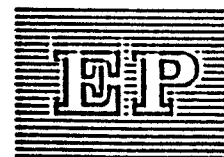




# United Nations Environment Programme



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Meeting on the Contribution of Mediterranean  
bilateral and multilateral programmes to the  
objectives of the Mediterranean Action Plan.

Brussels, 23 - 26 October 1984

## UNITED NATIONS ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMME

### CONTRIBUTION OF ON-GOING ACTIVITIES TO THE OBJECTIVES OF THE MEDITERRANEAN ACTION PLAN

#### Note by the Secretariat

1. The United Nations Environment Programme occupies a unique position with regard to the Mediterranean Action Plan. The organization conceived the idea of regional co-operation for the protection of the Mediterranean Sea, promoted the series of activities that developed its legal, scientific, socio-economic and institutional components, and invested over 9 million dollars in its crucial pilot phase. UNEP has accepted responsibility for the secretariat function for the Barcelona Convention and has detailed staff to set up the Co-ordinating Unit for the Mediterranean Action Plan.
2. The Governing Council of UNEP, at its 7th session in 1978 took an important decision concerning support for the Mediterranean programme. Its text is reproduced below.

#### Decision 6/7 B

Regional seas programme: the Mediterranean

#### The Governing Council

Considering that the successful achievements of the United Nations Environment Programme in the field of protection of the environment in the Mediterranean region afford a concrete example of both the integrated approach and the proper co-ordinating role that should be the major concern of the Programme in its activities;

Considering that the experience gained during the preparation and implementation of the Mediterranean Action Plan should be useful in other regional seas programme;

Recalling its observations, in its decision 50 (IV) of 13 April 1976 on programme and Fund programme activities, on the need for the progressive transfer of executive responsibility for the Mediterranean Action Plan to the Governments of the region;

Taking into account the report of the Intergovernmental Review Meeting, of Mediterranean Coastal States on the Mediterranean Action Plan, - Monaco 78;

Recognizing, however, that open-ended commitments of monies from the Environment Fund for administrative responsibilities are inconsistent with the catalytic role of the Programme;

1. Calls upon the Mediterranean coastal States involved in the Mediterranean Action Plan to take increasing financial responsibility for the secretariat costs, with the objective of assuming full financial responsibility for such costs at the earliest possible date, and no later than the end of 1983;
2. Nevertheless invites the Mediterranean coastal States to submit to the Environment Fund proposals for research and other projects which would assist in the effective implementation of the Plan;
3. Urges the Executive Director to seek ways of supplementing the Oceans budget line from within existing resources, to meet the legitimate requests of various regional seas programmes.

14th meeting  
24 May 1978

3. The expansion of the Regional Seas Programme to include a total of 111 countries in the world, combined with pressure from other programme sectors on limited UNEP resources, has not permitted to call upon the Environment Fund for research and other projects which would assist in the effective implementation of the Plan, as foreseen in operative paragraph 2 of the above decision.

However, quite a few of UNEP's activities in the current programme address themselves to problems already identified in the Action Plan, and include in their geographical coverage - exclusively or in part - some Mediterranean coastal States.

4. The present paper lists those activities within UNEP's current work programme which support the objectives of the Mediterranean Action Plan. It must be stressed that these activities were developed quite independently in response to priorities approved by UNEP's Governing Council, upon the recommendations of several conferences and specialized bodies (e.g. the UN Desertification Conference, the UN Water Conference, the Meeting of Montevideo on the development of environmental law)

In view of the common objectives, it should be possible to bring about a degree of harmonization and linkage between some of UNEP's and some of the Action Plan's activities in a manner that is mutually beneficial, while retaining UNEP's autonomy for policy and programming.

Reference: QUESTION No. 1

Title of project: ASSISTANCE IN DRAFTING ENVIRONMENTAL LEGISLATION

Project No.: N.A.

Implementation: UNEP

Duration: Planned

Cost: 30,000

Objectives:

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.

Reference: QUESTION No. 6

Title of project: GLOBAL ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING SYSTEM (GEMS)

Project No.: Several, see below

Duration: On-going

Implementation: GEMS/PAC

Cost: Cost is included in GEMS budget  
(some 2,900,000 committed globally in 1983)

Objectives:

ALGERIA

1. Algeria is participating in the following GEMS activities:

1.1 Health-related Monitoring

(a) Air Quality Monitoring Network (FP/1301-75-03; UNEP/WHO)

Two stations in Algiers.

