some years now. It began to be officially taken up in MAP following the Rio World Summit. At their Antalya meeting, the Contracting Parties to the Barcelona Convention recommended that a special meeting be held, the date and details of which would be decided upon by the Bureau. Then following a recommendation by the Bureau at its Rabat meeting in June 1994, the Secretariat contacted Mediterranean governments and the competent UN bodies and NGOs, seeking their views and concrete proposals on the planned revision. Their answers provided material for the meeting to work on, particularly some specific amendments put forward by Spain, Italy, Malta and Tunisia. The participants in Barcelona were thus presented article by article with the draft amendments from the Contracting Parties, and with similarly specific proposals from the Secretariat. Opening the meeting the MAP Coordinator, Mr. Lu-

cien Chabason, drew the experts' attention to the two major questions they had to discuss: extending the scope of the Convention and of MAP, and the effectiveness of the Barcelona legal and institutional mechanism.

## **The Mediterranean Commission on Sustainable Development.**

Following the decision taken by the MED 21 Ministerial Conference held in Tunis on 1st November 1994—a fortnight before the meeting, (see page 3), participants unanimously confirmed the need to set up a Mediterranean Commission on Sustainable Development. It was agreed that this Commission should work within the MAP framework, in close cooperation with the United Nations' Commission on Sustainable Development, and that the text of the Convention should refer to its creation without going into any details.

## **Revision of the Convention**

Obviously this was the crux of the meeting since the new legal concepts which are to be added to the present text may signify an increase in scope and new directions for MAP itself, as well as modifications which would "automatically" be reflected in the Protocols. The geographical coverage of the Convention gave rise to lengthy discussion, with participants agreeing to extend the scope by implicitly including inland waters through deletion of a paragraph in article 1, by indirectly including estuaries through a new definition of the term "pollution", and also by including the possibility of extending application of the Convention to the coastal areas defined by the States. This is perfectly in line with the aims of MAP's Coastal Areas Management Programme. Under the "general obligations" defined in article 4, four new essential principles are to be included: the precautionary principle, the principle of the "polluter pays", the environmental impact assessment and the integrated management of coastal zones. So this is a major step towards the modernisation or up-dating of the

1976 Convention which, if ratified by the Ninth Ordinary meeting next June, will bring it into line with other more recent international conventions and will make it an instrument with the effective potential to achieve sustainable development. Although less important, the other modifications further update the present text. In particular, we have the inclusion of the concept of biological diversity in a new article, of transboundary movement of hazardous waste to respect the new Protocol now being negotiated, and of the transfer of environmentally sound technology, including so-called "clean" technology. Certain new provisions proposed by the Secretariat were not unanimously supported, but neither were they simply thrown out since the Secretariat was asked to reformulate them and improve their wording—this applies to environmental legislation and its follow-up, public information and participation (with free access to information), the definition of the job of the Secretariat, the Bureau, the meetings of the Parties and the Commission on Sustainable Development, and of the role of the NGOs. Finally, through a new Preamble, apart from providing a reminder of the results of UNCED in 1992, the Parties also now make direct reference to the major texts which mark the history of their cooperation: the 1985 Geneva Declaration, the 1990 Nicosia Charter, the 1992 Cairo Declaration, the 1993 Rabat Recommendations and the 1994 Tunis Declaration.

## **Revision of the Protocols**

Certain specific proposals were made by Spain on the Dumping Protocol, such as the concept of banning incineration at sea or the "elimination" of pollution. These were accepted by participants and should contribute to the up-dating of the Protocol. Italy took the initiative of tabling several amendments to the text and annexes of the Land-based Sources Protocol. Two important issues were discussed: the introduction of the "hydrographic basin" concept and the setting of the cut-off

date of 2005 for the elimination of all toxic, persistent and bioaccumulative inputs of land-based origin. As it was unable to reach an agreement on these amendments in the time available to it, the meeting asked all Contracting Parties to send written comments on the proposals made by Italy and the Secretariat so that the Secretariat can reformulate the Protocol and retable it for examination. Finally, a broad ranging revision of the Specially Protected Areas Protocol was carried out thanks to the preparatory work done by the RAC/SPA in Tunis. The new text of the Protocol includes new provisions on wild flora and fauna ("wildlife"), an annex listing the threatened and endangered species, and has also had its scope extended to cover the high seas.

