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MEDITERRANEAN ACTION PLAN
BLUE PLAN REGIONAL ACTIVITY CENTER

Ninth meeting of the National
Coordinators for the Blue Plan

Sophia Antipolis, 22-23 October 1992

Progress report on 1992 activities,
proposed activities for 1993 and budgetary implications



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PROGRESS REPORT ON 1992 ACTIVITIES, PROPOSED ACTIVITIES FOR 1993 AND BUDGETARY IMPLICATIONS

The Contracting Parties, during their 7th meeting held in Cairo on October 1991, adopted the recommendations for the 1992-1993 activities of the Regional Activities Center of the Blue Plan for the Mediterranean (BP/RAC), which were proposed by the Group of Experts during its meeting of April 10 and 11, 1991, in the document UNEP (OCA)/MED WG. 27/1.

To enable national coordinators of BP/RAC to comment on achievements or projects, and if necessary, to modify them after critical evaluation, the report examines the activities according to the guiding principles and the four functions assigned to BP/RAC in the field of studies, data bases, training and communication. It specifies the means of execution budgeted in 1992 and those planned for 1993.

1. REMINDER OF THE GUIDING PRINCIPLES FOR THE ORIENTATION OF BP/RAC ACTIVITIES

- BP/RAC is a scientific organization using objective and participative methods to carry out prospective studies on the Mediterranean system, to contribute to ecologically rational management of the coast, i.e. to the sustainable development of coastal zones.

- The priority of its field of study is global. However, upon request from one or several of the Contracting Parties, it can be oriented towards larger geographical scales. It must then adopt at the national or local level, the systemic and prospective approach through appropriate methodology. It must however not disperse its potential and maintain its role as scientific advisor to the teams set up by the initiating authorities in the requesting country. It will therefore not carry out studies in place of these teams.

- Both to continue the global prospective approach, and to promote local initiatives, BP/RAC continuously updates and improves a socioeconomic and environmental data base, in liaison with international organizations and Mediterranean countries. It has capacity to develop an observation and evaluation function for the Mediterranean environment through the creation of appropriate partnerships.

- Valorization of BP/RAC work rests upon the corresponding information - training of the actors in the Mediterranean basin and according to the requirements of the Mediterranean countries, as well as upon reinforced exchanges and communications based on its activities as a whole.

These principles, established by the Contracting Parties, govern the 1992-1993 activities of BP/RAC presented hereafter.

However, participants may wish to make prior complementary propositions or modifications to these activities.

2. PERFORMING SYSTEMIC AND PROSPECTIVE STUDIES

a) Continuation of the approach at the level of the basin

Global scenario hypotheses of 1986 have been reevaluated, during working meetings and by organized expertise in 1992. The significant elements in terms of economics, demography and tourism are presented in Annex I.

In 1993, we propose to examine more specifically trends in town planning (modalities and localization), energy (updating of energy scenarios) and littoralization (and possible comparison with desertification, both physical and/or economical of the hinterland).

The opinion of the participants is requested on the reflection of 1992 and the propositions for 1993.

b) Innovation - adaptation of the methodological approach to coastal scenarios

All tools, enhancing knowledge of the local system and its exploration through prospective, have been analyzed both during the specific approach of Iskenderun in Turkey and in the three projects for "Coastal Areas Management Programs" (CAMP) : Kastela Bay in Yugoslavia, Island of Rhodes in Greece and the Syrian Coast.

In Annex II, the contributions of BP/RAC at the local level are presented on a case per case basis, upon request from the countries concerned.

The experiences shown demonstrate the limits of BP/RAC intervention in terms of its availability to ensure assistance to local teams. These teams, aside from the problems arising from interdisciplinarity, have difficulty in communicating with coastal zone decision-makers from the public institutions dealing with development. In terms of the Coastal Areas Management Programs (CAMP), this is detrimental to efficacy both for the BP/RAC as expert organization and for the approach itself. In this regard, the document in Annex III, drafted during a working group meeting in Malta in September 1992, highlights the interest and potential of an improved CAMP.

Recommendations for 1993 are to not pledge automatic commitment to the four CAMPs planned (Fuka Coast in Turkey, Bay of Sfax in Tunisia, Albanese and Moroccan Coasts), but rather to define the scope of intervention for BP/RAC after a feasibility study, mainly based on national and local analysis-evaluation of requirements. It seems preferable to forgo the idea of a local systemic and prospective study in the absence of the elements essential to its accomplishment and usefulness. However, the planned CAMP budgets will be mobilized for the countries concerned by expertise and collection of data relevant to local approaches.