1.2 Climate-related Monitoring

(a) Background Air Pollution Monitoring Network - BAPMON  
(FP/1301-80-01; UNEP/WMO)

One Regional Station is planned.

1.3 Renewable Resource Monitoring

(a) Global Assessment of Soil Degradation (FP/1106-75-05;  
UNEP/FAO/IMESCP)

Algeria is covered by 1:5 000 000 scale maps indicating soil degradation state, rate and risk.

EGYPT

1. Egypt is participating in the following GEMS activities:

1.1 Health-related Monitoring

(a) Air Quality Monitoring Network (FP/1301-75-03; UNEP/WHO/WMO)

3 stations in Cairo.

(b) Global Water Quality Monitoring Network (FP/1301-76-03;  
UNEP/WHO/UNESCO/WMO)

10 Impact stations of which 7 are river, 1 is lake and 2 are groundwater. Of these only the river stations are so far reporting data. The National Centre is the Central Laboratories General Administration, Ministry of Health, Cairo. The project coordination office for the eastern Mediterranean area is located in the WHO Regional Office in Alexandria.

(c) Assessment of Human Exposure through Biological Monitoring  
(FP/1301-78-06; UNEP/WHO)

Egypt is participating in the organo-chlorine compounds component of this programme through the Department of Sanitary Chemistry, Ministry of Health, Cairo.

(d) Food and Animal Feed Contamination Programme (FP/1301-76-03;  
UNEP/FAO/WHO)

The Sanitary Chemistry Laboratories, Ministry of Health, Cairo is a Collaborating Centre.

1.2 Climate-related Monitoring

(a) Background Air Pollution Monitoring Network (FP/1301-80-01.  
UNEP/WMO)

Egypt has one fully operational Regional Station (Sidi Barrani), one partly operational Regional Station (Siwa) and one planned Regional Station (Hurghada).

### 1.3 Renewable Resource Monitoring

- (a) Global Assessment of Soil Degradation (FP/1301-75-05; UNEP/FAO/UNESCO)

Egypt was covered by the UNEP/FAO/UNESCO Soil Degradation Assessment project, and 1:5 000 000 scale maps of soil degradation state, rate and risk are available.

- (b) The Use of Modern Remote Sensing Techniques in Monitoring Desertification of Natural Resources in Egypt (FP/13201-81-02; UNEP/Government of Egypt/Oklahoma State University)

A three year project completed in December 1982. The techniques developed are applicable to a wide range of arid and semi-arid resource monitoring programmes.

### FRANCE

1. France is participating in the following GEMS activities:

#### 1.1 Health-related Monitoring

- (a) Air Quality Monitoring Network (FP/1301-75-03; UNEP/WHO/WMO).  
(b) Food and Animal Feed Contamination Monitoring Network (FP/1301-76-03; FAO/UNEP/WHO)

Responsibility for organizing the Analytical Quality Assurance programme for the aflatoxin contaminants component of this network rests with the Programme of Environmental Carcinogens of the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC), Lyon.

#### 1.2 Long-range Transport of Pollutants

- (a) Cooperative Programme for Monitoring and Evaluation of Long-range Transmission of Air Pollutants in Europe (FP/1301-77-02; FP/1301-78-05; FP/1301-79-02; UNEP/WMO/ECE).

France has 5 operational data collection stations (Vert-le-Petit, La Grouzille, La Hague, Valduc and Lodève). Analytical work is carried out at the Institut National de Recherche Chimique Appliquée (IRCHA) which also participates in inter-laboratory calibration tests.

France is a Signatory State to the Convention on Long-range Transboundary Air Pollution (13 November 1979).

### 1.3 Climate-related Monitoring

- (a) Background Air Pollution Monitoring Network - BAPMON (FP/1301-80-01; UNEP/WMO).

France has one Baseline Station at New Amsterdam, in the southern Indian Ocean, and six Regional Stations (Abbeville, Phalsbourg, Chateau-Chinon, Rostrenen, Carpentras and Gourdon).

- (b) World Glacier Inventory (FP/1301-80-01; UNEP/UNESCO/ETH).

France participates in the World Glacier Inventory. The Institut de Géographie alpine, Grenoble, has completed the inventory of the glaciers of the French Alps; glaciers in other French mountain areas remain to be completed. Information on the glaciers within the Po (6 glaciers), Rhône (1,025 glaciers), and Rhône (Lake Geneva) (5 glaciers) drainage basins has also been incorporated into the World Glacier Inventory Data Bank.

