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Meeting on the Contribution of Mediterranean
Bilateral and Multilateral Programmes to the
objectives of the Mediterranean Action Plan

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Report on the Contribution of Mediterranean Bilateral and Multilateral
Programmes to the Objectives of the Mediterranean Action Plan.

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INTRODUCTION

Background

1. The Third Meeting of Contracting Parties to the Convention for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea Against Pollution, held at Dubrovnik between 28 February and 4 March 1983, decided to hold a meeting to review and analyze the contribution of the existing Mediterranean bilateral and multilateral programmes to the objectives of the Mediterranean Action Plan and to formulate proposals for strengthening existing channels and programmes. This initiative, which originated at the Cannes 1981 Intergovernmental Meeting, furthermore unanimously endorsed the proposal that each Contracting Party should submit to the secretariat by 30 June of each year a consolidated report on measures adopted during the previous 12-month period concerning the implementation of the Convention and related protocols, including legislation adopted, designation of responsible services for the protection of the Mediterranean, budgetary resources and cost of programmes which would relate directly to monitoring, research, pollution control, training and public information as envisaged in article 20 of the Convention.

2. The meeting on the contribution of Mediterranean Bilateral and Multilateral Programmes is taking place in Brussels at the invitation of the European Economic Community which has shown keen interest in the objectives of the meeting.

Objectives

3. The objectives of this background report may be defined as follows:

- (i) to examine and analyze the contributions of existing bilateral and multilateral programmes to the objectives of the Action Plan,
- (ii) to identify areas of potential stronger co-operation between Contracting Parties and by multilateral agencies in the framework of the Action Plan by identifying the respective needs and available resources,
- (iii) to identify regional projects that could be discussed further among interested partners.

THE CONTRIBUTION OF EXISTING BILATERAL AND MULTILATERAL MEDITERRANEAN PROGRAMMES

The Concept of Mutual Assistance

4. The ultimate goal of the Barcelona Convention, namely, the visible reversal in the state of pollution of the Mediterranean require concrete measures - such as investments in specific action programmes. These investments can only come from national sources supplemented by international co-operation and assistance through appropriate bilateral and multilateral programmes.

5. In fact the Mediterranean Action Plan as embodied in its Convention and all its protocols is quite explicit in recognizing each individual country as a responsible agent which should undertake all appropriate measures, individually or jointly, to prevent, abate and combat pollution and to protect and enhance the marine environment of the area (Convention Article 4). Moreover the Convention and all its protocols specifically requested its signatories to pledge to abide by the concept of solidarity and assistance. In particular 1/:

- The Contracting Parties undertake to co-operate in the provision of technical and other possible assistance in fields relating to marine pollution, with priority given to the special needs of developing countries in the Mediterranean region. (Article 11.3, Convention for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea against Pollution).

- The Parties pledge themselves to assist one another in such situations (Article 9, Protocol for the Prevention of Pollution of the Mediterranean by Dumping from Ships and Aircraft).

- The Parties shall, directly or with assistance of competent regional or other international organizations or bilaterally, co-operate with a view to formulating and, as far as possible, implementing programmes of assistance to developing countries, particularly in the fields of science, education and technology, with a view to preventing pollution from land-based sources and its harmful effects in the marine environment. (Article 10.1, Protocol for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea against Pollution from Land-Based Sources).

- Any Party requiring assistance for combating pollution by oil or other harmful substances polluting or threatening to pollute its coasts may call for assistance from other Parties, either directly or through the regional centre referred to in article 6, starting with the Parties which appear likely to be affected by the pollution..... Parties so requested shall use their best endeavours to render this assistance. (Article 10.1, Protocol Concerning Co-operation in Combating Pollution of the Mediterranean Sea by Oil and Other Harmful Substances in Cases of Emergency).

- The Parties shall, directly or with the assistance of competent regional or other international organizations or bilaterally, co-operate, on the entry into force of this Protocol, in formulating and implementing programmes of mutual assistance to those developing countries which express a need for it in the selection, establishment and management of protected areas. (Article 15.1, Protocol Concerning Mediterranean Specially Protected Areas).

Strategy to be followed by MAP

6. These pledges of assistance are a natural outcome of an overall strategy to be followed by MAP, namely

1/ The underlining has been added.

- (i) The assessment of the state, sources and trends of marine pollution, together with an assessment of the impact on marine ecosystems, human health and amenities.
- (ii) The promotion of guidelines and legislation for the control of marine pollution and for the protection and management of aquatic resources.
- (iii) Support for education and training efforts to ensure the full participation of Mediterranean countries in the protection, development and management of marine and coastal resources.
- (iv) Action programmes and projects aimed at the protection of the Mediterranean Sea against pollution and at the rational development of their coastal areas.

7. In terms of this strategy, the monitoring programme or the setting up of guidelines or legislation is only a means to an end. In effect it could safely be stated that the well documented data of the monitoring exercises such as MED POL are just reflecting the results of years of inaction with respect to preventing, abating or combating of pollution. In part this state of affairs has been brought about by an insufficient number of projects which should have led to an enhancement rather than a deterioration of the marine and coastal environment of the region.

Multilateral Agencies

8. The interest of the specialized multilateral agencies of the United Nations in the protection of the Mediterranean is best exemplified through their programme of co-operation with UNEP since the inception of the Mediterranean Action Plan. The pilot phase of the Mediterranean Pollution Monitoring and Research Programme (MED POL) for instance, was co-ordinated by UNEP with the co-operation of FAO, UNESCO, IOC, WHO, WMO, and the IAEA. This comprehensive approach developed by UNEP for the protection of the Mediterranean was, in fact, singled out in 1974 by the Secretary-General during a speech at the UN Headquarters as a successful example of inter-agency co-operation in which almost every single Specialized Agency and the UN itself are collaborating in services to the Governments of that entire region.

9. Besides these programmes of co-operation within MAP, the specialized agencies of the United Nations are also assisting the Contracting Parties of the Mediterranean through a variety of other programmes, which, though not having any specific Mediterranean mandate, do tend to obtain and supplement the objectives of MAP itself.

Factors Affecting Assistance

10. The degree of assistance from bilateral and multilateral agencies to Mediterranean countries outside the MAP context but having the same objectives of MAP itself depends on various factors:

- (i) The degree of sensitization of the donor agency or country and the recipient government to environmental concerns. This awareness of environmental matters in turn depends on the reinforcing effects of education and information in this area. Donors and recipient countries need to be aware that environmental protection and economic and social development should be mutually reinforcing, that the quality of life is an objective in itself and that project proposals which are designed to protect and rehabilitate the marine and coastal environment should be seriously contemplated.

It is encouraging to note in this regard positive statements indicating environmental awareness in the articles of the MAP convention and related protocols together with such declarations as the "Declaration of Environmental Policies and Procedures Relating to Economic Development" signed by the following ten international financing institutions in New York in February 1980: The African Development Bank, the Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa, the Asian Development Bank, The Caribbean Development Bank, the Commission of the European Communities, the Inter American Development Bank, the Organization of American States, the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Environment Programme and the World Bank, and in Luxembourg on 26 April 1983 by the European Investment Bank. (UNEP/WG.104/INF.3).

Another instance of statement of intent in the area of collaboration relating to the protection of the environment is that between the Commission of the European Communities and UNEP. Thanks to an exchange of letters between the Executive Director of UNEP and the President of the Commission on 21 June 1983, the co-operation between the two organizations which has existed since the establishment of UNEP in 1972 will be reinforced and extended with a view to better orient the existing activities and to contribute to a more efficient realization of the Commission's objectives relating to the protection of the environment.