#### **New date for February 1995.**

On the whole, certain definitive conclusions can be drawn from the meeting. The Mediterranean experts behaved according to the spirit of the recommendations made at the Antalya meeting and at the ensuing Bureau meetings, which can be summed up as follows: there should be no major "shake up" in the vocation of MAP and the Convention, and no overly ambitious restructuring which would render the Barcelona system a sort of exclusive, "supranational" body for sustainable development in the Mediterranean, but rather a "low key" integration of the new notions which have cropped up since 1976 and which were sanctioned by UNCED, the sole aim being that of efficiency. MAP is still first and foremost an instrument for coordinating cooperation between the Mediterranean States, but the planned setting-up of the Commission for Sustainable Development leaves the door open to an extension of its responsibilities. Finally, the meeting succeeded in providing clear indications as to what the States want, meaning that the Secretariat can push ahead with its revising and reformulating, aiming at adoption at the Ninth meeting in June 1995. With their decision to meet again in February 1995 in order to carry out a more detailed examination of the Convention, the Dumping and the Specially Protected Areas Protocols, the legal experts for their part showed their intention to see through their task, clearing the way so that the revision can be more readily approved at the highest political level in Barcelona next June.

## **MAP IN BRIEF / MAP IN BRIEF / MAP IN BRIEF / MAP**

**Albania all astir:** the country is opening up for seminars, colloquia, international meetings and all manner of activities. MAP is not being outdone, going by its on-the-spot activities for November-December 1994 alone: a team of four experts from the Split Centre has drawn up a "Coastal Profile of the Durrës-Vlorë Region", the first data base focused on the coastline has been set-up, the Palermo Remote Sensing Centre completed its digitisation of historic cartography, and the Tunis Centre went to check-out the coastal wetlands and to identify management and conservation measures. As for the Monaco-based MESL laboratory, it has launched the quality assurance programme for monitoring data on marine pollution (76 stations already running).

**It's leaning, it's leaning:** the 100 Historic Sites Centre in Marseille, back from a visit to Italy, tells us that in Pisa reinforcement work is nearing completion on the Piazza del Duomo which houses, amongst other wonderful monuments, the leaning Tower. The Tower, its tourist success having no doubt gone to its head, was tending to increase its.....leanings to such a degree that experts and the town authorities became worried. The overloaded side has been lightened and a new structure put in place around the first floor.

**"Observatory", you said?** Yes, the trend is for "observatories" in the Mediterranean, and the Sophia Antipolis Blue Plan Centre is rushing from shore to shore to share its experiences and encourage the setting-up of national observatories.

The process is coming along well in Tunisia, Turkey, Albania and Morocco which held an international seminar in December 1994 in Rabat on "Environment and Development Observatories: Information and Decision-making Tools".

**The baby's already a year old:** we're talking of course about the Sicilian Remote Sensing Centre which has been working within MAP for a year. And it has not been wasting its time, having to its credit the DAPHNE project for the classification of marine vegetation, and the COSMOS project on the criteria for the operational setting-up of Mediterranean observation systems. It has also contributed to several coastal management programmes for the application of remote sensing techniques by satellite to selected areas, such as Fuka-Matrouh in Egypt where LANSAT satellite data collected by the Centre was processed then authenticated during a field visit. In September 1994 the Centre also held its first national focal points' meeting. Happy Birthday!

**Paris-on-the-Med?** Yes, for two days, 30th and 31st January 1995, the French capital will effectively become the Mediterranean Environment's capital since it will be host to the Bureau meeting. A first, as far as we know, for MAP. For those who might find this surprising, it should be pointed out that Paris is one of the major French ports (through river traffic on the Seine) and also-although we don't have reliable statistics on this point-the biggest Mediterranean city in France by the number of inhabitants originally from the region

## **MAP IN BRIEF / MAP IN BRIEF / MAP IN BRIEF / MAP**

## SPOTLIGHT ON NGOs IN THE MEDITERRANEAN

In this edition **Medwaves** is kicking off with a new chapter entitled **SPOTLIGHT ON NGOs IN THE MEDITERRANEAN** in an effort to extend its editorial scope. This is a trend which should become even more marked in upcoming editions. The fact that the Bulletin is opening its horizons to cover activities outside the Mediterranean Action Plan in the strictest sense of the term comes as a reaction to the way in which the programme itself has developed as far as the role of NGOs active in the Mediterranean is concerned: MAP, having accepted them as observers in its meetings where they have the chance to express their views and thus contribute to discussions by putting forward the ideas and concerns of the sectors of opinion they represent, sees them as important partners in the fields of awareness-raising, education and environmental policing. NGOs represent the essential link between the decision-takers and the grassroots level, ensuring that any measures adopted by States and international bodies for the protection of the environment and sustainable development are correctly understood and widely supported. MAP and the NGOs therefore stand on an equal footing in a necessary alliance where each works towards the aims of the other by providing mutual practical support and information, whilst drawing benefits for himself. All NGOs with Mediterranean leanings should be aware that henceforth they have this outlet available to them to explain their fieldwork, their public opinion campaigns and also, on occasion, to use as an open forum where they can air their views, teachings and concerns on issues within their sphere. Our only request is that information provided in this chapter should, as far as possible, be of regional interest. In other words, it should not become a list of purely local one-off actions unless the turn of

events means that one or other of them becomes particularly relevant. Basically, if we were to catalogue all the daily efforts made under the Mediterranean sun to protect the environment, homing in on even the most out-of-the-way areas and villages, it becomes easy to see that even the whole of the bulletin would not provide space enough. Neither do we imagine that in each edition we will be able to include all the representative NGOs whose number in the region is, moreover, constantly on the increase. Fear not, they will be given the chance to have their say in this chapter, the only criteria being their competence and involvement in real and effective actions for the Mediterranean cause.