2. GEMS PAC maintains close contact with CNRS (French National Space Agency) over the development and launching in 1984 of SPOT, the French national resources assessment satellite. If the launch is successful, the SPOT system will greatly contribute to the GEMS renewable resource monitoring programmes and data bases.
3. Discussions have been held several times between GEMS PAC and the French feasibility mission over the establishment within Kenya of a French satellite receiving station. This idea is sound providing the station is a regional one or there are agreements between Kenya and neighbouring countries over data provision. Initial funding should include not only capital cost but running and data processing costs as well, otherwise the station will have little impact. Both CEC and IMF funds are being sought, but it is doubtful whether the requisite degree of inter-country cooperation will be achieved to allow for IMF regional funding. Even if the station operates initially on a national basis, it will still have regional coverage and will thus be, de facto, a regional station and considerable regional cooperation could follow if the station were to be built.



GREECE

1. Greece is participating in the following GEMS activities:

1.1 Health-related Monitoring

- (a) Air Quality Monitoring Network (FP/1301-75-03; UNEP/WHO/WMO)

Three stations in Athens.

1.2 Long-range Transport of Pollutants

- (a) Cooperative Programme for the monitoring and evaluation of the long-range transport of air pollutants in Europe (Chemical Part) (FP/1301-77-02; UNEP/WMO/ECE)

A monitoring station at Aliartos in operation since 1977. Greece is a Signatory State to the Convention on Long-range Transboundary Air Pollution (14 November 1979).

1.3 Climate-related Monitoring

- (a) Background Air Pollution Monitoring Network - BAPMON (FP/1301-80-01; UNEP/WMO)

The station at Methoni which became partly operational in 1980 is now temporarily closed.

ISRAEL

1. Israel is participating in the following GEMS activities:

1.1 Health-related Monitoring

- (a) Air Quality Monitoring Network (FP/1301-75-04; UNEP/WHO/WMO)

Three stations in Tel-Aviv.

- (b) Global Water Quality Monitoring Network (FP/1301-76-05; UNEP/WHO/WMO/UNESCO)

One lake station at Kinneret. A groundwater station is said to be in operation but its location is not known. The classification (i.e. Impact or Baseline) of these stations are unknown. Data from these stations are not being reported. The National Centre is the Environmental Protection Service, Ministry of the Interior, Jerusalem.

Assessment of Human Exposure to Pollutants through Biological Monitoring (FP/1301-78-06; UNEP/WHO)

Israel participates in both the organo-chlorine compounds and the metals components through the Institute of Control and Standardisation of Pharmaceuticals, Ministry of Health, Jerusalem.

1.2 Climate-related Monitoring

- (a) Background Air Pollution Monitoring Network BAPMON  
(FP/1301-80-01; UNEP/WMO)

Five Regional Stations are operational.

1.3 Renewable Resource Monitoring

- (a) Global Assessment of Soil Degradation (FP/1106-75-05;  
UNEP/FAO/UNESCO)

Israel was one of the countries covered at a scale of 1:5 million in the UNEP/FAO/UNESCO Soils Degradation Assessment and Mapping Project.

ITALY

1. Italy is participating in the following GEMS activities:

1.1 Health-related Monitoring

- (a) Air Quality Monitoring Network (FP/1301-75-03; UNEP/WHO/WMO)

Two stations in Milan

1.2 Long-range Transport of Pollutants

- (a) Co-operative Programme for Monitoring and Evaluation of the Long-range Transmissions of Air Pollutants in Europe  
(FP/1301-77-02; FP/1301-78-05; FP/1301-79-02; UNEP/WMO/ECE)

Italy is a Signatory State to the Convention on Long-range Transboundary Air Pollution (14 November 1979).

1.3 Climate-related Monitoring

- (a) Background Air Pollution Monitoring Network - BAPMON  
(FP/1301-80-01; UNEP/WMO)

One baseline station (Monte Cimone) and four Regional stations (Verona, Viterbo, Santa Maria di Leuca, Trapani) are operational.

(b) World Glacier Inventory (FP/1301-80-01; UNEP/UNESCO/WMO/ETH)

Preliminary inventory work has been carried out by the Comitato Glaciologico Italiano, Torino.

LEBANON

1. Lebanon is participating in the following GEMS activities:

1.1 Climate-related Monitoring

(a) Background Air Pollution Monitoring Network - BAPMON  
(FP/1301-80-01; UNEP/WMO)

One Regional Station is planned but its location has not yet been agreed upon.