- (ii) Since requests for assistance from bilateral and multilateral agencies must reflect the priorities of a Government in the field of development assistance and since such requests normally are communicated from the Ministry of Finance, Planning or Development, it is important that these ministries are made aware by the respective environmental officials of the priority that the projects related to marine and coastal environment management should command.

Unless environmental agencies are adequately represented at the negotiating table, the positive impact by marine and coastal protection activities on national development will take longer to realize.

(iii) The ingredients for developing a productive dialogue between donors and recipient countries differ according to the nature of the project proposals. In reviewing the lessons learnt from UNEP's Clearing House Experiment (See UNEP/WG.104/INF 7) the Executive Director's report to the Governing Council (March 1984)^{1/} noted that with respect to Type A activities, covering relatively small projects requiring consultancy, training or equipment, successful dialogue occurs when the objectives of the proposal are well defined, the project is firmly supported by the recipient Government, includes a counterpart contribution and falls within the priorities of the country's development plan. The project must also promise to deliver a concrete, service-oriented product to meet a specific need.

With respect to Type B activities dealing with the worst environmental problems in a developing country it has been observed that a recognition of the serious problems by the Government together with a positive commitment by that Government is essential. Successful strategies are those which can capitalize on other resources at hand within the country.

For those activities (Type C) which necessitate high-level consultation to assist in the integration of environmental considerations in the country's development planning process it is observed that both UNEP and the World Bank have shown willingness to assist. These activities have been shown in many instances to be a prerequisite for articulating the project proposals related to the environment.

Referring to horizontal co-operation, defined as Type D activities, UNEP suggests that a basic requirement in this is the compilation of a directory which includes some of the source of expertise and institutions in the respective countries which could extend environment related assistance to other developing countries.

The basic common lesson to be learnt from the Clearing House Experiment is that specific action programmes and investments must first originate from national sources and only afterwards be supplemented by international co-operation and solidarity. As can be seen from the articles of the MAP Convention and succeeding protocols are contemplated a variety of technical and financial assistance which necessarily are subject to requests by the countries concerned.

A Brokerage Service

11. In recommending a greatly increased flow of technical and financial means for the clean-up of the Mediterranean, a case may be made for MAP to introduce a brokerage service as has been successfully undertaken by UNEP. However at the stage, given the limited resources at the disposal of the Co-ordinating Unit such direct involvement is beyond its capabilities and therefore it is advisable that such projects be developed through existing bilateral and multilateral channels.

^{1/} UNEP/GC.12/4

Monitoring of Mediterranean Action Programmes

12. What can be done at this stage is for the Co-ordinating Unit of MAP to take "stock" of the situation by collecting information on the Contracting Party's action programmes whether these are undertaken solely by each individual country, or with assistance of bilateral or multilateral programmes.

It should be possible to start by recording the major projects and investments and to add more information in subsequent years, rather than starting with an ambitious effort at collecting all the relevant information which would be difficult to achieve for lack of a common, region-wide system of environmental statistics.

The Questionnaire

13. As a beginning to this process, an attempt has been made to gather information on the extent of the contribution of bilateral and multilateral programmes to the objectives of the Mediterranean Action Plan. These programmes have been classified into sixteen sub-programmes (See Table 1) and a questionnaire which included a question related to each relevant subject, was circulated by the secretariat on 19 September 1983 to each of the Contracting Parties and UN agencies.

14. In interpreting the results of this exercise it is important to appreciate that it was not the intention behind the survey to reach each and every potential bilateral or multilateral agency which is involved in the granting of assistance to one or more of the Contracting Parties. Instead the information included in this report is only partial and is based solely on the replies of the responding Contracting Parties together with the following Organizations

- Economic Commission for Europe (United Nations)
- United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
- United Nations Development Programme
- United Nations Environment Programme
- United Nations Industrial Development Organization
- International Labour Office
- Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations
- United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
- International Oceanographic Commission of UNESCO
- World Health Organization
- International Maritime Organization
- International Atomic Energy Agency
- The World Bank

15. Some of the programmes of the above agencies are sometimes conducted in co-operation with each other and when this is not indicated a certain degree of double-counting is to be expected. This is often the case, for example, when a UN agency executes a programme with UNDP funds.

16. Another important element to be noted is that the survey excludes any form of participation in a MAP programme which is either paid for through the Mediterranean Trust Fund or by a Contracting Party in connection with the siting of a MAP sub-regional centre in that country. An analysis of the information available for each of the sixteen sub-programmes identified in the Questionnaire is given below.

Legal Aspects of Protection of the Marine and Coastal Environment

17. The Contracting Parties to the Convention and related Protocols agreed to take "all appropriate measures" to prevent abate, combat and control pollution of the Mediterranean. First in importance among these measures is appropriate legislation. There is no doubt that the drafting of laws and regulations related to the protection of the marine and coastal environment requires expert assistance which is not always available in the respective country.

18. The environmental law unit of UNEP in co-operation with the relevant UNEP regional offices can provide limited expert assistance in the drafting of national laws and regulations related to the protection of the coastal and marine environment by financing short-term expert missions drawn from its Roster of Specialists in environmental legislation and administration.

19. FAO has provided assistance to Morocco with regards to the drafting of a "Code of Marine Affairs" and to Cyprus with the drafting of "Environment Legislation".

20. One of the targets of WHO/EURO's chemical safety programme is the formulation of model legislative and administrative measures for control of chemicals. There is also a legislative assistance in recent and current country projects in Algeria, Egypt, Greece, Italy, Malta, Morocco, Turkey and Yugoslavia. WHO/EURO's programme of environmental health hazards also include updated and revised policy guidelines and codes of practice.

Marine Research Institutes

21. More than 200 scientific groups belonging to 83 institutions from 16 countries bordering the Mediterranean participated in MEDPOL pilot phase activities. This regional effort gives a preliminary indication into potential for marine research in the Mediterranean. The overall objectives of the environmental assessment component MAP are:

- (i) To assess, on a continuing basis, the state of pollution of the Mediterranean basin;
- (ii) To identify the sources, pathways, amounts and effects of pollutants entering the Mediterranean Sea;
- (iii) To establish temporal trends in the levels of pollution;
- (iv) To provide the basis for building models for the biogeochemical cycle of pollutants including their possible effects;
- (v) To present the information thus obtained in such a way that it could be used as a management tool in the control of pollution.
- (vi) To help the riparian countries in making proper decisions with respect to environmentally compatible socio-economic development strategies;
- (vii) To suggest methods for pollution control, including their cost-benefit analysis.

22. This is quite a tall order for some national marine research institutions who obviously need assistance in order to reach these goals. Training, expertise, new analytical instrumentation are some of the resources which these institutions require urgently to successfully fulfill their task.

23. UNDP is providing expertise in physical, biological oceanography, training and equipment to assist the Institute of Oceanography and Fishing Resources in Greece elaborate a research programme and strengthen the material basis for research.

24. Virtually every developing country in the Mediterranean (except Albania) received assistance, in one form or another, from Unesco (Division of Marine Sciences): Fellowships, consultant services, scientists and architects to help build new institutions. Also equipment and literature are provided under the Regular Programme. In addition, the following large-scale projects were carried out with UNDP funds. In Algeria assistance for the development of oceanographic and fisheries research; In Egypt for the Aquatic Pollution Centre at the University of Alexandria; In Turkey for Marine Sciences, in Libya for the National Programme for Marine Research at the University of Marine Science.

25. WHO/EURO's country projects in Algeria, Greece, Syria, Tunisia and Turkey include assistance on environmental sanitation. For Egypt the project is based on the control of environmental pollution while in Morocco assistance is given to the laboratory for environmental pollution monitoring.