The danger with a bulletin such as ours is that it can get stuck within the narrow limits of the programme on which it reports, losing sight of day-to-day reality in the field. This fosters a "clique mentality", open only to the "initiated". Environmental protection, however, involves the whole of society. Actions, projects, activities, scientific or decision-making meetings are all but single pieces in a vast puzzle whose picture does not become clear until you have recreated the whole. By giving a say to NGOs now, and by trying harder tomorrow to let voices from all over the Mediterranean be heard through these pages we are simply trying to give the reader the elements of a more overall vision of the environment-the only vision which can explain and justify the multiplicity and diversity of effort, just as it is the only one which reflects the true dimension of the cooperation between Coastal States whose twentieth anniversary will be celebrated next June in Barcelona.

Medwaves

**First Conference of the Network of Young Mediterranean Ecologists (YME):** this conference was held in Chenini-Gabès (Tunisia) from 2nd to 10th October 1994, bringing together 49 participants from 19 countries of the Mediterranean region. Guest speakers dealt with various issues such as civil society and youth participation, the assessment of the Mediterranean environment, development strategies, and the media and the environment. The last two days were reserved for the network's general assembly and a policy debate on its future, with a "committee of coordinators" being set-up. Emphasis was placed on the problems faced by civic youth groups, with them often suspected of being "troublemakers" even though they have shown their ability to shake the authorities and their attachment to the status quo through radical but non-violent actions

(YME Network, International Office, BP 34, 13702 La Ciotat Cedex, France.)

**On the occasion of the MED 21 Ministerial Conference on Sustainable Development the Mediterranean NGOs held a meeting on 27th and 28th October 1994, at the end of which they adopted the "Tunis NGO Declaration".**

At the initiative of Tunisian, Italian and international non-governmental organisations and the MIO/ESCDE (Mediterranean Information Office for environment, culture and sustainable development) which was set up 5 years ago and now brings together many Mediterranean NGOs in an efficient network, these NGOs met in Tunis in order to assess their own contribution to sustainable development in the region. Their meeting was held as an offshoot to the Ministerial Conference and came three days prior to it. A "Tunisian environmental and development NGO Committee for MED 21" had been established in order to coordinate Tunisian NGO action, to prepare an NGO Declaration and to co-organise and host the planned Tunis meeting alongside MIO.

The meeting was attended by international and national NGOs, environmental institutes and individuals from 14 Mediterranean countries and Belgium, and was supported by UNEP/MAP, the Tunisian Government, MIO and the Friedrich Nauman Foundation. Its major purpose was to consolidate the NGO views already expressed in previous NGO conferences and fora (such as Casablanca in 1993 and Athens in 1994), to draw-up memoranda and draft declarations for the MED 21 Conference and to adopt the "Tunis NGO Declaration". This document, which is sub-titled "Hand in Hand", was presented to the MED 21 Ministerial Conference by the President of MIO, Professor M. Scoullou. It sets out the preconditions for sustainable development (peace, human rights, democracy) and makes recommendations for the Mediterranean governments, amongst these: the establishment of a MED 21 Fund to correct environmental damage, the setting-up of a Medi-

terranean Environmental Education Network, and the development of new means of communication, such as a Mediterranean Environmental TV channel. The Declaration also supports the creation of a Mediterranean Commission for Sustainable Development which the Ministerial Conference was to adopt on 1st November 1994, pointing out that this Commission "should not duplicate the role of UNEP/MAP or other Bodies, but should coordinate in an efficient and concrete way the activities in the areas of freshwater, energy, renewable resources and technology transfer".

UNEP/MAP was present at the meeting in the person of Mr. Ibrahim Dharat, programme administrator, who addressed participants in order to stress the importance of NGO activities in raising public awareness of the main aims of the Barcelona Convention and the Mediterranean Action Plan. He assured the NGOs that, for its part, MAP would make every effort in the future to cooperate and coordinate its activities with the Mediterranean NGOs.

**The MIO and the Mediterranean Water Year:** the NGO notes that following the "Second NGO Conference on Water Resources Management in the Mediterranean" which took place in March 1994, the Mediterranean Water Year prompted plenty of activities, meetings and seminars in many countries, but that *"the lack of concrete national policies on the issue and the absence of financial support to NGOs for these activities by most of the Mediterranean countries and international bodies (including the World Bank which initially indicated some interest), reduces the impact of the Mediterranean Water Year, which has acted rather as a preparation phase for more concerted action by governments"*.

