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THE CONTRIBUTION OF BILATERAL AND MULTILATERAL PROGRAMMES
TO THE OBJECTIVES OF THE MEDITERRANEAN ACTION PLAN

"The experience of Yugoslavia"

prepared by Mr. D. Krsmanovic

Consultant

THE CONTRIBUTION OF BILATERAL AND MULTILATERAL MEDITERRANEAN
PROGRAMMES TO THE OBJECTIVES OF THE MEDITERRANEAN ACTION PLAN

THE EXPERIENCE OF YUGOSLAVIA

I. INTRODUCTION

1. The Convention for the protection of the Mediterranean Sea against pollution and two of its protocols entered into force on 12 February, 1978. The United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) was charged with acting as the Secretariat for the implementation of the Convention and the protocols. Seventeen Mediterranean countries and the European Economic Community have signed and ratified the Barcelona Convention and the two protocols.
2. The Convention itself can be considered as a framework agreement which defines the general commitment of the Contracting Parties to take "all appropriate measures..... to prevent, abate and combat pollution of the Mediterranean Sea Area and to protect and enhance the marine environment in that Area". It also defines among other commitments that the Contracting Parties undertake to cooperate and assist one another in various sectors, as for instance in the case of pollution emergencies (Art. 9), in monitoring (Art. 10) and in scientific and technical cooperation (Art. 11).
3. Thus, Art. 10 para. 1 stipulates that the Contracting Parties "shall endeavour to establish in close cooperation with the international bodies which they consider competent, complementary or joint programmes, including, as appropriate, programmes at the bilateral or multilateral levels, for pollution monitoring in the Mediterranean Sea Area and shall endeavour to establish a pollution monitoring system for that Area".
4. Furthermore, Art. 11 para. 3 of the Convention stipulates that "the Contracting Parties undertake to cooperate in the provision of technical and other possible assistance in fields relating to marine pollution, with priority to be given to the special needs of developing countries in the Mediterranean region".
5. The general commitments of the framework agreement, as stipulated in the Barcelona Convention, are implemented through a Plan adopted by the Contracting Parties called the Mediterranean Action Plan (MAP) which encompasses various areas of cooperation on the socio-economic, legal, scientific and institutional levels. This plan is implemented through the Mediterranean Trust Fund to which the Contracting Parties contribute according to a distribution formula adopted by them.

6. Many UN development banks, the UN Development Programme (UNDP), the Environment Programme (UNEP) and various other organizations adopted in 1980 in New York the Declaration of Environmental Policies and Procedures relating to Economic Development). In this document the undersigned:

"I. - Reaffirm their support for the principles and recommendations for action of the United Nations Conference

II. - Will, to the best of their abilities, endeavour to:

1. Institute procedures for systematic examination of all development activities; including policies, programmes and projects, under consideration for financing to ensure that appropriate measures are proposed for compliance with section 1 above;
 2. Enter into co-operative negotiations with Governments and relevant international organizations and agencies, to ensure integration of appropriate environmental measures in the design and implementation of economic development activities;
 3. Provide technical assistance, including training, on environmental matters to developing countries, at their request, thus developing their indigenous capacity, and facilitating technical cooperation between developing countries;
 4. Give active consideration and, if appropriate, support project proposals that are specially designed to protect, rehabilitate, manage or otherwise enhance the human environment, the quality of life, and resources thereto related;
 5. Initiate and/or otherwise cooperate in research and studies leading to improvement of project appraisal, implementation and evaluation methodologies, including cost-benefit analysis, of environmental protection measures;
 6. Support the training and informing of operational staff in the environmental dimension of economic development;
 6. Prepare, publish and disseminate documentation and audio-visual material providing guidance on the environmental dimension of economic development activities".
7. Taking into consideration the above mentioned international documents which constitute the basis for intensive bilateral cooperation among the countries and the international organizations in environmental matters, we can assume that there are numerous examples among the environmental programmes of the Mediterranean countries which further the goals of the Mediterranean Action Plan. These programmes will be presented on the basis of the experience of one country, along with the possibilities and efforts to coordinate them and use their results for the implementation of the Mediterranean Action Plan.

II. INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION OF THE FSR OF YUGOSLAVIA FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE ENVIRONMENT OF THE MEDITERRANEAN AND ADRIATIC SEAS

8. The non-aligned international policy of the FSR of Yugoslavia based on the principles of peaceful co-existence has opened the door to different forms of international cooperation in environmental matters.
9. It was in the 60's that appeared the first forms of cooperation aiming at the protection of the environment in the Adriatic and Mediterranean regions. The development of this collaboration became very rapid in the following years, especially after the Meeting on the Environment which took place in Stockholm in 1972.
10. To date, the FSR of Yugoslavia has ratified 36 international agreements and contracts (conventions, protocols, agreements) in the field of protection of the environment. Of these, 21 aim at protecting the marine environment and the coastal areas; 3 conventions concerning similar matters and 1 protocol are at present in the process of ratification.
11. Being aware of the importance of the Adriatic Sea and the Mediterranean Sea, the FSR of Yugoslavia was among the first Mediterranean countries to sign and ratify the Convention for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea against pollution in 1976 and two of the related protocols (Prevention of Pollution of the Sea by Dumping from Ships and Aircraft and Cooperation in Combating Pollution by Oil and other Harmful Substances in Cases of Emergency).
12. The Protocol on the Specially Protected Areas in the Mediterranean was ratified by Yugoslavia in 1985; the Protocol against Pollution from Land-Based Sources is at present in the process of ratification.
13. The FSR of Yugoslavia has participated from the beginning in the implementation of the Mediterranean Action Plan (MAP). Thus, since 1975 it has collaborated in the long-term pollution monitoring and research programme (MED POL); it also participates in the formulation of studies and scenarios within the framework of the Blue Plan.
14. In 1978, Yugoslavia became the host country of the Regional Activity Centre of the Priority Actions Programme (PAP) of the Mediterranean Action Plan in Split. Within the framework of this Programme, which is an important component of the MAP, the Centre coordinates many priority actions and collaborates with the Focal Points of almost all Mediterranean countries. Thus, a number of national scientific institutions and experts participate in these activities and in the Mediterranean programmes.
15. We must note that in the following chapters, the implementation of the objectives of the MAP will be presented solely through the bilateral and multilateral programmes of Yugoslavia concerning the region of the Adriatic and not through all the international programmes for the protection of the environment. Some environmental programmes and

Projects will not be mentioned because they do not apply to the Mediterranean environment, as for instance the joint project (with the International Bank) for the protection of the environment in the City of Sarajevo, the joint Urban Development Plan of the City of Skopje (with the UN/UNDP), or other projects implemented with the collaboration of international organizations and applicable to the Northern and Eastern region of the country.

III. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE OBJECTIVES OF THE MEDITERRANEAN ACTION PLAN THROUGH THE BILATERAL AND MULTILATERAL PROGRAMMES OF THE FSR OF YUGOSLAVIA

16. The implementation of the Mediterranean Action Plan is carried out through: the legal instruments (Convention and related Protocols), common actions (Priority Actions Programme), institutional activities (meetings of the Contracting Parties, international meetings and conferences), as well as through the implementation of the Recommendations of the Genoa Declaration (1985). Indeed, the goals of these instruments and activities are the objectives of the Action Plan.
17. Yugoslavia has obtained certain results in the implementation of various bilateral and multilateral programmes for the protection of the Mediterranean environment which contribute to the objectives of the Mediterranean Action Plan. They will be presented in the following pages, according to the corresponding areas (objectives) of the Mediterranean Action Plan.

Area 1 : Legal aspects of the protection of the coastal and marine environment

18. In the framework of bilateral programmes between Italy and Yugoslavia, following an agreement concerning the cooperation of the two countries for the protection of the waters and the coasts of the Adriatic Sea against pollution signed in Belgrade in 1979, a joint standing committee was established (Italo-Yugoslavian Committee for the Protection of the Waters and the Coasts of the Adriatic Sea against Pollution). One of the programmes for which it is responsible deals with legal and administrative matters.
19. Within the framework of this programme, a comparative list of legal provisions in force in the two countries, concerning the protection of the Adriatic Sea was drawn up. At present, these regulations are being analyzed and proposals are being formulated for their mutual harmonization.

Area 2 : Combating pollution by oil and other harmful substances

20. On the bilateral level, in the framework of the cooperation between the two countries and through the activities of the standing Italo-Yugoslavian Committee, a programme was launched aiming at protecting the sea and preventing pollution by hydrocarbons. It was agreed to carry out common action in order to combat oil pollution; the improvement of navigation safety for tankers travelling in the Adriatic was also taken into consideration.
21. Furthermore, Yugoslavia, along with Malta, Libya, Tunisia and Algeria participated in the elaboration of the IMCO/UNEP/UNDP project "Feasibility Study on Reception Facilities for Selected Ports in a Special Area: the Mediterranean". The UNEP financial contribution amounted to \$ 449,500.