26. Finally the EEC is financing the leasing of boats for research on fisheries, equipment (nets, etc), mission and personnel costs. Also contracts for research are shared with France, Greece and Italy.

Combatting Marine Pollution in an Emergency

27. The possibility of a massive oil spillage in the Mediterranean has always been preoccupying due to such factors as significant oil traffic, increased size of tankers sailing in the region, (especially with the reopening and enlargement of the Suez Canal), the development of new oil terminals, as well as offshore exploration and exploitation.

28. With the setting up of the Regional Combatting Centre in 1976 the Contracting Parties gave two immediate objectives to the Centre namely co-operation among themselves in order to combat marine pollution in an emergency and to assist coastal states of the region, which so request, in the development of their own national capabilities. Another future objective is to initiate operations to combat pollution by oil and other harmful substances at the regional level.

29. Activities in this area which can assist the countries of the region include the exchange of information, training, contingency planning and assistance in emergencies.

30. The only assistance noted in this area is WHO/EURO's chemical safety programme which provides technical guidance for response to accidents involving chemicals likely to have (1) direct acute, (2) delayed and (3) indirect delayed health effects and the establishment of a framework for international cooperation in responding to chemical emergencies.

The design and Financing of Port Reception Facilities for Ballast Waters

31. Recent scientific investigations into marine pollution by hydrocarbons indicate that excluding cases of accidents during transportation the more important cases are the following:

- (i) Discharge of bilge water,
- (ii) Discharge of ballast water containing oil from fuel tanks of dry cargo vessels,
- (iii) Discharge of tank washing water before tankers are docked,
- (iv) Discharge of ballast water containing oil and water from tank washings from heavy petroleum products transportation tankers,
- (v) Discharge of ballast water containing oil and water from tank washings from crude-oil tankers.

32. Statistical prospects indicate that the volume of oil traffic in the Mediterranean will be increasing in the next few years. Since the technology of oil transported by sea is still unsatisfactory and since it is these technological deficiencies which cause the greatest pollution, this problem requires an adequate and immediate attention.

33. With respect to Article 6 of the Convention (on pollution from ships) the Contracting Parties are invited to take note of the 1973 International Convention and 1978 Protocol on marine pollution from ships (MARPOL 73/78) wherein regulation 10 of Annex 1 provides that "the Government of each party to the Convention, the coastline of which borders on any given area (such as the Mediterranean Sea), undertakes to ensure thatall oil loading terminals and repair ports within the special area are provided with facilities adequate for the reception and treatment of all the dirty ballast and tank washing water from oil tankers....."

34. Results of a UNEP/IMO project on the availability of port reception facilities in the Mediterranean completed in September 1979 concluded that some US \$ 145 million was required to be spent in providing waste oil and oil-ballast reception facilities in Mediterranean ports to the standard called for by the 1973 MARPOL Convention. Bearing in mind the complexity of the problems associated with the provision of such facilities at oil loading terminals, etc, a decision was made to provide further assistance to governments in drawing up plans and specifications for the necessary installations. Such plans are then suitable for cost estimation and tendering.

35. Assistance in this area takes the form of two projects. The first is a joint IMO/UNDP project entitled "Advisory Services concerning the Development of Reception Facilities for Selected Ports in a Special Area Mediterranean," and it covers ports in Algeria, Libya, Malta, Tunisia and Yugoslavia. The second is a similar project jointly sponsored by the EEC and the Government of Italy to cover those Mediterranean States not participating in the IMO/UNDP project. Provision for a workshop on this subject was also made in the revised IMO/UNDP project.

Training of Personnel in Environment Management

36. There is a general awareness among Contracting Parties that while environmental problems in the Mediterranean have increased over the past few years, there exist a lack of professional resources which can attack these problems and prevent their occurrence. The kind of professionals needed in the area of environment programmes require a background which will enable them to understand and manage multidisciplinary relationships particularly those involving the common ground shared by scientists and technologists, on the one hand, and the political decision makers, on the other.

37. The activities conducted under this area are expected to produce results that will ultimately lead to better environmental management and to focused curriculum development for professional education in environmental management at many levels of public and private sector decision-making.

38. UNDP funds are providing assistance to Greece in order to strengthen the technical expertise related to environmental protection. This project also includes a training seminar on environmental impact assessment and a number of fellowships to Greek professional staff.

39. UNIDO's training programme on environmental assessment and management in industry has included participants from Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia and Egypt.

40. UNESCO has organized sub-regional courses for human settlements managers on coastal areas and smaller islands in Italy, France, Tunisia and Morocco. Other sub-regional courses on interdisciplinary research methods in Mediterranean coastal and insular settings have been organized in Greece, Tunisia and Malta. An orientation seminar in connection with IPAL-Kenya project included participants from Algeria, Libya, Syria and Tunisia, while a seminar (IPAL Tunisia project) on wind erosion included participants from Egypt, Morocco and Tunisia. A regional workshop on "conservation and management of natural resources in the Arab States" jointly organized with ACSAD included participants from eight Arab countries amongst which were Syria, Libya and Tunisia. UNESCO also provided support to other seminars on environmental consideration in Egypt and Morocco.

41. WHO/EURO's country projects include the training in sanitary engineering for participants from Algeria, Cyprus, Egypt, Israel, Morocco, Tunisia and Turkey. A course on environmental health impact assessment in Turkey.

Exchange of Information Related to Marine and Coastal Environment

42. It should be recalled that at the 1984 Extraordinary Meeting of the Contracting Parties several delegations called for the strengthening and harmonization of the information exchange activities. To this end, the Meeting requested the bureau to examine with the secretariat all aspects of information exchange, including the existing bulletins, bibliographical publications and registers with a view to defining a coherent programme within the available budgetary resources. Reference was made to the possibility of issuing an information bulletin listing the various activities, particularly those relating to training.

43. UNDP assistance is used in Greece for the establishment of an integrated, country-wide environmental information system based on measurement and monitoring of pollution levels on their effects, to serve as a basis for development of pollution control programme in Greece and to contribute to the work of international, regional and global monitoring networks.

44. UNEP's ongoing comprehensive projects coming under the Global Environmental Monitoring system (GEMS) are the following:

- (i) Health-related Monitoring conducted by UNEP includes an air quality monitoring network in conjunction with WHO a global water quality monitoring network in conjunction with WHO, Unesco and WMO, a food and animal food contamination monitoring network in conjunction with FAO and WHO and an assessment of human exposure to air pollution through biological monitoring in conjunction with WHO. The following countries are participating in one or more of these networks: Algeria, Egypt, France, Greece, Israel, Italy, Libya, Malta, Morocco, Spain, Syria, Tunis, Turkey, and Yugoslavia.
- (ii) The Climate-related monitoring conducted by UNEP includes a background air pollution monitoring network in conjunction with WMO, a world glaciers inventory with Unesco and ETH. The following countries are participating in at least one of these monitoring networks: Algeria, Egypt, France, Greece, Israel, Italy, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Spain, Turkey and Yugoslavia.
- (iii) The renewable Resource Monitoring includes a global assessment of soil degradation with FAO and IMESCP in Algeria, Egypt, Israel, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Syria and Turkey and another project in Egypt for monitoring desertification of natural resources in Egypt by the use of modern remote sensing techniques.
- (iv) A co-operation programme for Monitoring, and Evaluation of long range transmission of Air Pollutants in Europe in conjunction with WMO and ECE with the participation of France, Greece, Turkey and Yugoslavia

45. FAO in collaboration with Unesco/IOC and UN/OETB, produces a bibliographic database that covers the world literature on the science, technology and management of marine and freshwater environments. The database provides comprehensive coverage of ecology, conservation, pollution and biological, chemical, geological, physical oceanography and limnology. The system is accessed by countries of the Mediterranean region and in addition the printed product of the database is provided through the abstracting journal Aquatic Sciences and Fisheries Abstracts.