(MIO/ECSDE Communiqué, 28 Tripodon, Plaka, 105 58 Athens, Greece, fax 301-3225 240).

**Greenpeace's 1994 campaign against the use of driftnets in the Mediterranean:** in 1994 the international organisation published a report listing and denouncing breaches in the Mediterranean of the European Union's Regulation 345/92 which bans the use of driftnets in excess of 2.5 km. length by any community vessel. This Regulation has been in force since 1st June 1992. The survey was carried out in May and June 1994 in the Ionian and Tyrrhenian Seas, off Northern Sicily, in the Aegean and off the Spanish coast by the Greenpeace vessel Moby Dick equipped with a radar. The ship made 130 sightings and identified 68 vessels fishing illegally with nets as long as 10km, despite the crews' efforts in many cases to conceal the vessel's name and registration number. Greenpeace International recalls the impact of driftnet fishing: it is indiscriminate by nature, meaning that most of the species caught (85% of catches) do not belong to the target species (swordfish, in this case). Rare species such as the sperm whale are thus pointlessly caught, threatening their survival which is already on the line. The same applies to dolphins. According to the estimate given by a scientific workshop, more than 8,000 cetaceans are caught each year by the Italian, French and Spanish driftnet fleets which, moreover, accuse each other of practices which are of concern to all ecologists.

(Stichting Greenpeace Council, Keizergracht 176, 1016 DW Amsterdam, Netherlands).

#### **The Mediterranean activities of WWF**

• Under the CADISPA transregional project, the centre in Prespa, Greece (on the border with Albania), has become the country's largest environmental education centre, providing tangible results since last year Lake Prespa was home to the world's largest colony of nesting Dalmatian pelicans. This feat was made possible thanks to public awareness-raising amongst the local population.

• Environmental Education in the Maghreb: WWF is setting up an office in Tunisia which will be responsible for coordinating the regional propa-

gation of environmental education, particularly the first course in Arabic which will make the subject available to a potential public stretching from Morocco to Iraq. Moreover, a pilot site-Korba Lagoon in Tunisia has been selected within the context of the EU-funded MedWet pilot educational project on wetlands.

• WWF's presence in Greece will be boosted in January 1995 by the inauguration of a National Organisation (NO) (the 24th WWF NO in the world) which will be responsible from now on for most of the projects managed in the country. WWF is at present mounting a campaign against the diversion of the River Acheloos in north-western Greece, together with the Hellenic Ornithological Society, the Hellenic Society for the Protection of Nature, and Elliniki Etairia. This campaign has already led to the Greek High Court recommending on 23rd September 1994 that an environmental impact assessment be undertaken. It is the first time in Europe that such a body has made this type of recommendation for a development project.

• In Turkey, WWF's philosophy is to seek local participation and involvement, in cooperation with a Turkish NGO, the Society for the Protection of Nature (DHKD). WWF-backed projects in this country cover education, the protection of the monk seal, and integrated conservation in the eastern Black Sea mountains. Once again in conjunction with the DHKD, four sea turtle nesting sites have been declared Specially Protected Areas, which has put a halt to all activities threatening the species. Another project financed by WWF and implemented by DHKD and the Turkish Fauna and Flora Preservation Society in the Taurus mountains of southern Turkey aims at halting the export of wild bulbs (50 million per year) which is undermining the country's biodiversity, by encouraging the growing and propagation of bulbs in the exporting regions

(Information given to Medwaves by WWF, Europe/Middle-East Programme, 1196 Gland, Switzerland).



► **CEDARE (Centre for Environment and Development for the Arab Region and Europe):** in Rabat, Morocco, in June 1994, the Egyptian NGO together with the Moroccan Secretariat for the protection of the environment, organised a seminar on drinking water management attended by 15 Mediterranean countries and representatives of UN organisations. Particular emphasis was placed on the need for adequate drinking water management. Moreover, CEDARE announces that it has become a member of IUCN. In its August 1994 "*Chronicle CEDARE*" bulletin (see summary in September no under Book-Review heading) the organisation produced a dossier on water, stressing the scale of the challenge the Nile is raising for Egypt, particularly the need for urgent action on the sedimentation of Lake Nasser and the growing degree of stress to which the river is exposed due to a rapidly growing population which is multiplying demand, and to industrialisation which further aggravates pollution problems.

► **MEDMARAVIS:** Alghero 1986, Calvi 1989 and Chios 1992 were the first three pan-Mediterranean symposia which MEDMARAVIS, an organisation for the protection of seabirds, holds on a tri-annual basis. The next symposium will be held in Tunisia from 11th to 16th April 1995 and will be made up of four main sessions: Coastal Biodiversity in North Africa, Population Ecology of Seabirds in the Western Mediterranean, in the Eastern Mediterranean and the Black Sea, and Conservation and Management of Coastal Zones. From 19th to 22nd January MEDMARAVIS is also organising a convention in Alghero, Sardinia, on Coastal and Marine Biodiversity in the Mediterranean which is expected to agree upon a list of biological criteria to be implemented for the conservation of so-far unprotected habitats from

Ukraine to Morocco. Through a circular, MEDMARAVIS also proposed a world meeting to discuss problems related to seabirds and their habitats. The association has also published a manual in Italian (Edizioni del Sole, Alghero) on the management of coastal and island ecosystems in the Mediterranean.