1.2 Renewable Resource Monitoring

Global Assessment of Soil Degradation (FP/1106-75-05;  
UNEP/FAO/UNESCO)

Lebanon is covered by 1:5 000 000 scale maps indicating soil degradation state, rate and risk.

LIBYAN ARAB JAMAHIRIYA

1. Libya is participating in the following GEMS activities:

1.1 Health-related Monitoring

(a) Global Water Quality Monitoring Network (FP/1301-76-05;  
UNEP/WHO/WMO/UNESCO)

One Baseline Station (Groundwater - at Sebha) and five Impact Stations (Groundwater - 3 at Tripoli, 2 at Benghazi). The National Centre is the Environmental Health Section, Secretariat of Health, Tripoli. So far no data have been reported.

1.2 Climate-related Monitoring

(a) Background Air Pollution Monitoring Network - BAPMON  
(FP/1301-80-01; UNEP/WMO)

One regional station (Shahat) is partly operational.

1.3 Renewable Resource Monitoring

- (a) Global Assessment of Soil Degradation (FP/1106-75-05;  
UNEP/FAO/UNESCO)

Libya is covered by 1: 5 000 000 scale maps indicating soil degradation state, rate and risk.

2. The Arab Development Institute, located in Tripoli, was one of the prime movers in the finance and organization of the GEMS Seminar on Environmental Monitoring for the Arab World held in Amman, in October, 1980.

MALTA

1. Malta is participating in the following GEMS activity:

1.1 Health-related Monitoring

- (a) Global Water Quality Monitoring Network (FP/1301-76-05;  
UNEP/WHO/WMO/UNESCO)

Two Impact Stations (2 groundwater - Upper Aquifer, Lower Aquifer) are operational. The National Centre is the Water Works Department, Valetta. No data have so far been reported.

MONACO

1. Monaco is participating in the following GEMS activity:

1.1 Health-related Monitoring

- (a) Global Water Quality Monitoring Network (FP/1301-76-05;  
UNEP/WHO/WMO/UNESCO)

One Impact Station is operating (river - at Larvotto). The National Centre is the Département des Travaux Publics, Ministère d'Etat, Monte Carlo. No data have as yet been reported.

MOROCCO

1. Morocco is participating in the following GEMS activities:

1.1 Climate-related Monitoring

- (a) Background Air Pollution Monitoring Network - BAPMON  
(FP/1301-80-01; UNEP/WMO)

One Regional Station is partially operational and reports data on precipitation, turbidity and SPM (Beni Mellal - 6° 24'W, 32° 22'M; alt. 468 m).

## 1.2 Renewable Resource Monitoring

- (a) Global Assessment of Soil Degradation (FP/1106-75-05;  
UNEP/FAO/UNESCO)

Morocco is covered by 1:5 000 000 scale maps indicating soil degradation state, rate and risk.

### SPAIN

1. Spain is participating in the following GEMS activities:

#### 1.1 Health-related Monitoring

- (a) Air Quality Monitoring Network (FP/1301-75-03; UNEP/WHO/WMO)

3 stations in Madrid.

- (b) Global Water Quality Monitoring Network (FP/1301-76-05;  
UNEP/WHO/WMO/UNESCO)

6 stations of which five are river (4 Impact; 1 Baseline) and one groundwater (Baseline) the latter being on Tenerife Island. All are regularly reporting data. The National Centre is the Subdireccion General de Sanidad Ambiental, Ministry of Health and Social Security, Madrid.

#### 1.2 Climate-related Monitoring

- (a) Background Air Pollution Monitoring Network - BAPMON  
(FP/1301-80-01; UNEP/WMO)

One Baseline Station on Tenerife due to commence operations in 1982 (a bilateral project with the Federal Republic of Germany), plus two other planned regional stations at Molina de Aragon and San Pablo de los Montes.

- (b) World Glacier Inventory (FP/1301-80-01; UNEP/UNESCO/ETH)

The inventory of Spanish glaciers is complete and the data stored in the WGI data bank. The work was carried out by the Department of Geomorphology, University of Barcelona. Information on the glaciers within the Rio Ebro (10 glaciers) and Biscaya (Atlantic) (1 glacier) drainage basins has also been incorporated into the World Glacier Inventory Data Bank.

### SYRIA

1. The Syrian Arab Republic is participating in the following GEMS activities:

1.1 Health-related Monitoring

- (a) Global Water Quality Monitoring Network (FP/1301-76-05; UNEP/WHO/WMO/UNESCO)

Two Baseline Stations (1 river - Figah at Figah; 1 groundwater - Efga Spring at Palmyra) and six Impact Stations (2 river - Barada at Hame, Euphrates at Maskane; 2 reservoir - Assad at Euphrates Dam, Kattina at Homs; 2 groundwater - Well No.1 at Palmyra, Lattakia). The National Centre is the Ministry of Health, Damascus. No data have so far been reported.