The opinion of the participants is requested on BP/RAC involvement in CAMPs.

3. IMPROVEMENT OF THE DATA BASE AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE MEDITERRANEAN ENVIRONMENT OBSERVATION AND EVALUATION FUNCTION

Updating and improvement, based on littoralization and environmentalization, are presented in Annex IV. Demographic and tourism data have been reexamined to update scenarios. It must be emphasized that the purchasing of new processing software has permitted topnotch mapping.

However, the most striking event for BP/RAC is the reinforcement mission of mediterranean environment observation and evaluation, supported by the European Economic Community (EEC). Hence, the favorable recommendation of the Contracting Parties to a "prospective observatory" will become effective in 1993. The Mediterranean countries will be associated to this development, to contribute and orient the activities of this observatory according to their national preoccupations. Several of its characteristics, listed in the request for financial assistance from the EEC (LIFE Committee), are presented in Annex V.

Although BP/RAC has not yet developed the work schedule for this "observatory", the participants are requested to give their opinion on the principle of the project retained by the EEC as well as on the association modalities for national partners.

4. INTERACTIVE TRAINING IN PROSPECTIVE

- As agreed during the meeting of the Working Group on the orientation of activities for BP/RAC in April 1991, the difficulty of training in systemic analysis and in prospective rests less with its design than with the effective participation of public decision-makers involved in coastal management and planning.

In reality, the problem is two-fold : on the one hand, it is important that the public decision-makers of development and environment approve the interest of prospective as a decision-making tool, and, on the other hand, as soon as such a requirement exists, particularly at an interministerial level, the corresponding expertise capacity must be available. BP/RAC must be able to meet this demand to stimulate both interest and competence in the systemic and prospective approach.

- It is in this spirit that a seminar-debate has been organized in Sophia-Antipolis, for the executive members of institutions in charge of environment and/or development of countries where national scenarios (Libya) or coastal area management program projects (Egypt, Tunisia, Turkey, Algeria, Morocco, Albania, Syria) have been implemented. As the session is scheduled just before this meeting according to the program project presented in Annex VI, a report will be presented.

- Furthermore, early 1993 (and not end 1992 for budgetary reasons), a training workshop is scheduled for local approach experts in Turkey, Syria, Egypt and Albania to set up exchanges on their respective experience, with a view to adapting and improving the prospective tools according to specific situations.

During the second half of 1993, two further highly participative and interactive sessions are scheduled, a seminar for public decision-makers and an experts' workshop.

Finally, a drafting team driven by BP/RAC has started working on a practical manual project to inform on the nature and interest of systemic and prospective approaches, adapted to the Mediterranean context.

The participants are requested to give their opinions on :

- *modalities to reinforce interest and participation in seminars and workshops;*
- *the manual project*

5. PUBLICATIONS - COMMUNICATIONS

Two new thematic pamphlets were published by ECONOMICA for the meeting, entitled "The Islands of the Mediterranean" (98 pages) and "Waters of the Mediterranean Basin" (196 pages). A third pamphlet, dealing with energy, should be published before the end of 1992 as forecast in the year's budget. In 1993, three other pamphlets are expected, on tourism, the hinterland and transportation, thus totalling nine pamphlets.

- For the UN Conference in Rio on Environment and Development, BP/RAC put out a simplified brochure "A Blue Plan ... for Mediterraneans - From reflection to action". This brochure, of which 3,000 copies in both French and English were edited, was widely distributed in Rio and sent to all focal structures for whom additional copies are available.

- An exhibition was also organized by BP/RAC, based on the illustrations from the brochure, during an international event in Paris organized by a non-governmental institution, attended by representatives from fifty countries. Copies of the posters presented are shown in Annex VII.

The opinion of the participants is requested on :

- *national scale use of Blue Plan documents for awareness, information and training campaigns;*
- *nature and importance (in number of copies) of documents available to national coordinators.*

6. PRACTICAL MEANS FOR ACTIVITIES

The BP/RAC team is organized to lead a scientifically recognized reflection on the Mediterranean system and prospective, as well as on the problematics of Development/Environment.

As of July 1, 1992, the 1992 operational budget for its staff of seven* amounted to 2,760,000 FF (= US \$552,000, of which US \$265,000 or 48% for UNEP).

*	B. GLASS	Director
	M. GRENON	Scientific Advisor
	A. HOBALLAH	Economist-Planner
	J.P. GIRAUD	Computer Specialist
	E. COUDERT	Consultant
	M. KOLMAYER	Data processing Assistant
	M. WATKINS	Secretary

The program of activities retained by the Contracting Parties in Octobre 1991 amounts to US \$246,000 for 1992 (CAMPs : US \$88,000 for the CAMPs and US \$226,000 in 1993).