(MEDMARAVIS, Italian Secretariat: 96 via S. Satta, 07041 Alghero, Sardinia, Italy; French Secretariat: BP2, 83470 Saint-Maximin, France).



► **APNEK-Tunisia** (Association for the protection of nature and the environment in Kairouan): the slogans of this NGO aim at creating "environmental fortresses" in peoples' minds. In 1994 it implemented a GEF/NGO microfinancing programme as a contribution to the development of the Touati reserve, involving the setting-up of 3 mini-nurseries for schools (15,000 young pines, carob trees and other species), and a greenhouse for ornamental flowers and plants. Through these demonstration-oriented aspects it aims at awareness-raising in the region's schools, and, in more general terms, at inciting the population to create green areas.

APNEK organised a training session entitled "The role of women in environmental protection and sustainable development", placing particular emphasis on energy conservation, biodiversity and nature reserves. It edits an "Environmental Calendar" which is circulated in the region and also publishes various documents on wild fauna and reaf-

orestation techniques, and has drawn up an agreement with the Tunis Faculty of Sciences Biology Department for a study of the Touati nature reserve's aquatic ecosystem.

Finally, it has ongoing contact with two NGOs from Quebec, Canada, which are involved in similar work.

(APNEK, BP 197, Kairouan 3100, Tunisia).

► **Mediterranean 2000:** this NGO works in close liaison with IFREMER and Nice and Marseille Universities. With limited resources and without trying to make media waves it aims at in-depth action in the field. It works alongside local communities, drawing up agreements with them with an eye to working out concrete projects on the monitoring and protection of the coastline and marine environment, and to raising public awareness.

Having studied the environment of the "sensitised" community, Mediterranean 2000 provides it with technical and scientific know-how and logistical support. It is backed by businesses, many sub-aqua clubs, sports associations, pupils and students. One of its most effective actions is "A Schools' Charter for the Mediterranean" for teaching children on the French Mediterranean coast about their sea and how to protect it. Some 300 schools have been involved in this activity which is repeated every school year. A "teaching kit" is also supplied, consisting of a ready-prepared course, slides with technical data sheets and a mass-information leaflet. During the summer, the NGO hands out a free ecological guide to tourists called "Blue Acts", to make them aware of acts which can harm the marine environment.

(Mediterranean 2000, 74 avenue du Maréchal Galliéni, 06400 Cannes, France, fax: 92 999 10 02).

## MAP PUBLICATIONS

### MAP Technical Reports Series

UNEP/Greenpeace/ World Conservation Union (IUCN): **Technical Report on the State of Cetaceans in the Mediterranean**, drawn-up by Greenpeace and revised by the IUCN.

This report was drafted by Greenpeace International as a working document for the meeting of experts on the protection of Mediterranean cetaceans, held in Copanello, Italy, on 25th and 26th August 1991. A first revision of the report was prepared by the IUCN on behalf of the Regional Activity Centre for Specially Protected Areas (RAC/SPA) in Tunis. It was circulated at the meeting of SPA Focal Points held in Athens from 26th to 30th October 1992, which included a joint consultation concerning cetaceans in the Mediterranean and Black Sea. The version published by MAP is a further IUCN revision. In the first part the document deals with the pollutants and other threats to which cetaceans are exposed (inter alia incidental catches, driftnets, and floating plastic debris). The second part covers the status and populations of cetaceans by species (i.e. twelve species regularly found in the region). In its conclusion the report expresses grave concern at the present status of cetaceans: dolphins in particular are amongst the animals most highly contaminated by PCBs in the world. As the Mediterranean is almost completely sealed, there is a build-up of toxic compounds which weakens small cetaceans, making them more vulnerable to disease and reproductive problems. Over-exploitation of fish stocks may also have a serious impact on predator populations. This is why effective, well-coordinated implementation of the action plan for the protection of cetaceans is urgently needed, along with the introduction of specific legislative measures in all Coastal States.

(MAP Technical Reports Series, No. 82, 37 pages, only in English).