46. FAO also produces a database on the statistics of fish catches and landings for a time series of 14 years (since 1970), where data on the annual catches of freshwater and marine species and groups of species of fish, crustaceans, molluscs and other aquatic animals, are stored. The data is accessible to the countries of the Mediterranean region through telecommunication nodes.

47. The print product of the database, the Yearbook of Fishery Statistics, Catches and Landings, is also issued annually and distributed to Member States.

48. UNESCO is assisting the Ecothèque Méditerranéenne (Montpellier, France) which is a centre for the collection, treatment and diffusion of ecological information in the Mediterranean basin. The center forms part of the CEPE (Centre d'Etudes Phytosociologiques et Ecologiques) of the Centre National pour la recherche scientifique. A 1980 meeting organized by the centre made recommendations for the regionalization of ecological information, but a scarcity of funds has prevented any significant expansion of this network. UNESCO through UNDP funds and a contribution from UNEP helped establish the National Oceanographic Data Centre in Alexandria Egypt.

49. IOC is also assisting through data management programmes related to MEDALPEX and MAR POL MON-P (Marine Pollution Monitoring).

50. EEC is providing assistance to the Romagna region (Italy). The project includes the use of NIMBUS I (Coastal Zone Colour Scanner) satellite for analyzing images for the study of pollution along the Adriatic Coast. The project also includes a forecasting model of the transportation of pollutants in the Po estuary.

Public Information Programmes Concerning the Protection of the Marine and Coastal Environment

51. The Contracting Parties have agreed to "endeavour to inform the public as widely as possible of the significance and interest of the protected areas and of the scientific knowledge which may be gained from them from the point of both nature conservation and archeology. Such information should have an appropriate place in education programmes concerning the environment and history. The Parties should also endeavour to promote the participation of their public and their nature conservation organization in appropriate measures which are necessary for the protection of the areas concerned. Although this article deals specifically with conservation of protected areas (Protocol Concerning Mediterranean Specially Protected Areas, 1982 Article 11) it represents the Parties' pledge to the promotion of public awareness of environment issues.

52. UNESCO's assistance related to public information programmes related to the Biosphere Reserves established in the coastal marine areas in Spain, France, Italy, Egypt and Tunisia.

53. WHO/EURO and WHO/EMRO provides assistance to interested countries in the area of health and education.

54. The EEC is undertaking a project in Tunisia which aims at providing technical and financial assistance to the Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research for a programme related to the protection of marine and coastal environment.

Water Management on Island and Water-Deficient Coastal Areas

55. Water shortage is endemic in some Mediterranean countries, with near-crisis features observed in some areas during certain periods of time. The lack of fresh water imposes constraints to economic and social development of Mediterranean islands and coastal areas and indirectly leads to extensive migration of local population.

56. The long-term objective of any project in this area is to assist interested Contracting Parties in solving the problem of water supply on the islands and isolated coastal areas (lacking fresh water) of their country. In this respect the Contracting Parties should take note of the debriefing of experts who took part in the fact finding mission on water resources development of islands and isolated coastal areas held in PAP/RAC on 6-8 June 1984. The purpose of the meeting was to review and discuss their country reports and in particular to formulate proposals and recommendations for eventual co-operation of these countries in the framework of the project.

57. Among the findings which the experts suggest for consideration in follow up activities are the economic social and environmental consequences of improved water supplies on islands which may not always be positive. The close connection between quantity and quality characteristics, the harmonization with the environment especially since it involves increased waste water treatment and disposal. Such factors such as price of water, land-ownership, tourist seasonality have to be considered as part of any effort of increasing water supply.

58. Two projects underaken by UNEP in this area are:

- (i) Management of the major aquifer in North East Africa which includes Egypt as one of the implementing parties. Among its objectives are the introduction of modern methods of surveying and keeping of inventories of ground water resources in very difficult areas. The management of the ground water for desertification control and land reclamation involves the strengthening of the national institutions engaged in groundwater research and development.
- (ii) The second project involves the support to the International Training Centre for Water Resource Management (CEFIGRE) of France in developing and applying a multidisciplinary approach for training skilled personnel in ecologically sound management of water resources.

A UNDP financed project for Cyprus seeks to elaborate a master plan for hydrometeorological and ground water stations networks and suggest improved methods and systems for water processing. Another UNDP financed project in Malta seeks inter alia to develop water treatment facilities with particular reference to the application of appropriate technology and local raw materials for the treatment of surface run-off and of water sources with high nitrate concentrations.

59. UNESCO's IPH(International Hydrological Programme) includes two projects specific to coastal areas and islands, of which one is established particularly as a contribution or as a means of co-operation with the PAP/RAC project Water Resource Development Mediterranean Islands and isolated coastal areas.

60 WHO/EURO's and WHO/EMRO's programme on the International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade (IDWSSD) includes all aspects of water resource management and protection. Country projects include Algeria, Egypt, Malta, Morocco, Syria, Tunisia, Turkey and Yugoslavia.

61. World Bank loans for water supply projects are reported for Lebanon, Tunisia, Turkey and Yugoslavia.

62. Of the Contracting Parties the EEC is also providing assistance to increase the water supply of Beyrout, Lebanon.

Regional Planning of Coastal Areas

63. Different kinds of developments have led to the devastation of coastal landscape, over-exploitation of resources and heavy demographic pressures on the coastal strip bordering the Mediterranean. Many Mediterranean countries are now aware that some of their coastal zones have nearly reached full saturation levels and are therefore anxious to exchange experiences and information on how to manage their coastal zones better.

64. Assistance in this field is required in order to assess the present use of the coastal areas and consequences arising from it, to review national legislation regulating planning and management of coastal zones and to transfer the necessary know-how with regards to the implementation of plans.

65. In this area Unesco is giving assistance through the MAB (national) Field Projects. At present there are twelve MAB projects in seven countries of the Mediterranean coastal region (Morocco, Egypt, Spain, Israel, Greece, Tunisia and Turkey). Of these, three are concerned with forest ecosystems, five with coastal land use and ecology, two with desert ecosystems of North Africa, one with insect pests of delta agricultural systems, and one with regional ecological information exchange.

66. Other interdisciplinary studies and integrated simulation exercises of minor islands of the Mediterranean were conducted with the co-operation of the MAB programme in the islands of Skiathos (Greece), Gozo (Malta), Salina (Italy) and Kerkenah (Tunisia). These studies are intended to determine the optimal social, economic and environmental conditions for a balanced development of an island's ecosystem keeping in mind their characteristics. A multisectoral simulation model is also been designed for use with a computer in order to assist future "managers" and administrators of islands and coastal areas. Another activity derived from this project is the setting up of a number of experimental stations on a number of Mediterranean islands. These stations which are to be administered by the local authorities are meant to assist in the development and adaptation of technologies for the production of renewable sources of energy, specialized agriculture, desertification projects, aquaculture etc.

67. In the area of land use and regional planning WHO/EURO's assistance includes a programme on environmental health in urban development and housing.

Rehabilitation of Historic Coastal Town Centres

68. There is little doubt that each of the coastal States of the Mediterranean is proud of its historic heritage often manifested through opulent architecture. The tension existing between the requirements of protection and the demands of contemporary life is very real for most Mediterranean towns. The difficulties which are encountered in the rehabilitation and reconstruction of historic sites are exacerbated by lack of funds, inadequate organization and a dearth of scientific know-how.