Cumulated commitment credits for 1992 reach US \$400,000 : the breakdown between the main lines is presented in Annex VIII.

In 1993, the development of BP/RAC activities around the "Observatory" function will translate into a temporary increase of the team and operational costs which will be partly funded by the EEC. It is premature to present a provisional budget for 1993 integrating these additional means, but this perspective will mobilize more of the UNEP credits for 1993. Indeed, a synergy is to be expected between the activities defined for the 1992-1993 biennium and the complementary activities induced by the EEC.

In this regard, the 1993 allocation should be corrected by a minimal increase of 10 % in both the "operations" and "activities" budgets, to US \$290,000 and US \$250,000 respectively. The "travel" line should be increased since it is now clearly insufficient as a result of the 15% devaluation of the dollar with respect to the french franc between July 1, 1991 and July 1, 1992.

Participants are requested to comment on :

- *the operational characteristics of the Center;*
- *budget orientations for 1993.*

ANNEX I

A. UPDATING OF BLUE PLAN SCENARIOS

The Blue Plan scenarios were prepared between 1985 and 1987. The fundamental stage of evolution hypothesis selection was dealt with in 1985, by the Reflection Group on Mediterranean Scenarios, under the presidency of Jacques Lesourne, seven years ago. These hypotheses usually concerned five main "dimensions" :

- the international context;
- populations;
- national development strategies;
- space management;
- consideration of the environment.

During those seven years, considerable changes have taken place. While scenarios do not have to be totally re-written, it appears necessary to evaluate the potential impact of these changes, either on scenario hypotheses or on their results. Updating was performed in three stages : identification of the main changes and their relevance to the Blue Plan objectives; evaluation of the consequences of these changes on scenario hypotheses in general; quantitative or qualitative evaluation of the consequences of these changes on the Mediterranean environment in particular.

*

I. NATIONAL CONTEXT

Upstream, but omni-present, the international context "dimension" is often as implicit as explicit in constructing scenarios, naturally underlying many other hypotheses in the four remaining "dimensions".

Many meetings have been held to highlight the issues of the international context which could considerably affect the Mediterranean Basin. M.J.Lesourne studied the work and participated in meetings.

Geopolitical

Amongst the explicit hypothesis of Blue Plan scenarios, we had emphasized the economic and technological game of the super-powers, expressly the United States, Japan and the EEC, of which the greater or lesser degree of coherence has been highlighted, as well as its degree of interest/openness towards non-Mediterranean Basin countries. These hypotheses had served to locate national development policies, and had made it possible to select the economic growth rates of different Mediterranean countries for the periods between 1985-2000 and 2000-2025.

Apparently, the international context saw the fastest and most considerable changes. Some did not go beyond the voluntarily wide limits of the Blue Plan hypotheses; others had not been forecast, or even imagined (reflecting a form of "shyness" on the part of the prospectivists.) We will only give a few examples.

Among the unforeseen changes for 1985-1986, the first striking fact is the "collapse" of the Soviet Union, repositioning some Mediterranean countries on the international scene. Another important consequence, difficult to evaluate today, is the recent independence of Southern Republics of the former USSR, for whom the Mediterranean could constitute a privileged commercial route. This evolution would have considerable impact potential on Turkey, member of the Black Sea Community, and reinforce its strategic position. The "decomposition" of Yugoslavia and the resulting creation of "new" Mediterranean countries enter into the same category of changes, with a new predictable geography for regional exchanges.

From the aggravated tendential T-2 to the A1-A2 alternative scenarios, the EEC was to be strengthened and take a firmer stand in the Mediterranean. The Single Market in 1993, the Maastricht Treaty on Economic and monetary Union, the renovated Mediterranean Policy of the Community, fit into the Blue Plan scenario hypotheses without contradicting them and even allow narrowing down the range. Adversely, the issue of the possible extension of the Community and relations with countries of Eastern Europe introduce another factor of uncertainty.

In the same line of thought, the Union of Arabian Maghreb (February 1990), perfectly fits into the hypotheses of alternative A-2 scenarios with aggregation.

Peace negotiations in the Middle-East, open in Madrid, could also considerably change the situation in Eastern Mediterranean countries.

In a very different context, the Gulf War sea pollution and the oil wells burnt in Kuwait demonstrated the ecological impact potential on an unprecedented scale.

Economic perspectives

(The following considerations are drawn from a Blue Plan study by J. Royer, who contributed extensively to the Mediterranean scenarios).