1.2 Renewable Resource Monitoring

- (a) Global Assessment of Soil Degradation (FP/1106-75-05; UNEP/FAO/UNESCO)

Syria is covered by 1:5 000 000 scale maps indicating soil degradation state, rate and risk.

TUNISIA

1. Tunisia is participating in the following GEMS activities:

1.1 Climate-related Monitoring

- (a) Background Air Pollution Monitoring Network - BAPMON (FP/1301-80-01; UNEP/WMO)

One Regional Station is operational (Thala). Tunisia is participating in the inter-laboratory test programme.

1.2 Renewable Resource Monitoring

- (a) Global Assessment of Soil Degradation (FP/1106-75-05; UNEP/FAO/UNESCO)

Tunisia is covered by 1:5 000 000 scale maps indicating soil degradation state, rate and risk.

TURKEY

1. Turkey is participating in the following GEMS activities:

1.1 Health-related Monitoring

- (a) Air Quality Monitoring Network (FP/1301-75-05; UNEP/WHO/WMO)

Two stations in Ankara.

- (b) Global Water Monitoring Network (FP/1301-76-05; UNEP/WHO/WMO/UNESCO)

Four stations of which three are river (Impact - Cark Suyu at Beskopruher; Sakarya River at Botbasi; Forsjk River above Kutahya) and one is groundwater (Impact - Well in the Eskisehir Plain). The National Centre is the General Directorate of State Hydraulic Works (DSI), Ankara. Data are being reported regularly.

- (c) Assessment of Human Exposure to Air Pollutants through Biological Monitoring (FP/1301-78-06; UNEP/WHO)

Turkey is participating in the organo-chlorine compounds component of this programme through the:

Pesticide Laboratory  
Retik Saydam Central Institute of Hygiene,  
Ankara.

### 1.2 Long-range Transport of Pollutants

- (a) Cooperative Programme for Monitoring and Evaluation of Long-range Transmission of Air Pollutants in Europe (FP/1301-77-02; FP/1301-78-05; FP/1301-79-02; UNEP/WMO/ECE)

Turkey is a Signatory State to the Convention on Long-range Transboundary Air Pollution (13 November 1979).

### 1.3 Climate-related Monitoring

- (a) Background Air Pollution Monitoring Network - BAPMON (FP/1301-80-01; UNEP/WMO)

One Regional Station at Camkoru due to become operational in 1982.

- (b) World Glacier Inventory (FP/1301-80-01; UNEP/UNESCO/WMO/ETH)

A preliminary inventory of Turkish glaciers has been carried out by the Geographical Institute of the University of Istanbul.

## YUGOSLAVIA

1. Yugoslavia is participating in the following GEMS activities:

1.1 Health-related Monitoring

- (a) Air Quality Monitoring Network (FP/1301-75-03; UNEP/WHO/WMO)

Three stations in Zagreb.

- (b) Assessment of Human Exposure to Air Pollutants  
(FP/1301-78-03; UNEP/WHO)

Yugoslavia is participating in this programme with a pilot study underway in Zagreb.

- (c) Assessment of Human Exposure to Air Pollutants through Biological Monitoring (FP/1301-78-06; UNEP/WHO)

Yugoslavia is participating in both the metals and the organo-chlorine compounds component through the Institute of Medical Research and Occupational Health, Zagreb.

1.2 Long-range Transport of Pollutants

- (a) Co-operative Programme for Monitoring and Evaluation of the Long-range Transmission of Air Pollutants in Europe  
(FP/1301-77-02; FP/1301-78-05; FP/1301-79-02; UNEP/WMO/ECE)

Yugoslavia is a Signatory State to the Convention on Long-range Transboundary Air Pollution (13 November 1979).

1.3 Climate-related Monitoring

- (a) Background Air Pollution Monitoring Network - BAPMoN  
(FP/1301-80-01; UNEP/WMO)

Two Regional Stations (Puntijarka, Lazaropole) are operational with a third (Ivan Sedlo) expected to become operational in 1982.