69. Since the Contracting Parties have shown a desire for the exchange of experiences and knowledge in the preparation and implementation of programmes for the rehabilitation and reconstruction of historical coastal settlements and their centres, PAP/RAC has chosen this activity area as one of its main projects. One fundamental prerequisite for the success of this project is that several UN bodies and international organizations will provide assistance, either within or outside the orbit of this project.

70. Reported bilateral/multilateral assistance to Mediterranean Countries has been chiefly connected with Unesco's programmes. Unesco in fact has financed research projects and the publication of results in the following countries: Italy (Palermo and Otranto), Greece (Kassandra), Tunisia (Medina of Tunis), while another project for Greece (Island of Halki) is being prepared.

71. Unesco has equally been involved in the preservation programmes of the Kasbah in Algiers, the creation of national museums in Libya and Egypt (Asswan and Cairo).

72. The town of Venice has also been the object of an interdisciplinary study to safeguard, not just the town itself, but the whole of its surroundings.

73. Finally Unesco has launched a massive international campaign for the restoration of a number of prestigious historical sites in the Mediterranean notably the medinas of Fez and Tunis, the ruins of Carthage, the Acropolis, Malta and Montenegro (Yugoslavia).

74. Financial assistance by UNDP has also been provided to Turkey for the preservation of historical sites in Istanbul.

Liquid and Solid Waste Collection and Disposal in Coastal Human Settlements

75. Projects in this area are intended to help achieve the goals of the Protocol for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea against Pollution from Land-Based Sources of Pollution by decreasing the amount of liquid and solid waste discharge in the Mediterranean Sea directly or through coastal rivers.

76. The final objective is to improve environmental health inside and around most of the Mediterranean settlements.

77. Assistance in this area may include the provision of experts and consultants who will advise on the appropriate technologies for the following activities:

- garbage collection
- transportation and disposal with special attention to processes such as composting or sanitary land-filling
- protection of underground water resources against pollution
- sewage and sewage treatment
- treatment of effluent discharge
- storm water drainage
- sanitation without sewers

78. Other assistance may also include the actual implementation of liquid waste treatment plants.
79. A UNDP financed project in Malta seeks to maintain and improve the sewage network on the islands and to complete the process of sewage pollution prevention programme.
80. UNEP in co-operation with ECE are involved in a project which is intended to compile and consolidate available information concerning industrial low and non-waste technologies in the ECE region. UNEP has also organized an international symposium on solid waste management which was financed by the Federal Republic of Germany. The symposium has brought together 60 administrators and technicians from 30 developing countries including the Mediterranean region. Another project implemented by UNEP provide a series of studies which will examine a series of environmental management techniques as applied to Egyptian industrialization.
81. Country projects are conducted by WHO in the area of waste water treatment and/or solid and liquid waste disposal in Algeria, Cyprus, Egypt, Libya, Malta, Morocco, Syria, Tunisia, Turkey and Yugoslavia. Moreover one of WHO/EURO's intercountry projects is in the field of re-use of treated waste water.
82. World Bank loans for sewage networks are indicated for the following countries: Algeria, Greece, Israel, Morocco, Tunisia and Yugoslavia.
83. The EEC is also providing expertise in this area to Syria.
Aquaculture Projects
84. Aquaculture has a special significance in the Mediterranean, because of the very limited potential for capture fishery development and steadily increasing demand for sea food in the countries of the region. Traditional systems of coastal aquaculture already exist in certain areas of the Mediterranean and the joint efforts of the coastal States to control marine pollution and to adopt appropriate environmental management measures, offer increased scope for the expansion and intensification of coastal aquaculture in the region. Projections made by a FAO/UNDP/UNEP expert mission in 1978 indicated that aquaculture production could be trebled in ten years. To achieve such an increase, a high degree of regional co-operation, mobilization of national resources and external support are required.
85. Through the support of UNDP and FAO preparatory work has been made for a regional Mediterranean Aquaculture Development Project (MEDRAP). The countries included in MEDRAP are those with a UNDP indicative planning figure (IPF), namely, Algeria, Cyprus, Egypt, Greece, Malta, Morocco, Syria, Tunisia, Turkey and Yugoslavia. A large part of the budget goes on training of personnel and a small proportion on equipment. Other Mediterranean countries such as France and Italy as well as the EEC contribute to the activities of the project by providing consultants and training sessions. UNESCO too is providing travel grants for certain scientific meetings related to aquaculture.

86. The Extraordinary Meeting of the Contracting Parties (Athens, 10-13 April 1984) expressed the wish that all Mediterranean countries should be involved in the project. The present proposal provides funds for the participation of all the Mediterranean countries and introduces additional activities to the MEDRAP project whose modest funds presently cover the January 1984 July 1986 period. It is envisaged however that immediate bilateral co-operation can be initiated under the present project document.

Soil Protection in Coastal Areas

87. On the desertification map of the world subhumid and semiarid bioclimatic zones are shown as extending over the southern and eastern parts of the Iberian peninsula, Western Sardinia, Southern Italy, Sicily and Malta, Eastern Bulgaria, Eastern Greece and the Aegean Islands, Crete, Cyprus and most of Turkey. Separated by the Mediterranean from the deserts of North Africa, the people and governments of these countries do not regard themselves as being threatened by desertification; even though these countries contain certain areas where plant cover is extremely sparse and biological productivity is low.

88. The process involved in the emergence of each barren landscape in a northern Mediterranean setting can reasonably be described as desertification. No figures are available as to the change in the extent of land affected by different degrees of desertification in the various bioclimatic zones of the northern Mediterranean countries over more recent periods. And yet regional assessment of desertification in northern Mediterranean countries, analyzing status and trend of desertification problems in the region, is required for the implementation of a plan of action in combatting desertification.

89. Financial assistance by the UNDP is being utilized in Yugoslavia for a project which focuses on the completion of a comprehensive water resources development plan and the preparation and design of a soil conservation and erosion control plan for Istria.

90. UNEP is involved in a project with Medenine Institute of Arid Regions of Tunisia to extend and create awareness in respect of desertification control at Bir Lahmar Perimetre in Tunisia. Also in conjunction with ALECSO to study and investigate designs to improve and strengthen the co-ordination and planning efforts of participating governments in Libya, Tunisia, Morocco and Algeria and to identify appropriate national and regional projects to be implemented within the framework of the Green Belt Concept in North Africa. UNEP together with FAO are also conducting inter country programmes for development and application of integrated pest control in cotton growing areas. Egypt, Greece, Syria and Turkey are included in these programmes.

91. Unesco provides advisory services on soil protection under the MAB programme in order to help set up respective research projects and to take advantage of the available knowledge and expertise (e.g. missions undertaken to Morocco and Tunisia).

92. EEC financial aid is being used by Egypt for a land reclamation project at Kafr-al Sheikh. The land reclaimed will be used to produce a variety of crops including sugar.

Studies and Projects on the Impact of Tourism on the Marine
and Coastal Environment

93. The ever increasing demands made by tourism on Mediterranean islands and coastal areas are no doubt raising problems on the environment and in turn on the tourist industry itself. A lot of work needs to be done to suggest ways and means for alternative development strategies for the tourist industry whereby the countries may achieve their economic objectives of job creation, earning of foreign exchange and increase in government revenue without creating further damage to the marine and coastal environment and also without involving health hazards for the tourist vacationing in the coastal areas of the Mediterranean.

94. Except for WHO/EURO intercountry project in the field of basic sanitation in touristic coastal areas, only UNESCO has an ongoing project directly related to the impact of tourism on the marine coastal environment and to the development of an environmentally-sound Mediterranean tourist industry. The participating countries are Greece, Italy, Malta, Spain and Tunisia.