In 1985-1986, as said above, the hypothesis of an opposition between Europe and the Japanese-American complex was a favorite issue. Today, this relationship can be considered from different angles :

- either in the form of an agreement, the super powers accepting, among other things, to finance additional growth in Southern economies through direct investments or loans coupled with the deficit of their current exchanges with these countries (equivalent to net transfer of savings) and enlarged markets. These hypotheses would correspond to the high growth rate alternative scenarios;
- or in the form of an unstable and interdependent entity (this lack of stability, however, would never cause severe political schisms which could lead to chaos on a world scale). These conditions may vary but will still correspond to tendential scenarios.

This last type of scenario is sometimes termed "cacophonic", interests opposing different partners (on agricultural policy, for example, or electrical components), under frequent alliance shifts which would however preserve fundamental solidarity (concept similar to "fragmentation of the North, in the "Interfuture" report of 1979).

The more this three-pôle regionalization of the world and the "cacophonic" degree of the system increase, the stronger the protectionism in all three regions, curbing world growth with commercial conflicts, which could in effect lead to relatively slow growth scenarios.

Under these conditions, the following rates for economic growth are proposed for the United States, Japan and Western Europe, on the one hand, and for Southern and Eastern Mediterranean countries (SEMC) on the other. For purposes of comparison, the second column shows the rates used in the Blue Plan scenarios for the period 2000-2025 :

	Revised rates in 1992 for 1990-2025 (annual rates, in percentage)	Rates chosen in 1985-86 for 2000-2025
United States	1,6- 2,8	2,5
Japan	3,0- 3,9	3,3
Europe	2,0- 3,3	3,0- 3,4
SEMC	2,7/3,1- 4,8/5,7	3,5- 5,4

II. POPULATIONS

The "population" scenarios of the Blue Plan had been based upon the 1984 periodic projections of the Population Division of the UN. Two main sources were used for updating : the 1990 projections of the United Nations, and a Blue Plan study, by P. Fargues and Y. Courbage of NDSI (National Demography Study Institute) on several SEMC (Algeria, Egypt, Morocco, Syria, Tunisia and Turkey). The difficulty of this evaluation method is partly linked to the fact that the under forty generation in 2025 will have been born after 1985, average date of the last available population counts... For some Southern and Eastern Mediterranean countries, the under forty population will represent approximately 75% of the total population. Therefore, 75% of final population counts projected will depend on the future reproduction rate.

United Nations Forecasts

UN forecasts are based on the most recent available (and carefully analyzed) counts and component evolution hypotheses (including national hypotheses or forecasts) : average reproduction rates per woman (three different evolutions, but reaching approximately the same value by 2025, and leading to three variations, classified low, moderate, high) and the mortality rates (generally, only one - variable - rate is retained).

Table I compares 1984 and 1990 forecasts for all Mediterranean countries.

On a world scale, the three 1984 forecasts for 2025 respectively reached 7358, 8026 and 9088 million. In 1990, the corresponding values were estimated at 7591, 8504 and 9444 million, all higher than 1984 figures. In other words, these forecasts are not representative, on a world scale for 2025, of the expected, or announced, drop in reproduction rates.

As regards the Northern Mediterranean countries (from Spain to Greece), forecasts have globally been descaled, with the exception of France (high value, unchanged at 63 million, average and low value slightly increased). The most spectacular drop in forecasts is for Italy (under 3 million for the low value, under almost less than 7 million for the highest value). In all, for Northern Mediterranean, extreme values have been reduced by 8 and 20 million respectively for 2025.

According to UN forecasts, Southern and Eastern Mediterranean countries would tend to win back what was lost by the North. Low forecast values for 2025 are slightly lower sometimes in 1990 than in 1984, but the high values are markedly increased. The 315 million forecasts for 2025 in 1984 have been reduced to 305 million in 1990. But the maximum figure of 381 million estimated in 1984 reached 391 million in 1990, which represents an increase of several million.

This signifies that, although we are now six years closer to the year 2025, the range between the extremes for the entire basin, has increased rather than diminished, going from 66 million to 86 million.

Fargues-Courbage Forecasts

The Fargues-Courbage approach is different. Many factors can affect the reproduction rates of a population (significantly heterogenous), such as the residence -urban or rural -, the standard of living, the profession of man and woman, ethnic origins or creed, education, etc. For Fargues and Courbage, the main factor is the level of education in women. This first explicative variation presents three operational advantages :

- women have been classified according to the level of their education; this has become elementary data, known in all countries;
- women's education is strongly correlated to the other determining factors of the reproduction rate, which are more complicated to apprehend;
- the current breakdown of women according to their level of education is a highly forecastable factor : illiteracy stops at 10 years, i.e. 20 years before the average age of reproduction.