Reference: QUESTION No. 8

Title of Project: MANAGEMENT OF THE MAJOR AQUIFER IN NORTH EAST AFRICA

Project No. FP/1700-81-02 (2217)

Implementation: United Nations (UN/DTCD)

Government Implementing Agency: Egypt: Groundwater Research  
Institute (GRI)  
Sudan: National Administration  
for Water Supply (NAWS)



Duration: Estimated starting date: September (1980)

Cost :

Egypt US\$1,503,700 of which US\$696,500 + 69,700 (Contingency is in kind) and \$150,000 is contributed by UNEP.

Sudan \$5,347,000 of which \$2,860,040 + 286,000 (Contingency is in kind) and \$150,000 is contributed by UNEP.

U. N. inputs: \$205,000 (year 1980) (U.S. dollars)

Objectives:

- (a) To examine the feasibility and efficiency of using modern methods of survey, including Landsat satellite imagery, in inventories of groundwater resources and in surveys of landforms and surface deposits (solid) in extremely arid and hardly accessible territories.
- (b) To illustrate the best utilization for the groundwater in the Nubian Sandstone aquifer for desertification control and reclamation of desertified land through agricultural and other forms of development.
- (c) To strengthen the national institutions (including the Groundwater Research Institute (GRI), Ministry of Irrigation) engaged in groundwater research and development by training their professionals, technicians and other staff on the use of modern survey techniques.
- (d) To prepare maps and reports providing technical guidelines which would help the proper management of the major regional aquifer namely the Nubian Sandstone aquifer in Egypt, Sudan and other countries in North East Africa as a means of combating desertification and reclaiming desertified land.
- (e) To provide a contribution towards regional cooperation required for the implementation of the totality of the transnational project.

Reference: QUESTION No. 8

Title of Project: SUPPORT TO THE INTERNATIONAL TRAINING CENTRE FOR WATER RESOURCES MANAGEMENT (CEFIGRE)

Project Number: FP/1107-77-01 (1140)/Rev. No. 8

Implementation: Co-operating Agency: CEFIGRE/ITCWRM (International Centre for Water Resources Management)

Duration : September 1977 - July 1983

Cost:

Cost to the Fund of UNEP	\$ 1,377,546
Cost to CEFIGRE and others	\$ 1,347,000
Total cost of Project	\$ 2,724,546

Objectives:

To develop and apply a multidisciplinary approach for training highly skilled personnel in ecologically sound management of waste resources. Emphasis of the training with problems found primarily in developing countries. Further, project intended to establish CEFIGRE as international training centre over and above its cooperation with government of France, and national institutes of the scientific council of CEFIGRE.

Reference: QUESTION No. 11

Title of Project: INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM ON SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT

Project No.: FP/0104-83-01

Implementation: Financed and sponsored by the Federal Republic of Germany in conjunction with UNEP, the symposium has brought together 60 administrators and technicians from 30 developing countries in Africa, Asia and Latin America.

Duration: From 26 September to 7 October 1983

Cost : The cost of staging the symposium, borne by the Federal Republic of Germany, is estimated at DM 500,000 (250,000 U.S. dollars).

Objectives: Assisting in establishing an international code of good practice for solid waste management.

Participants have been acquainted with the latest methods of solid waste management and have visited plants in the Federal Republic of Germany dealing with industrial waste disposal, composting hazardous waste treatment and the recycling of substances such as paper, glass and plastics.

The group also visited an environmental engineering research laboratory at the University of Stuttgart.

Reference: QUESTION No.11

Title of Project: APPLICATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT TECHNIQUES TO EGYPTIAN INDUSTRIALIZATION - PHASE I

Project No.: FP/1001-81-04

Implementation: UNEP

Duration: August 1981 - August 1982

Cost : \$ 41,800

Objectives: To provide a series of post-audit studies of three existing key industrial zones or major plants to demonstrate how appropriate and timely impact assessment contributed, or failed to contribute, to environmentally sound management of Egyptian industrialization programme. These studies will help to identify appropriate methodological tools and administrative structures to form the basis of sound environmental management of development plans, programmes and projects.

Reference:QUESTION No. 11

Title of project: COMPILATION OF A COMPENDIUM ON LOW AND NON-WASTE TECHNOLOGY IN THE ECE REGION

Project No.: FP/0402-78-02

Implementation: United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (ECE)

Duration: September 1978 - August 1979

Cost :

Total:	\$ 130,000
to UNEP:	\$ 57,800
to ECE:	\$ 72,500

Objectives: To compile and consolidate available information or reference of knowledge concerning industrial low and non-waste technologies in the ECE region in the form of a compendium.