Renewable Sources of Energy For Islands and Coastal Areas

95. Programmes in this area are expected to contribute to the development of economically and environmentally sound applications of renewable sources of energy in the country or region. In particular projects are expected to contribute to the building up and strengthening of national and regional institutions active in the development and deployment of technologies for harnessing renewable sources of energy. It is likewise important to have projects which identify the impacts of these technologies on the environment, such as in the fight against erosion and desertification. For many Mediterranean islands and coastal areas, sea-water desalination by solar means, for example will become the most crucial prerequisite for further development.

96. None of the reporting Contracting Parties indicated directly of some form of assistance to each other in this area. However, in Egypt a project which involves the establishment of a central institute for applied research to develop renewable energy (RE) systems appropriate to Egyptian conditions is being mainly funded by the EEC and also with Italian and Egyptian Government finance. EEC is also partially financing R and D contracts on renewable energy sources in Italy and Greece. Other EEC assistance to national research institutions is given to Tunisia and Algeria.

97. FAO is the executing agency of a project for the development of integrated rural energy systems. The Mediterranean participating countries of this project, which is funded by UNDP, are Greece, Yugoslavia, France, Israel and Italy.

98. Another FAO project using UNDP funds in Turkey includes greenhouse solar heating technology.

99. UNESCO is funding a feasibility study to establish a long term energy R and D and basic research co-operation programme in the Mediterranean region by the International Centre for Heat and Mass Transfer in Belgrade.

100. At the request of Greece, under UNESCO sponsorship, a feasibility study of solar energy centre in Greece was completed by Heliotechnics Associates International Ltd.

The Protection of Endangered Marine Animals and Plants in the Mediterranean

101. Many marine mammal species around the world are facing such a common barrage of threats from man that they are now on the verge of extinction. This is also true of marine animals in the Mediterranean. Over hunting, incidental killing during fishing operations, reduction of their food supplies, pollution, destruction of their habitats and disturbance of breeding colonies are, not surprisingly, taking their toll. Many plant species on islands and coastal areas are also facing a similar fate, for not too unrelated reasons.

102. With so many and such varied factors fighting against the survival of marine animals and certain plant species, the steps needed to achieve effective conservation, management and utilization of them are inevitably both numerous and complex. We do not even have sufficient knowledge to fully identify all their requirements.

103. One thing is for certain. It is essential to have intercountry co-operation. This is necessary not just for the exchange of information and experience but because as in the case of marine animals few if any species are confined to the waters of a single State. Indeed, the normal migrations of many of them will take some individuals into several jurisdictions in the course of a single year.

104. As signatories of the Protocol concerning Mediterranean Specially Protected Areas, the Contracting Parties have already agreed to take all appropriate measures in this regard, and to co-operate with the assistance of bilateral and multilateral agencies in implementing programmes for the selection, establishment and management of protected areas.

105. Once the Contracting Parties co-operate on this important area, solutions to the problems and for which assistance might be sought, can be implemented.

106. These solutions may include the creation of sanctuaries and restriction of public access to breeding areas, scientific research; increased public relations, the development of fishing gear and techniques which will reduce incidental killings.

107. It is interesting to note that the Global Plan of Action on marine mammals has identified the Monachus (Mediterranean monkseal) as being an endangered species in the Mediterranean. Moreover, the plan has also identified three research proposals dealing with the collection of information on this endangered species, and which might have the interest of the Contracting Parties. After all, research is essential to fill the gaps in any knowledge before satisfactory management and conservation plans can be proposed.

108. UNEP assistance to the area is the setting up of a Directory of African Wastlands of International Importance which is being implemented by the International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN). UNEP is also co-operating with the Secretariat of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of wild Fauna and Flora (Cites) in drawing up an identification manual for endangered Species.

109. In the framework of UNESCO's MAB programme, Biosphere Reserves have been established in the following coastal marine areas of the Mediterranean region: Spain, France, Italy, Egypt, and Tunisia.

110. Of the Contracting Parties, the EEC is also offering financial assistance for projects related to conservation areas.

Summary Tables

111. Available information is summarized in the following tables. It is hoped that participants may fill gaps in information in the course of the meeting.

Table 2 : Assistance to Marine Research Institutions

| | ECE | UNCTAD | UNDP | UNEP | UNIDO | ILO | FAO | UNESCO | IOC | WHO | IMO | IAEA | WORLD | Contracting Parties |
|----------------------------|-----|--------|------|------|-------|-----|-----|--------|-----|-----|-----|------|-------|---------------------|
| Algeria | | | A | | | | | A | | A | | | | |
| Cyprus | | | | | | | A | | | | | | | |
| Egypt | | | A | | | | | A | | A | | | | |
| France | | | | | | | A | | | | | | | A 1/ |
| Greece | | | a | | | | | A | | | | | | A 1/ |
| Israel | | | | | | | A | | | | | | | |
| Italy | | | | | | | A | | | | | | | A 1/ |
| Lebanon | | | | | | | A | | | | | | | |
| Libya | | | A | | | | | A | | | | | | |
| Malta | | | | | | | A | | | | | | | |
| Monaco | | | | | | | A | | | | | | | E 2/ |
| Morocco | | | | | | | A | | | A | | | | |
| Spain | | | | | | | A | | | | | | | |
| Syria | | | | | | | | A | | A | | | | |
| Tunisia | | | | | | | | A | | A | | | | |
| Turkey | | | A | | | | | A | | A | | | | |
| Yugoslavia | | | | | | | | A | | | | | | |
| Regional/ Not Specified | | | | | | | | A | | | | | | |

Notes: A - Assistance
 E - Equipment
 1/ - EEC assistance
 2/ - Bilateral (Italy)

Table 3 : Assistance in Combatting Marine Pollution in an Emergency

ECE UNCTAD UNDP UNEP UNIDO ILO FAO UNESCO IOC WHO IMO IAEA WORLD Contracting Parties

| | ECE | UNCTAD | UNDP | UNEP | UNIDO | ILO | FAO | UNESCO | IOC | WHO | IMO | IAEA | WORLD | Contracting Parties |
|----------------------------|-----|--------|------|------|-------|-----|-----|--------|-----|-----|-----|------|-------|---------------------|
| Algeria | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cyprus | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Egypt | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| France | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Greece | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Israel | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Italy | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lebanon | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Libya | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Malta | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Monaco | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Morocco | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Spain | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Syria | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Tunisia | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Turkey | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Yugoslavia | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Regional/ Not Specified | | | | | | | | | | | | | | A |

Notes: A - Assistance

Table 4 : Assistance in the Design and Financing of Port Reception Facilities for Ballast Waters

| | ECE | UNCTAD | UNDP | UNEP | UNIDO | ILO | FAO | UNESCO | IOC | WHO | IMO | IAEA | WORLD | Contracting Parties |
|----------------------------|-----|--------|------|------|-------|-----|-----|--------|-----|-----|-----|------|-------|---------------------|
| Algeria | | | S | | | | | | | | | | | S |
| Cyprus | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Egypt | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| France | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Greece | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Israel | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Italy | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lebanon | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Libya | | | S | | | | | | | | | | | S |
| Malta | | | S | | | | | | | | | | | S |
| Monaco | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Morocco | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Spain | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Syria | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Tunisia | | | | | | | | | | | | | | S |
| Turkey | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Yugoslavia | | | S | | | | | | | | | | | S |
| Regional/ Not Specified | | | | | | | | | | | | | | W |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | S |

Notes: S - Feasibility Study
W - Workshop
1/-Bilateral assistance (Italy)