Area 3 : Protection against Pollution from Land-Based Sources

22. Certain objectives aiming at the protection of the sea against pollution from land-based sources are implemented by Yugoslavia through relevant bilateral programmes. In this connection, Yugoslavia is engaged in bilateral cooperation activities with the neighbouring Mediterranean countries : Italy, Greece and Albania through joint committees on management of water resources. These committees also deal with the protection of rivers against pollution, contributing thus to the protection of the sea against pollution from land-based sources.
23. The programme of the standing Italo-Yugoslav committee on management of the water resources includes the implementation of an agreement concerning the protection of rivers against pollution. A report on the level of pollution of these rivers has been prepared, along with Common Evaluation Methods and standards for pollution levels. A study on the waters of the Soca river has also been carried out.
24. As far as Greece is concerned, the programme of management of water resources is implemented by a permanent Greco-Yugoslav committee. The waters in question are the rivers of the Vardar (Axios) river basin and the Prespa and Doiran lakes. The protection of the quality of the waters is included in the programme.
25. The joint programme Albania - Yugoslavia on water management includes quality protection (especially of the waters of the border rivers Bojana and Drim and of the Skadar and Ohrid lakes). The two parties have agreed to launch a common monitoring programme of the rivers and lakes which belong to the two countries.

Area 4 : Monitoring and Marine Research

26. The most important programme that Yugoslavia implements, thus contributing directly to the relevant objective of the Mediterranean Action Programme, is that of the standing Italo-Yugoslav Committee for the protection of the waters and coasts of the Adriatic Sea against pollution. Within the framework of cooperation between the two countries and through the work of the Committee a well-advanced programme has been launched and concerns the monitoring of pollution and research in the Adriatic Sea.
27. The monitoring component of the Italian-Yugoslav programme is implemented to date through 21 common monitoring stations situated in the international waters of the Northern Adriatic. There is a plan to extend the monitoring stations' network to the international waters of the Southern Adriatic. All methods and measuring techniques undergo constant intercalibrations at the monitoring stations and at laboratories to account for changes in the parameters due to seasonal cycles.
28. Just like the monitoring, the Italian-Yugoslav Marine Research component is carried out in the international waters of the Northern and Central Adriatic and it comprises two basic aspects:
 - hydrodynamic and dispersion models and
 - ecological models.
29. On the multilateral level, in the fields of monitoring and marine research, Yugoslavia has participated in the activities of the International Committee for the Exploration of the Mediterranean Sea (CIESM) since 1919. A national committee collaborates actively with this organization in the field of scientific research in the Adriatic and the Mediterranean Seas. Furthermore, within the UNESCO framework, Yugoslavia also participates in the Cooperation Programme with the Intergovernmental Commission on Oceanography of the "Man and the Biosphere" programme (MAB).
30. A research programme is at present being implemented in collaboration with the EEC: "Bottom layer Oxygen Depletion in the Gulf of Trieste - National Phenomenon of Pollution Induced Modification" (the EEC financial contribution amounting to 11,500 ECU). Another EEC - Yugoslavia programme has very good chances of being implemented and that is "Pollutant Receiving Capacity of Selected Areas of the Northern Adriatic".

Area 5: Environmental Impact Assessment for the Coastal Zones

31. In the 70's, the programme "Protection of the Human Environment in the Yugoslavian Region of the Adriatic" was implemented jointly by Yugoslavia and UN/UNDP. It followed two other UN/UNEP Projects "Southern Adriatic" (Adriatic I) and "Northern Adriatic" (Adriatic II) and UNDP contributed \$ 703,400 towards its implementation.