Reference:QUESTION No. 13

Title of Project: EXTENSION AND CREATING AWARENESS IN RESPECT OF DESERTIFICATION CONTROL: BIR LAHMAR PERIMETRE, TUNISIA

Project Number: FP/1700-81-01 (2218)/Rev.1

Implementation: UNEP/Medenine Institute of Arid Regions Tunisia

Duration: 4 years 6 months  
 Commencing: July 1981  
 Completion: December 1985

Cost : Total cost of project: \$ 3,823,659  
 Tunisian Government contribution: \$ 2,723,659  
 UNEP contribution: \$ 150,000  
 Others: \$ 950,000

Objectives: The overall project of which this one forms a part consists of a programme for public participation of the population of Bir Lahmar in a campaign against desert encroachment. The district of Bir Lahmar which has an annual rainfall of less than 200 millimetres, covers 12,000 hectares, of which 9,150 are farmed and has a population of 3,130 people. The anti-desertification campaign consists of four complementary elements:

- (a) definition of an approach which will encourage the participation of the population in the efforts to combat desertification in the region selected;
- (b) action to set up pilot demonstration work for the population's benefit;
- (c) training of personnel capable of working in close collaboration with the population; and
- (d) definition of the components of a broad programme of action in all the arid and semi-arid regions of Tunisia, taking into consideration the requirements and conditions for meaningful participation of the population.

Reference: QUESTION No. 13

Title of Project: DESERTIFICATION - REGIONAL ASSESSMENT FOR NORTHERN MEDITERRANEAN COUNTRIES: - CYPRUS, TURKEY, BULGARIA, GREECE, YUGOSLAVIA, ITALY, MALTA, SPAIN and PORTUGAL

Project No.: FP/1101-77-05

Implementation: UNEP

Cost : \$ 8,000

Duration: 15/7/83 - 31/8/83

Objectives:

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. The people and governments of these countries do not regard themselves as being threatened by desertification. Nevertheless, it is agreed in all the countries concerned that certain areas are desertlike in the sense that the plant cover is extremely sparse and biological productivity is low.

Regional assessment of desertification in northern Mediterranean countries, analysing status and trend of desertification problems in the region, is required as one of background studies to be used in drafting main supporting documents and Executive Director's report on the general assessment of progress in implementation of plan of action in combating desertification to be presented at GC.12 in May 1984.

Reference: QUESTION No. 13

Title of Project:

TRANSNATIONAL GREEN BELT IN NORTH AFRICA: PHASE II  
LIBYA, TUNISIA, MOROCCO, ALGERIA

Project No.:

FP/1700-82-07 (2270)

Duration:

June 1982 to October 1983

Implementation:

ALECSO  
Avenue Mohamed V  
P.O. Box 1120 (Central Post Office)  
Tunis  
Tunisia

Cost :

Total cost of project	\$ 291,500
Cost to Fund of UNEP	\$ 79,500
Cost to ALECSO	\$ 212,000

Objectives:

- (a) Studies and investigations designed to improve and strengthen the coordination and planning efforts of participating governments and to identify appropriate national and regional projects to be implemented within the framework of the Green Belt Concept;

- (b) To sponsor seminars for the exchange of views and experiences of qualified scientists on topics related to desertification control;
  - (c) To hold training courses to improve the level of skill and efficiency of technicians and field workers in the implementation of anti-desertification projects;
- and,
- (d) To maintain and expand a collection of documents relevant to desertification problems and desertification control.

Reference: QUESTION No. 13

Title of Project: INTEGRATED PROJECT ON ARID LANDS SECTION  
TUNISIA PHASE I

Project Number: FP/1101-78-01 (1331)/Rev. 6

Duration: June 1978 - December 1983

Implementation: UNESCO

Cost : \$ 536,000.

Objectives: The work programme of the IPAL-Tunisia project for the period from September 1982 to December 1983 involves, first, continuation of the principal activities undertaken during the two previous years of the project, and secondly the implementation of a number of additional activities with a view to drawing greater benefit from the achievements under the project and previous projects undertaken in the pre-desert zone in Tunisia.

Three basic components will be studied successively:

- research and experimentation activities
- extension and awareness-creating activities
- training activities.

These three primary components of the project will be complemented by other activities falling within the framework of regional and international co-operation, including in particular an international seminar on efforts to combat wind erosion.

Reference: QUESTION No. 13

Title of Project: AFRICAN INTERCOUNTRY PROGRAMME FOR DEVELOPMENT AND APPLICATION OF INTEGRATED PEST CONTROL IN COTTON GROWING (includes Egypt)

Project Number: FP/0108-76-04 (1222) Rev.9

Implementation: Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)

Duration: January 1977 - June 1985

Cost :

Cost to UNEP	\$ 351,748
Cost to others	\$2,030,255
Total cost	\$2,382,003

Objectives: The following work plan will be carried out.