Table 5 : Assistance in the Training of personnel in Environmental Management

| | ECE | UNCTAD | UNDP | UNEP | UNIDO | ILO | FAO | UNESCO | IOC | WHO | IMO | IAEA | WORLD | Contracting Parties |
|----------------------------|-----|--------|------|------|-------|-----|-----|--------|-----|-----|-----|------|-------|---------------------|
| Algeria | | | | | C | | | C | | C | | | | |
| Cyprus | | | | | | | | | | C | | | | |
| Egypt | | | | | C | | | C | | C | | | | |
| France | | | | | | | | C | | | | | | |
| Greece | | | A | | | | | C | | | | | | |
| Israel | | | | | | | | | | C | | | | |
| Italy | | | | | | | | C | | | | | | |
| Lebanon | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Libya | | | | | | | | C | | | | | | |
| Malta | | | | | | | | C | | | | | | |
| Monaco | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Morocco | | | | | C | | | C | | C | | | | |
| Spain | | | | | | | | | | | | | | A |
| Syria | | | | | | | | C | | | | | | |
| Tunisia | | | | | C | | | C | | C | | | | |
| Turkey | | | | | | | | | | | | | | C |
| Yugoslavia | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Regional/ Not Specified | | | | | | | | | | | | | | C |

Notes: A - Assistance
C - Courses / Sciences

Table 6 : Assistance for the Exchange of Information Related to Marine and Coastal Environment

| | ECE | UNCTAD | UNDP | UNEP | UNIDO | ILO | FAO | UNESCO | IOC | WHO | IMO | IAEA | WORLD | Contracting Parties |
|----------------------------|-----|--------|------|------|-------|-----|-----|--------|-----|-----|-----|------|-------|---------------------|
| Algeria | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cyprus | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Egypt | | | | | | | | A | | | | | | |
| France | | | | | | | | A | | | | | | |
| Greece | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Israel | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Italy | | | | | | | | | | | | | | A 1/ |
| Lebanon | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Libya | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Malta | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Monaco | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Morocco | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Spain | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Syria | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Tunisia | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Turkey | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Yugoslavia | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Regional/ Not Specified | | | | | | | | | | | | | | D |

Notes: H - GEMS (Health)
 C - GEMS (Climate)
 R - GEMS (Renewable Resource)
 T - GEMS (Transport of Pollutants)
 D - Database
 1/- Bilateral assistance (EEC)

Table 7 : Assistance to Public Information Programmes Concerning the Protection of the Marine/Coastal Environment

| | ECE | UNCTAD | UNDP | UNEP | UNIDO | ILO | FAO | UNESCO | IOC | WHO | IMO | IAEA | WORLD | Contracting Parties |
|----------------------------|-----|--------|------|------|-------|-----|-----|--------|-----|-----|-----|------|-------|---------------------|
| Algeria | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cyprus | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Egypt | | | | | | | | A | | | | | | |
| France | | | | | | | | A | | | | | | |
| Greece | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Israel | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Italy | | | | | | | | A | | | | | | |
| Lebanon | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Libya | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Malta | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Monaco | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| MOROCCO | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Spain | | | | | | | | | | A | | | | |
| Syria | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Tunisia | | | | | | | | | | | | | | A 1/ |
| Turkey | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Yugoslavia | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Regional/ Not Specified | | | | | | | | | | | | | | A |

Notes: A - Assistance
1/- Bilateral Assistance (EEC)

Table 8 : Assistance in the field of Water Management on Islands and in Water-Deficient Coastal Areas

| | ECE | UNCTAD | UNDP | UNEP | UNIDO | ILO | FAO | UNESCO | IOC | WHO | IMO | IAEA | WORLD | Contracting Parties |
|----------------------------|-----|--------|------|------|-------|-----|-----|--------|-----|-----|-----|------|-------|---------------------|
| Algeria | | | | | | | | | | A | | | | |
| Cyprus | | | A | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Egypt | | | | A | | | | | | A | | | | |
| France | | | | A | | | | | | | | | | |
| Greece | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Israel | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Italy | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lebanon | | | | | | | | | | | | | L | A L/ |
| Libya | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Malta | | | A | | | | | | | A | | | | |
| Monaco | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Morocco | | | | | | | | | | A | | | | |
| Spain | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Syria | | | | | | | | | | A | | | | |
| Tunisia | | | | | | | | | | A | | | L | |
| Turkey | | | | | | | | | | A | | | L | |
| Yugoslavia | | | | | | | | | | A | | | | |
| Regional/ Not Specified | | | | | | | | | | | | | | A |

Notes: A - Assistance
L - Long Term Loans
L/- Bilateral Assistance (EBC)

Table 9 : Assistance in Regional Planning of Coastal Areas

| | ECE | UNCTAD | UNDP | UNEP | UNIDO | ILO | FAO | UNESCO | IOC | WHO | IMO | IAEA | WORLD | Contracting Parties |
|----------------------------|-----|--------|------|------|-------|-----|-----|--------|-----|-----|-----|------|-------|---------------------|
| Algeria | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cyprus | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Egypt | | | | | | | | A | | | | | | |
| France | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Greece | | | | | | | | A | | | | | | |
| Israel | | | | | | | | A | | | | | | |
| Italy | | | | | | | | A | | | | | | |
| Lebanon | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Libya | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Malta | | | | | | | | | | | | | | A |
| Monaco | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Morocco | | | | | | | | | | | | | | A |
| Spain | | | | | | | | | | | | | | A |
| Syria | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Tunisia | | | | | | | | | | | | | | A |
| Turkey | | | | | | | | | | | | | | A |
| Yugoslavia | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Regional/ Not Specified | | | | | | | | | | | | | | A |

Notes: A - Assistance

Table 10: Assistance for the Rehabilitation of Historic Coastal Town Centres

| | ECE | UNCTAD | UNDP | UNEP | UNIDO | ILO | FAO | UNESCO | IOC | WHO | IMO | IAEA | WORLD | Contracting Parties |
|----------------------------|-----|--------|------|------|-------|-----|-----|--------|-----|-----|-----|------|-------|---------------------|
| Algeria | | | | | | | | A | | | | | | |
| Cyprus | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Egypt | | | | | | | | A | | | | | | |
| France | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Greece | | | | | | | | S, A | | | | | | |
| Israel | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Italy | | | | | | | | S | | | | | | |
| Lebanon | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Libya | | | | | | | | A | | | | | | |
| Malta | | | | | | | | A | | | | | | |
| Monaco | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Morocco | | | | | | | | A | | | | | | |
| Spain | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Syria | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Tunisia | | | | | | | | S, A | | | | | | |
| Turkey | | | | A | | | | | | | | | | |
| Yugoslavia | | | | | | | | A | | | | | | |
| Regional/ Not Specified | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Notes: A - Assistance
S - Studies

Table 12: Assistance for Aquacultural Projects

| | ECE | UNCTAD | UNDP | UNEP | UNIDO | ILO | FAO | UNESCO | IOC | WHO | IMO | IAEA | WORLD | Contracting Parties |
|----------------------------|-----|--------|------|------|-------|-----|-----|--------|-----|-----|-----|------|-------|---------------------|
| Algeria | | | A | | | | A | | | | | | | |
| Cyprus | | | A | | | | A | | | | | | | |
| Egypt | | | A | | | | A | | | | | | | |
| France | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Greece | | | A | | | | A | | | | | | | |
| Israel | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Italy | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lebanon | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Libya | | | A | | | | A | | | | | | | |
| Malta | | | A | | | | A | | | | | | | |
| Monaco | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Morocco | | | A | | | | A | | | | | | | |
| Spain | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Syria | | | A | | | | A | | | | | | | |
| Tunisia | | | A | | | | A | | | | | | | L |
| Turkey | | | A | | | | A | | | | | | | |
| Yugoslavia | | | A | | | | A | | | | | | | |
| Regional/ Not Specified | | | | | | | | | | | | | | A L/ |