32. The environmental impact assessment concerning the Northern Adriatic region (the Rijeka area and the area of the Rijeka Bay) was carried out as an experimental study in Phase I of the project ("Ecological Study") which is a complex valorization of the environmental impact through a specific method (Delphi method). Similarly, the guidelines and the methodology for the preparation of complex studies on the environment of urban areas, tourist sites and rural areas were established; furthermore, a study was carried out on prevention through planning and on solving the conflicts between development and the environment in the coastal region of the Socialist Republic of Slovenia.
33. Within the framework of the project of the Economic Commission for Europe (ECE) and of UNEP "Trans-European North-South Motorway (TEM)", Yugoslavia participated along with Poland, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Greece, Turkey, Austria, Bulgaria, Rumania and Italy in the drafting of a special study "Aesthetic and Environmental Impact Assessment for the Trans-European North-South Motorway" (AECOTEM) which led to the adoption by the Commission of the "Guidelines for Environmental Impact Assessment of the Motorways".

Area 6: Water resources development in the Mediterranean islands and isolated coastal areas

34. The following projects in this area were implemented by Yugoslavia in collaboration with international organizations:
- Study of Water Resources and their exploitation in Istria, joint project with FAO/UNDP (UNDP funding of \$234,400),
 - Water Resources Planning and Irrigation in Istria, joint project with FAO/UNDP (UNDP funding of \$ 277,692),
 - Methods Improvements of the Water Use and Protection in the Area of the Mediterranean Karst, joint project with the European Economic Community (EEC funding of 83,500 ECU).

Area 7: Integrated planning and management of coastal zones

35. In the framework of bilateral cooperation, Yugoslavia and Greece have jointly elaborated the following projects and studies:
- Integrated Development of Vardar/Axios River Basin, ECE UN/UNDP project (UNDP participation \$ 445,000).
 - Navigable Waterway between the Danube and the Aegean Sea, ECE UN/UNDP project (UNDP participation \$ 943,000).

For the elaboration of these projects, the two countries have appointed mixed committees.

36. Concerning the multilateral programmes of planning in the coastal areas, Yugoslavia has developed considerable cooperation in the framework of the "Alps-Adriatic" programme of the Working Community of the Regions and the Republics of the Eastern Alps in the following four countries: Federal Republic of Germany, Austria, Italy and Yugoslavia. Land management and the environment are important cooperation areas among these regions, including the following coastal regions: Venezia, Friuli-Giulia, SR of Slovenia and SR of Croatia.
37. Within this cooperation framework, the common problems of land management and the environment are dealt with. A common report on land management has been drafted. It is the basis for dealing with various relevant matters and for taking initiatives, in view of the different policies on land management. A glossary of relevant terms in this field was prepared in 4 languages (German, Serbo-Croatian, Italian and Slovenian). The common report on land management was adopted and another one on the environment is in the preparation phase; this led to the examination of some matters of common interest like protection of the Adriatic against pollution, environmental impact assessment of the construction of main roads, protection of forests against acid rain, etc.
38. On the multilateral level, Yugoslavia participated in the Meeting of the Conference of the Regions of the Mediterranean Basin held in Marseille in 1985; its two main topics were planning (the role of the state and local government in planning) and tourism. Furthermore, Yugoslavia, as a member of the Group of experts of the Economic Commission for Europe on the problems of human settlements in Southern Europe, has been collaborating with Cyprus, Spain, France, Greece, Italy, Portugal and Turkey on, inter alia, questions of planning. (A seminar on the development of coastal areas will take place this year).
39. Concerning the programmes sponsored by International Organizations, three UN projects in the field of integrated planning must be noted here. They are:
 - Physical Development Plan for the South Adriatic Region, UN/UNDP project (UNDP participation of \$ 1,359,200),
 - Physical Development Plan for the North Adriatic Region, UN/UNDP project (UNDP participation of \$ 394,300), and
 - Protection of the Human Environment in the Yugoslav Adriatic Region*, UN/UNDP project (UNDP participation of \$ 703,400).
40. The first two projects have been elaborated in a complex manner from an environmental angle with projections of development of certain branches of the economy in the coastal zone of the Northern Adriatic, especially tourism.

*cf. same project in area 5: Environmental Impact.