- Identify the real pest control and crop management problems in cotton growing;
- Demonstrate the integrated control approach through the setting up of demonstration study areas;
- Execute training programmes on the integrated control approach to educate all people involved in crop protection and production (i.e. field workers, growers, advisers, administrators, decision-makers, bankers, chemical sales people);
- Establish research programmes to adapt available knowledge, investigate identified problems, refine integrated control programmes, and develop alternative methods of pest control and crop management;
- Establish and maintain active extensions programmes;
- Progressively implement efficient, practical and effective integrated pest control and crop management at the grower level;
- Keep all participants fully informed of research results, programme changes, recommendations, economics, etc.

Reference: QUESTION No. 13

Title of Project: NEAR EAST INTER-COUNTRY PROGRAMME FOR THE  
DEVELOPMENT OF INTEGRATED PEST CONTROL IN COTTON  
GROWING (INCLUDES GREECE, SYRIA, TURKEY)

Project Number: FP/0108-76-03 (1214)/Rev. 9

Implementation: Food and Agriculture Organization

Duration: January 1977 - 31 December 1983

Cost :

Cost to UNEP	\$ 806,398
Cost to other sources	\$ 1,579,484
Total cost of project	\$ 2,385,882

Objectives: It is proposed:

- to finalise and implement a comprehensive inter-country programme;
- to establish in participating countries demonstration study areas to test the practicability of currently available knowledge on environmentally sound pest management in cotton and to serve for in-field training courses;
- to mount training courses for extension officers and research workers in matters connected with the application of safer, more effective, more permanent pest control procedures and techniques;
- to draw upon on-going national research activities and to identify and initiate the various immediate research needs to complete current knowledge and to undertake new research in such a way that activities in participating countries complement each other and thus all contribute to the development of comprehensive, safe and permanent control methods for cotton pests;
- to evaluate the environmental impact of the introduction of integrated pest control programmes, particularly in relation to the presence of agricultural pesticides.

Reference: QUESTION No. 16

Title of Project: IDENTIFICATION MANUAL FOR ENDANGERED SPECIES

Project Number: FP/1110-81-02 (2242)/Rev.1

Implementation: Secretariat of the Convention on International Trade in  
Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES)



Duration: 36 months  
commencing : February 1981  
Completion : December 1983

Cost :  
  
Cost to UNEP : \$ 150,500  
Cost to CITES Parties : \$ 629,600  
Total cost of Project : \$ 780,100

Objectives:

This project will produce an inventory of African Wetlands, including data on their physical and biological characteristics, present use, potential threats, and conservation status and value. It will also contribute towards the identification of priorities for the conservation including management of African wetlands by African Governments and conservation agencies and provide them with relevant background information. The World Conservation Strategy has identified coastal and freshwater systems, especially estuaries and mangrove swamps, among the most important and most threatened life-support systems of the earth. The project will provide essential support for implementing the Convention in Wetlands of International Importance especially as Waterfowl Habitat (Ramsar, Iran, 1981). The following Mediterranean countries are Contracting Parties to the Ramsar Convention: Greece, Italy, Morocco, Spain, Tunisia, Yugoslavia.

Reference: QUESTION No. 16

Project Title: DIRECTORY OF AFRICAN WETLANDS OF INTERNATIONAL IMPORTANCE

Project Number: FP/1110-83-01 (PP/2334)

Duration: 15 months  
Commencing: 1 March 1983  
Completion: 31 May 1984

Implementation: International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN)

Cost :

Cost to the Fund of UNEP	\$ 48,000
Cost to the Supporting Organization	\$ 79,000
Total cost of Project	\$ 127,000

Objectives:

The World Conservation Strategy has identified coastal and freshwater systems, especially estuaries and mangrove swamps, among the most important and most threatened life - support systems of the earth.

So far few countries outside Europe have become a partner to the Ramsar Convention with the exception of Australia (1974), Canada (1981), Chile (1981), India (1981), Iran (1975), Japan (1980), Jordan (1977), Mauritania (1982), Morocco (1980), New Zealand (1976), Pakistan (1976), Senegal (1977), South Africa (1975), Tunisia (1980).

This project will produce an inventory of African Wetlands, including data on their physical and biological characteristics, present use, potential threats, and conservation status and value.