UNEP/IUCN: **Protected Areas in the Mediterranean, an attempted analytical study of relevant legislation.**

This study, carried out by Cyrille de Klemm (IUCN, Bonn Centre for Environmental Law) is essentially a country-by-country examination of the legislation in Mediterranean Coastal States pertaining to the setting-up of protected marine and

coastal areas, particularly Specially Protected Areas (SPAs) created under the 1982 SPA Protocol. This examination is followed by a synthesis in conclusion-form which lists the different problems which crop up in the setting-up and management of protected areas. The countries are analysed to different degrees given that for some of them (Albania, Libya, Syria, and, to a certain extent, ex-Yugoslavia) it is still not possible to get legal documents, whilst for other countries or regions (such as Libya and Sardinia in Italy), data is very patchy. As for all the others, it becomes clear from this overview that there are major variations from one country to another as concerns the possibility of setting-up protected marine areas, and the protective measures which apply. Most of the marine reserves which have been set up in the Mediterranean thus far have few guarantees as to their future: only two countries (France and Israel) establish their reserves through ministerial decrees or orders, with the corollary that legal recourse is required in order to declassify. In other countries where areas are created by a simple order they can be repealed at any time and without any special procedure. The author notes that there are still only a handful of protected marine areas in the Mediterranean: one of the main reasons is that nowhere do they possess their own legislation, nor an administration responsible for their specific management.

(MAP Technical Reports Series, No. 83, 53 pages, only in French).

UNEP/MAP Report: **Integrated Management Study for the Area of Izmir.**

This important report integrates the results of the majority of activities undertaken within the framework of CAMP "The Bay of Izmir", which is covered by an agreement signed by MAP and the Turkish government back in June 1990. The study aims at providing as complete and detailed a synthesis as possible of the existing problems and conflicts as regards the use of resources, and to provide a general framework for the formulation of adequate programmes of action to achieve sustainable development in the area concerned. The first part provides an analysis of the relevant aspects of development in the Izmir area to date, focusing on the environmental impact which has considerably worsened since the 60s, particularly in the bay itself, whose waste assimilation capacity is over-saturated. In its prospective

part the study looks at two possibilities for future growth of the town: the first is based on the continuance of present-day trends, and the second on moderate urban growth, anticipating the likelihood of political measures being taken to reverse the trend, this being the only rational option. In order to stop or reduce the negative impact of the present process, the study proposes a series of short and medium-term measures to be taken during the provisional stage between the adoption of the study and the drawing-up of the Integrated Coastal Master Plan for Izmir. The interest of this study lies in the fact that the Izmir area with its problems and the environmental/developmental challenges it raises is a prime example of a large Mediterranean metropolis which is both a major trade and industrial centre, a base for all the major tourist and archaeological sites in Turkey, and a large Aegean port, but which for all these reasons, linked with unprecedent population growth, has led to critical pressure on the environment and use of resources. The study brings together several sectorial communications and interim reports drawn up by a mixed team of experts from Turkey and from the Regional Activity Centre for Priority Action Programmes in Split (Croatia) which, within MAP, is responsible for integrated coastal management. The volume also includes 26 figures, 23 tables, a list of abbreviations and three annexes.

(MAP Series of Technical Reports, No. 84, 130 pages, only in English).

UNEP/WMO Report: **Assessment of Airborne Pollution of the Mediterranean Sea by Sulphur and Nitrogen Compounds and Heavy Metals in 1991.**

This report, drawn up by seven researchers from the Meteorological Synthesizing Centre-East (MSC-E), Moscow, of the ECE (UN) Co-operative Programme for the Monitoring and Evaluation of Long-range Transmission of Air Pollutants in Europe (EMEP) is dedicated to model evaluations of Mediterranean Sea pollution by the airborne compounds of sulphur and nitrogen and by heavy metals. The Mediterranean Sea is considered as a whole and as ten separate sub-basins. Three chapters deal with the basic aspects of modelling using meteorological data from 1991, available emission data, the main processes of atmospheric pollution transfer, and a description of the calculation

## MAP PUBLICATIONS

model used. A further three chapters contain the results of air pollution modelling for the Mediterranean Sea and adjacent regions by sulphur, nitrogen and heavy metals. The most highly polluted region would seem to be the northern part, except for the north of the Levantin basin. One chapter is given over to a comparison of the calculation results and effective measurement data, showing a satisfactory level of agreement. In their conclusion the authors feel that in order to have more accurate assessments of airborne input to the pollution of the Mediterranean more representative effective measurement data is required from a broader network of stations and at the same time there should be intercalibration of measurements and calculations.