41. The third project is the continuation of the first two and is directly linked with the environmental planning of the Adriatic coast of Yugoslavia. It was elaborated on the basis of data on the state of the environment previously collected by means of research projects in various fields (air, water, wastewaters, soil, wastes, noise, cultural heritage, ecology of coasts, tourism and the environment etc.), as well as on the basis of research on the interaction of environmental elements and human activities. It all led to the formulation of proposals for measures to be taken for the protection of the environment through planned land management and use during construction, the development of tourism and the restoration of historic building. Graphic representations are given in the annexes.
42. One should mention another project, not less significant for integrated planning: "Physical Development Plan of the Republic and Master Plans of SR Montenegro" elaborated by HABITAT/UNDRO/UNDP and Yugoslavia (UNDP participation \$ 1,200,000). This project concerned the development plans for the Montenegrin coasts and included an environmental impact assessment. Since the project was elaborated after the earthquake which struck the area in 1979, it placed special emphasis on building construction in earthquake zones. In this respect, it was coordinated with another UNESCO/UNDP project in which Yugoslavia participated along with Greece, Bulgaria and Rumania. This was "Seismic Risk Reduction on Balkan Peninsula" (UNDP participation \$ 1,500,000).
43. Profiting from the experience gained from the implementation of the preceding projects and taking into consideration the need to approach the environment from a multi-disciplinarian viewpoint and through integrated planning, the following project "Integrated Project for Environmentally Sound Management of Resources of Split-Kastela Bay" is currently in preparation. The University of Split, the Yugoslav Academy of Arts and Sciences and various competent bodies are engaged in the project. The European Bureau/Geneva of UNEP and WHO also participate. This project will cover also the interdisciplinary analysis of the resources of the region, the elaboration of scenarios for various types of development, the selection of the optimum alternative, as well as concrete long-term measures for the abatement and elimination of pollution.
44. Mention should also be made here of the following joint project ECE/UNDP "Trans-European North-South Motorway" (TEM) and the special study "Aesthetic and Environmental Impact Assessment for the Trans-European North-South Motorway" (AECOTEM), cited previously in connection with Area 5 (Environmental Impact Assessment in the coastal areas). Yugoslavia participated along with other Eastern and South-Eastern European countries.

Area 8: Rehabilitation and Reconstruction of Historic Settlements

45. In the area of rehabilitation and reconstruction of historic settlements in the Adriatic region, Yugoslavia actively collaborated with the UNESCO Committee on World Heritage. Three old Yugoslavian cities of the Adriatic are included in the List of World Heritage: The Old City of Dubrovnik, the Historic Centre of Split with Diocletian's Palace and the Natural and Historic Area of Kotor.
46. In the framework of bilateral cooperation, the Rehabilitation and Reconstruction of Historic Settlements has an important place in the collaboration between Italian and Yugoslav cities of the Adriatic. This form of collaboration goes back for more than 10 years.

Area 9: Land-use planning in earthquake zones

47. Since the majority of the programmes in this area have already been mentioned in connection with Area 7: Integrated planning and management of coastal zones, we will list here only those programmes in which Yugoslavia participated, i.e.:
- Physical Development Plan of the Republic and Master Plans of SR Montenegro, Joint HABITAT/UNDRO/UNDP project (UNDP participation \$ 1,200,000).
 - Seismic Risk Reduction on Balkan Peninsula, joint UNESCO/UNDRO/UNDP project, in which Greece, Bulgaria and Rumania also participated (UNDP participation \$ 1,500,000).
 - The strengthening of a Centre for Technical Research and Training of Personnel for the Construction of Buildings in Seismic Conditions, UNDP sponsored (UNDP participation \$ 500,000).
48. Special emphasis was placed in this area within the framework of the collaboration of Italian and Yugoslav cities of the Adriatic.

Area 10: Collection and disposal of solid and liquid wastes of coastal cities

49. In connection with the collection and disposal of solid and liquid wastes, we should mention the cooperation among regions and republics of the Eastern Alps ("Alps-Adriatic") already mentioned in Area 7: Integrated land-use planning and management of coastal zones. Through joint programmes, the regions and republics have sought to solve the industrial and urban waste problems in the region of the Eastern Alps, including the Adriatic Sea area (Venezia, Friuli-Giulia, the SR of Slovenia and the SR of Croatia).