Notes: A - Assistance
 L.- Long Term Loans
 L/- Contracting Parties

Table 13: Assistance for Soil Protection in Coastal Areas (including use of marginal lands, loss of arable soil to urbanization and control of forest fires)

| | ECE | UNCTAD | UNDP | UNEP | UNIDO | ILO | FAO | UNESCO | IOC | WHO | IMO | IAEA | WORLD | Contracting Parties |
|----------------------------|-----|--------|------|------|-------|-----|-----|--------|-----|-----|-----|------|-------|---------------------|
| Algeria | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cyprus | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Egypt | | | | A | | | | | | | | | | A ✓ |
| France | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Greece | | | | A | | | | | | | | | | |
| Israel | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Italy | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lebanon | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Libya | | | | A | | | | | | | | | | |
| Malta | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Monaco | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Morocco | | | | A | | | | | | | | | A | |
| Spain | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Syria | | | | A | | | | | | | | | | |
| Tunisia | | | | A | | | | | | | | | A | |
| Turkey | | | | A | | | | | | | | | | |
| Yugoslavia | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Regional/ Not Specified | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Notes: A - Assistance
✓ - Contracting Party EEC

Table 14: Assistance for Studies and Projects on the Impact of Tourism on the Marine and Coastal Environment

ECE UNCTAD UNDP UNEP UNIDO ILO FAO UNESCO IOC WHO IMO IAEA WORLD Contracting Parties

Algeria

Cyprus

Egypt

France

Greece

Israel

Italy

Lebanon

Libya

Malta

Monaco

MOROCCO

Spain

Syria

Tunisia

Turkey

Yugoslavia

Regional/
Not Specified

A

S

S

S

S

Notes: A - Assistance
S - Studies

Table 15: Assistance in the Field of Renewable Sources of Energy
(particularly solar and wind projects for islands and coastal areas)

| | ECE | UNCTAD | UNDP | UNEP | UNIDO | ILO | FAO | UNESCO | IOC | WHO | IMO | IAEA | WORLD | Contracting Parties |
|----------------------------|-----|--------|------|------|-------|-----|-----|--------|-----|-----|-----|------|-------|---------------------|
| Algeria | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cyprus | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Egypt | | | A | | | | A | | | | | | | E, 1/A, 2/ |
| France | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Greece | | | A | | | | A | S | | | | | | 2/ |
| Israel | | | A | | | | A | | | | | | | |
| Italy | | | A | | | | A | | | | | | | R & D 2/ |
| Lebanon | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Libya | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Malta | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Monaco | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Morocco | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Spain | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Syria | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Tunisia | | | | | | | | | | | | | | E, T 2/ |
| Turkey | | | A | | | | A | | | | | | | |
| Yugoslavia | | | A | | | | A | | | | | | | |
| Regional/ Not Specified | | | | | | | | | | | | | | S |

Notes: A - Assistance
E - Equipment
1/- Contracting Party Italy
2/- Contracting Party EEC

Table 16: Assistance in the Field of Protection of Endangered Marine Animals and Plants in the Mediterranean

| | ECE | UNCTAD | UNDP | UNEP | UNIDO | ILO | FAO | UNESCO | IOC | WHO | IMO | IAEA | WORLD | Contracting Parties |
|----------------------------|-----|--------|------|------|-------|-----|-----|--------|-----|-----|-----|------|-------|---------------------|
| Algeria | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cyprus | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Egypt | | | | | | | | A | | | | | | |
| France | | | | | | | | A | | | | | | |
| Greece | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Israel | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Italy | | | | | | | | A | | | | | | |
| Lebanon | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Libya | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Malta | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Monaco | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Morocco | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Spain | | | | | | | | | | | | | A | |
| Syria | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Tunisia | | | | | | | | | | | | | A | |
| Turkey | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Yugoslavia | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Regional/ Not Specified | | | | | | | | | | | | | | A |

Notes: A - Assistance
 1/- Contracting Party EEC

Overall Comments

112. The overall picture which emerges from the replies to the questionnaire regarding the contributions of bilateral and multilateral programmes to the objectives of MAP generally encouraging. It has been shown that activity related to the objectives of the Action Plan is in fact being carried out by the Contracting Parties under different programmes and projects with bilateral and multilateral assistance and which therefore tends to supplement the activities of the Action Plan itself.

113. The responding Contracting Parties showed their willingness to make use of bilateral and multilateral co-operation and assistance in the area of marine and coastal environmental protection. The multilateral agencies, on their part, have shown interest in projects relating to Mediterranean programmes even though these agencies do not very often have a specific mandate for the Mediterranean region.

114. For those who are eager to see something positive and significant being done with anti-pollution activities in the Mediterranean, the net result is not very encouraging. The present contributions leave a lot of scope for expansion. The reasons for lack of projects in certain areas as have been elaborated above, may not lie in lack of good will on the part of the agency as in the logistics at the bargaining table.

115. Although the information presented above is somewhat sketchy, one could detect clearly certain areas which promise to be areas for stronger co-operation.

116. It was not the purpose of this document to present a consolidated report on measures adopted by each of the Contracting Parties, with or without assistance, concerning implementation of the Convention and related Protocols, including legislation, budgetary resources relating to marine and coastal environment protection. However, it is obvious that given the information presented above, one is encouraged to seek further a clearer picture of Mediterranean regional effort through national efforts and resource allocation to this important objective - a clean Mediterranean.

Future Bilateral and Multilateral Contributions to the Objectives
of the Mediterranean Action Plan

117. Each Contracting Party and multilateral agency were asked specifically whether assistance in each respective field can be provided in the future. It is natural to expect different answers from different parties and agencies for each of the fields of assistance indicated. However one significant feature stands out. In the case of the multilateral agencies and programmes the reply is consistent with whether they are already offering assistance in a respective field. There are no noted changes in the sense that future programmes will be expanded or reduced. In the case of the responding contracting parties the situation is more encouraging. While the majority of Contracting Parties reported that they are not presently offering any bilateral assistance, they have indicated clearly that they would be ready to offer such assistance in the future subject to the availability of resources.

Assistance Requirements

118. The Contracting Parties and multilateral agencies were also requested to specify the type and area of assistance which they could require.

119. The international multilateral agencies did not generally find this question relevant. Some did specify, however that they would appreciate if other agencies would provide them with information which will indicate the areas and countries mostly in need of their assistance.

120. With respect to the Contracting Parties the responses were mixed. Only in the case of one Contracting Party were projects clearly specified. The other countries either generally indicated the need of assistance, such as expertise and equipment or did not indicate any requirements at all.

Conclusions

121. The analysis of the replies to the Questionnaire permit to draw certain preliminary conclusions that can be summarized as follows:

- (i) Co-operation in projects supporting the objectives of the Mediterranean Action Plan is found in all coastal States and covers most of the subject areas in the Action Plan. Knowledge of such projects may encourage other countries to engage in similar co-operation .
- (ii) Multilateral programmes appear to be more actively engaged in such projects than bilateral programmes, on the basis of the replies received. While this may be justified in sub-regional and regional projects, where international organizations can provide the necessary institutional framework, there appears to be room for considerable expansion in country-to-country co-operative projects in these same fields.
- (iii) Information on multilateral and bilateral co-operation is useful to all the Contracting Parties as well as to the secretariat. It should be regularly included in the Reports the Contracting Parties are pledged to provide under article 20 of the Convention. In future it would be appropriate to present quantitative as well as qualitative data on such projects.
- (iv) Progress in marine and coastal protection and development depend essentially on national efforts and investment. However, international co-operation and solidarity have a key role to play for years to come, to encourage, strengthen and complement national efforts in the framework of the Mediterranean Action Plan.