(MAP Technical Reports Series, No. 85, 304 pages, only in English)

### UNEP/MAP Report: **Monitoring Programme of the Eastern Adriatic Coastal Area. Report for 1983-1991.**

The Yugoslavian National Programme for the Monitoring of Pollution in the Adriatic Sea was thought up in 1982 and started running in 1983. During the first year of the programme only one institution from Slovenia and three from Croatia took part in the monitoring. The following year five more institutions joined the programme. Thus, in 1985 and 1986, two institutions from Slovenia, eight from Croatia and two from Montenegro were actively involved in measuring. In this way, pollution was monitored in almost all areas of urban, industrial and tourist importance along the Adriatic coast of ex-Yugoslavia. This volume was drawn up by six researchers from institutes in Rovinj, Zagreb and Split, led by Nenad Mikulic, MED POL National Coordinator in Croatia. It details the programme's organisation (participating institutions, methodology, geographical scope of implementation, monitoring calendars) and the results obtained between 1983 and 1992. In their final comments the authors note that although some eutrophication blackspots exist in the northern Adriatic the general level of eutrophication has probably not changed significantly over the last 25 years. They recommend that in the future the programme should be oriented more towards management ends and that new data collection techniques (such as remote-sensing by satellite) should be introduced. A good example, this report, of the effectiveness of MED

POL and the horizons which are opening up as it moves into Phase III, if, of course, governments feel fit to grant adequate funding!

(MAP Technical Reports Series, No. 86, 308 pages, only in English)

### UNEP/WHO Report: **Identification of Microbiological Components and Measurement Development and Testing of Methodologies of Specified Contaminants (Area 1)**

This volume contains six final reports from projects carried out in the framework of MED POL-Phase II in Area 1. They cover the following subjects: Comparison of methods for the isolation of Salmonella from natural waters; occurrence of enteric and non-enteric indicators in the coastal waters of southern Greece; monitoring of selected bacteria and fungi in sand and seawater along the Tel Aviv Coast; evaluation of CCDA medium for recovery of Campylobacter from marine waters; comparative distribution of microbial and yeast populations in sand and seawater; and evaluation of viral contamination of shellfish.

(MAP Technical Reports Series, No. 87, 136 pages, only in English)

### RAC/BP-UNEP/MAP Report: **Proceedings of the Seminar on Mediterranean Prospective Analysis 19th-21st October 1992.**

The seminar in question aimed at providing information on the present state and interest of prospective instruments on the basis of experiments run in the Mediterranean region, and also to allow for very open discussions between the scientists and high-ranking officials who had been invited. The seminar was held at the Blue Plan Centre in Sophia Antipolis between 16th and 21st October 1992, bringing together twelve participants from seven countries, and eight speakers. The report is made up of presentations given by the different speakers and the ensuing discussions. The main subjects dealt with are: strategic and regional prospective analysis; the systemic approach to prospective analysis, the protagonists' game, data processing tools for environmental planning and management, the data base for the Mediterranean basin, the "Observatory on the Mediterranean Environment", economic prospective analysis in the Mediterranean, geopolitical scenarios, demographic scenarios, and

practical cases from the coastal zones. The introduction is by Michel Grenon, the Blue Plan's scientific adviser, who comments that "paradoxically, the more we know about the physical world and the past, where so much knowledge has been gained, the less we know about our future or rather, the more uncertain things become, as is shown by recent examples from Europe, the Middle-East and the Mediterranean. This increase in uncertainty can lead to two opposing attitudes:

- fatalism: let what will happen, happen, and I'll try and cope with it,
- prospective analysis: what might happen (and recent experience has shown that we often don't go far enough in our answers), and what could I do in such-and-such a case, what in another?"

(MAP Series of Technical Reports, No. 88, 176 pages, all presentations in French barring one in English)

### UNEP/MAP-Ankara Faculty of Political Science-Turkish Ministry of the Environment Report: **Iskenderun Bay Project, Volume 1: Environmental Management within the context of Environment-Development.**

This project, launched in January 1990 (which is presented by the Blue Plan in Medwaves No. 29 on Turkey), fulfills the Turkish government's wish to apply Blue Plan methodology at national and local level, in this case in the Iskenderun Bay which is situated on the southern Turkish Mediterranean coast. The project was carried out by Ankara University's Faculty of Political Science in close cooperation with RAC/BP in Sophia Antipolis. Volume 1 contains the Ankara Faculty's study (volume II will cover the Blue Plan's contribution) which comprises three parts: part 1 describes the economic and social structure, the state of the environment and administrative organisation in the area. Part 2 is the prospective analysis, with the main factors determining the future of environment-development. Finally, part 3 explains the administrative organisation which will manage the environment, its objectives, role, means and functions. A good, convincing example of practical application in the field of the Blue Plan's prospective and systemic method, and the drawing-up of scenarios to select a model of sustainable development.

(MAP Technical Reports Series, No. 89, 144 pages, only in English)

## BOOKS - REVIEWS

"Saving the Black Sea": Medwaves is happy to welcome as its "neighbour" this six-monthly information bulletin for the



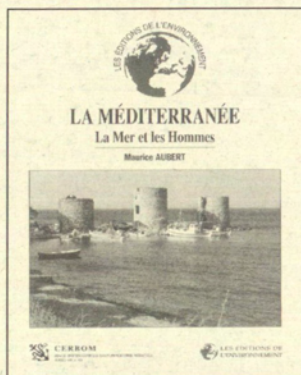
Black Sea Environmental Programme which was officially set up in September 1993, and whose Coordinating Unit is based in Istanbul, Turkey. This first edition includes an editorial by Laurence D. Mee, Programme Coordinator, an introduction to the programme illustrated by an organigram, articles on the situation of marine mammals in the Black Sea, the collapse of fisheries in this region, the setting-up of an Emergency Response Activity Centre in Varna, Bulgaria (the counterpart of REMPEC within MAP), and various accounts of the programme's first meetings and activities.