Area 11: Soil protection in coastal areas

50. In soil protection Yugoslavia has collaborated in several projects, sponsored by international organizations, namely:
- Pilot Land Reclamation Project on the Lower Neretva- FAO/UNDP (Soil improvement in the Neretva river delta area where the river empties into the Adriatic Sea), UNDP financial contribution of \$ 1,266,300.
 - Land Reclamation and Organization of Agricultural Production in the Mirna River Basin - FAO/UNDP (Soil improvement and agricultural production management in the Mirna River Basin in Istria), UNDP financial participation of \$ 307,400.
 - Land Reclamation in the Cemovsko Field and the Coastal Belt of the Skadar Lake for Intensive Agricultural Production; FAO/UNDP (Soil improvement at Cemovsko Polje and at the coastal part of the Skadar Lake to intensify agricultural production), UNDP financial contribution of \$ 307,400.
 - Water Resources Planning and Irrigation in Istria - FAO/UNDP, UNDP financial contribution of \$ 277,692.
 - Experimental and Demonstration Project for Improvement of Olive and Olive Oil Production - FAO/UNDP, UNDP financial contribution of \$ 804,590 (Yugoslavia, Portugal, Tunisia, Spain and Morocco);
 - Improvement of Olive Trees and Olive Oil Production in Yugoslavia - FAO/UNDP, Phase I, UNDP contribution of \$ 870,000.
 - Improvement of Olive Trees and Olive Oil Production in Yugoslavia - FAO/UNDP, Phase II, UNDP contribution of \$ 176,0009.
 - Studies on the Regulation and Control of the Vardar River - UN/UNDP, UNDP participation of \$ 1,479,300.
51. Mention should also be made of the bilateral cooperation between Greece and Yugoslavia for the elaboration of the project on the integrated development of Vardar/Axios river basin, as well as of certain forms of collaboration between Yugoslavia and Albania on the Akadar Lake management.

Area 12. Impact of tourism on coastal zones

52. We can distinguish here some forms of multilateral cooperation which contribute to the objectives of the Mediterranean Action Plan:
- the cooperation within the Group of experts of the European Economic Community (EEC) on the problems of human settlements in Southern Europe which also deals with tourism and the Mediterranean environment (Cyprus, Spain, France, Greece, Italy, Portugal, Turkey and Yugoslavia).

- The Conference of the Regions of the Mediterranean Basin of the Council of Europe (Marseille, 1985) dealt mainly with tourism and its impact on the environment.
- Within the cooperation of the Mediterranean Chamber of Commerce and Industry, the Assembly of Chambers of Commerce and Industry deals with questions of tourism and the Mediterranean environment.

53. In terms of bilateral programmes, the cooperation of Italian and Yugoslav cities of the Adriatic should be mentioned once again.

Area 13: Aquaculture projects

54. Yugoslavia has participated in the following two aquaculture projects sponsored by international organizations:

- Mediterranean Regional Aquaculture Project - FAO/UNDP (Yugoslavia, Cyprus, Greece, Lybia, Malta, Morocco, Tunisia and Turkey), Phase I and Phase II; UNDP financial contribution of \$ 449,500.
- Management of Biological Resources of the Adriatic Sea - Aquaculture of Salmonides - FAO/UNDP, Phase I and Phase II; UNDP financial contribution of \$ 100,000.

Area 14: Deballasting stations in the harbours of the Mediterranean

55. The only example that Yugoslavia has to offer in this area is the "Pilot Project for an integrated System of Shore and Floating Oil Reception of the Rijeka port". The formulation of the project was just completed by the Chamber of Commerce of the City of Rijeka and the European Economic Community. The installation of this reception facility is foreseen for the near future; (EEC contribution \$ 200,000).

Area 15: Substantial Reduction of Atmospheric Pollution

56. The project "Preliminary Study of Potential Long-Range Cadmium Transport from Major Identified Sources in Europe into the Mediterranean Region" is being elaborated jointly with the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) and the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP). WMO is contributing \$ 8,500. The project is included in the long-term pollution monitoring and research of the Mediterranean Action Plan (MED POL, part D).

Area 16: Training in environmental management

57. Here, two examples can be given:

- On the basis of a programme of cooperation between the Netherlands and Yugoslavia which was launched in the 70's, specialized courses in marine fishing have been organized in Split for the past several years. Participants are fellowship holders from developing countries, including those from Mediterranean countries (Algeria, Egypt, Cyprus, Syria, etc.).

- Elaboration and implementation of the UNDP project entitled "The Strengthening of a Centre for Technical Research and Training of Personnel for the Construction of Buildings in Seismic Conditions" (UNDP participation of \$ 500,000).