**(GEF/BSEP Programme Coordinating Unit, Yesilköy Caddesi 9, Florya, Istanbul, Turkey).**

**Chronicle CEDARE:** the September/October 1994 edition of the bulletin of the "Centre for Environment and Development for the Arab Region and Europe" (CEDARE) is given over to environmental education and to the report from a regional seminar organised by the Egyptian NGO on municipal waste management which was held in Damascus, Syria, from 4th to 6th July.

**(21 Giza St., 13th floor, Giza, Egypt).**

"The Mediterranean, the sea and the people", **Maurice Aubert**-this work has two things to its credit: it provides a pretty complete overview of the Mediterranean, from Braudel to the Blue Plan scenarios, and from the historical and geographical background to the most up-to-date environmental concepts and data, whilst at the same time presenting this plethora of in-depth information in the form of a practical handbook accessible to a large audience. The author knows what he's talking about: as a researcher, founder and director of CERBOM in Nice, France, he has spent 30



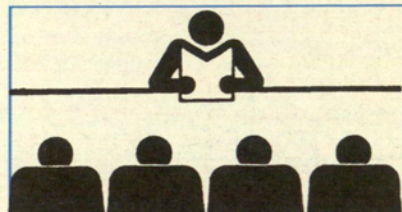
years criss-crossing the Mediterranean at the head of oceanographic campaigns and, as a pioneer of medical oceanography, it was he who introduced certain original notions on marine microbiology, eutrophication and chemical telemiators

### UNEP: International Photographic Competition on the Environment 1994-1995 (for the fiftieth anniversary of the United Nations).

Three years ago UNEP organised "Your Universe in Photos", the first international photographic competition on the environment. Launched in 1991, it closed with the 126 winning photos being displayed at the World Summit in Rio de Janeiro. Never before had so much interest been shown in a photographic competition: UNEP received 32,000 photos submitted by 13,500 entrants in 144 countries. So far there have already been 32 exhibitions in major capitals. In the wake of this success, a second competition is being organised, using the same title and with the same theme, i.e. trying to draw world attention to global environmental problems. The new competition was officially launched in Tokyo and New York in September 1994. This time there will be a separate category for children's photos. Anyone interested should send for the rules of entry or post their application to the UNEP contact points and collection centres for entries, particularly in the following Mediterranean countries: UNEP Photographic Competition: Via Mecenate 90, 20138 Milan, Italy; 26, avenue Victor Hugo, 75116 Paris, France; Istanbul Cad. 88, 06060 Iskiler, Ankara, Turkey. They can also find the conditions and entry form in the UNEP "Planet" review (PO Box 305 52, Nairobi, Kenya).

*Happy snapping!*

of the marine environment. When the joy of writing and teaching is combined with scientific knowledge in this way you end up with what, in the Age of Enlightenment, would have been called "the book of a man of breeding". (480 pages, *Les éditions de l'environnement, 10 bis rue du Sommerard, 75005 Paris, 1994*).



### MAP'S CALENDAR

Meeting of the Bureau of Contracting Parties to the Barcelona Convention	<b>Paris</b> 30th-31st January 1995 France
Second Expert's Meeting on the revision of the Barcelona Convention, the Dumping and SPA Protocols	<b>Barcelona</b> 7th-11th February 1995 Spain
Expert Meeting on guidelines for carrying capacity assessment for tourism	<b>Split</b> February 1995 Croatia
Second Meeting of the Task Team on implications of Climatic Change on the Albanian Coast	<b>Tirana</b> 21st-23rd March 1995 Albania
Consultation on Rhodes CAMP Project	<b>Rhodes</b> March 1995 Creece
GIS training course	<b>Cyprus</b> March 1995
Joint meeting of the Scientific and Technical Committee and the Socio-economic Committee	<b>Athens</b> 3rd-8th April 1995 Greece

**MEDWAVES**, is published quarterly by the Co-ordinating Unit for the Mediterranean Action Plan in Arabic, English and French. It is intended as an informal news bulletin and does not necessarily reflect the official view of MAP or of UNEP.

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If you would like to propose an article on a subject related to marine science, please address it to: Gérard Pierrat, Editor **MEDWAVES**, Coordinating Unit of the Mediterranean Action Plan 48 Vas. Konstantinou Ave., 116 35 Athens Greece.

Tel. (00301) 725 3190-5  
Fax. (00301) 725 3197  
Telex 222611 MEDU-GR



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