Area 17: Institutional Activities

58. Under this heading are included all forms of cooperation regarding meetings and important international conferences on Mediterranean problems.
59. In this connection, Yugoslavia has participated in various activities and has undertaken to highlight the importance of environmental protection in this region. In 1984, Yugoslavia participated in the Nairobi Conference of the Inter-Parliamentary Union on the Mediterranean Environment. Yugoslavia has in all cases supported the Mediterranean Action Plan and all forms of collaboration and activities for the protection of this area.
60. Within the framework of the Conference on European Security and Cooperation, great emphasis was placed on the Mediterranean and on cooperation in various fields concerning the region, as well as on the protection of the Mediterranean environment, which was particularly stressed in the Madrid and Vienna meetings. Yugoslavia undertook to support this cooperation. As a follow-up of the discussions on Mediterranean environmental protection matters at the Conference on European Security and Cooperation, two seminars on economic, scientific, technical and cultural cooperation were subsequently organized: one at Valetta, Malta (1979) and the other at Venice (1984). In these two seminars, especially the second, great emphasis was placed on Mediterranean co-operation in the framework of the Mediterranean Action Plan.

IV CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

61. On the basis of the Yugoslav example in the formulation and implementation of programmes on the Mediterranean environment, one could state that they represent intensive cooperation in a large number of fields. In any case, it is certain that all these programmes contribute directly and indirectly to the implementation of the goals of the Mediterranean Action Plan.
62. One could also state that the Mediterranean Action Programme is an interdisciplinary programme flexible enough to combine with other programmes and forms of cooperation, or alternatively to include them in the implementation of its goals, especially in the following areas of collaboration:
 - scientific and technical (Long-term marine monitoring and research - MED POL),

- scientific research on long-term development (Blue Plan studies),
 - technological and scientific on transfer of experience and scientific knowledge (Priority Actions Programme) and
 - legal and institutional matters (Protocols, meetings, conferences).
63. Thus, it is certain that support from other Mediterranean programmes will contribute to the implementation of the objectives of the Action Plan. This support is possible and would give the best results if in-depth coordination between the Action Plan and the Mediterranean programmes is secured.
64. As a general conclusion we can state that the coordination between these programmes and the MAP activities is not completely satisfactory.
65. However, certain programmes coordinate well with the MAP activities for the implementation of common objectives through their mutual complementarity. On the bilateral level, a good example is the programme of the Italo-Yugoslav Commission for the protection of the waters of the Adriatic Sea against pollution. This programme encompasses pollution monitoring and marine research and is complementary to the long-term pollution monitoring and research programmes of the MAP/MED POL. The programme of the Italo-Yugoslav Commission monitors the international waters of the Adriatic, whereas the MAP/MED POL programme encompasses solely the waters of the coastal states. Thus, all the waters of the Adriatic sea are covered by pollution monitoring.

One must also note another example of good coordination of Mediterranean programmes that Yugoslavia has implemented within the HABITAT/UNDRO project "Physical Development Plan of the Republic and Master Plans of SR Montenegro" and that of UNESCO/UNDRO/UNDP "Seismic Risk Reduction on Balkan Peninsula". They were both applicable to one of the priority actions of the Priority Actions Programme (PAP), i.e. Regional planning of coastal zones, especially to one particular aspect of the PAP project concerning planning in earthquake zones.

In order to intensify the coordination between the MAP activities and other Mediterranean programmes, the Coordinating Committee on the Environment, land-use planning, housing and public utilities of the government of Yugoslavia has appointed a Working Group charged with the implementation of the Mediterranean Action Plan. This group consists of representatives of the MAP Focal Points, various competent bodies and of the Federal Committee and Administration for international scientific and technical cooperation. The Group is still in the early phases of its work and it is premature to judge the results of its activities. This formula might perhaps be proposed to the other Mediterranean countries for the improvement of coordination between the Mediterranean Action Plan and the other Mediterranean programmes.

In any case, one might recommend that the national Focal Points of the MAP strengthen their contacts with those responsible in the various competent bodies of their respective countries, especially with the services ensuring scientific and technical cooperation.

It would also be desirable to recommend to the governments of the Mediterranean countries to include in the national report on the results of the implementation of the Convention and of the MAP an analysis of the coordination between national activities within MAP and other Mediterranean programmes. In this respect, the MAP Coordinating Unit could send to the national governments questionnaires including lists of Mediterranean projects sponsored by international organizations which are being implemented or will be implemented in each country.

At the level of international organizations (especially of the UN system) one should also strive for better coordination between the programmes concerning not only the Mediterranean environment and the MAP activities, but the environment in general on the one hand, and on the other all activities in this area (by communicating to each other lists of programme, international projects, etc.).