Fargues and Courbage also integrate the most recent analysis results, in the "field", such as the drop in reproduction recorded in Algeria since 1985 (4.59 in 1990, to be compared with the United Nations results of 5.15).

POPULATION PROJECTIONS

POPULATION (UN PROJECTIONS 1984)
(thousands)

	1950	1975	1980
PORTUGAL	6405	9426	9884
SPAIN	27668	35596	37430
FRANCE	41736	52707	53714
ITALY	46769	55830	57070
MALTA	312	846	369
YUGOSLAVIA	16346	21352	22299
ALBANIA	1230	2424	2731
GREECE	7566	9047	9643
NORTH-MED	148232	186727	193140
TURKEY	20809	40075	44468
CYPRUS	494	509	629
SYRIA	3495	7438	8800
LEBANON	1443	2757	2669
ISRAEL	1258	3455	3878
EGYPT	20330	36288	41520
LIBYA	1029	2430	2973
TUNISIA	3530	5611	6392
ALGERIA	8753	16018	18666
MOROCCO	8953	17305	19382
SOUTH-EAST MED	70094	131997	149377
MED BASIN	218326	318724	342617

POPULATION (UN PROJECTIONS 1990)
(thousands)

	1985	low	medium	high	low	medium	high	low	medium	high
PORTUGAL	10167	10449	10587	10706	10225	10941	11618			
SPAIN	38602	39987	40657	41193	39018	42265	44974			
FRANCE	55170	57677	58145	58692	56583	60372	63424			
ITALY	57141	56834	57195	57770	50890	52964	56483			
MALTA	344	363	366	370	366	369	412			
YUGOSLAVIA	23124	24691	24900	25125	24541	26990	27501			
ALBANIA	2562	3689	3795	3894	4847	5011	5403			
GREECE	9934	10124	10193	10280	9600	10080	10597			
NORTH-MED	197434	203814	206848	207931	195670	208012	220392			
TURKEY	50346	64536	66789	68751	76119	87701	99493			
CYPRUS	665	744	762	772	790	895	963			
SYRIA	10468	16995	17826	18321	27964	34082	40099			
LEBANON	2668	3253	3327	3381	4131	4703	5184			
ISRAEL	4233	5155	5321	5483	6051	6908	7785			
EGYPT	46511	62458	64210	65519	79559	90355	100293			
LIBYA	3786	6383	6500	6610	11442	12841	14176			
TUNISIA	7261	9593	9924	10358	11905	13630	15486			
ALGERIA	21788	32507	32904	33182	47775	51950	56136			
MOROCCO	22025	30486	31569	32491	39785	45647	51612			
SOUTH-EAST MED	169740	232210	239122	244968	305621	348712	391577			
MED BASIN	367174	436024	444970	452899	501191	556724	611969			

The table hereunder compares Fargues-Courbage results with UN figures in 1990 (in millions)

	Fargues	UN low	UN moderate	UN high
ALGERIA	44,8	47,8	52,0	56,1
EGYPT	97,8	79,6	90,4	100,3
MOROCCO	40,0	39,8	45,6	51,6
SYRIA	26,4	28,0	34,1	40,1
TUNISIA	12,7	11,9	13,6	15,9
TURKEY	84,1	76,1	87,7	99,5

Only the figures for Algeria and Syria show a marked drop under lows (6 and 7% respectively). The other figures remain within the UN range. For Egypt, the Fargues-Courbage figures are relatively close to maximum United Nations figures; for Morocco, close to the low; and for Tunisia, almost equal to the average of low and moderate values. Globally, at the Mediterranean level, there has been a clear "upheaval".

Even more striking than the absolute population levels is the number of jobs to be created over the coming decades. Some 600,000 young Maghrebins entered the job market for the first time in 1990. They could be approximately 800,000 per year between 2000 and 2010, and this figure would gradually decrease to 750,000 in 2025. One of the essential factors of pressure on employment should stabilize around 2005 in the Maghreb, slightly later in Egypt, where at the peak, 875,000 young men will enter the job market. In all, each year, some 2,400,000 jobs for men will have to be created in the six countries involved (Algeria, Egypt, Morocco, Syria, Tunisia, Turkey), within 15 years approximately, versus 1,700,000 now. However, education for women is increasing - basic condition for the drop in reproduction - and it is probable that an increasing number of young women will also seek employment. The preceding figures which should be increased by 20 to 30% now, will have to be further increased for 2025, perhaps 40% or more.

In conclusion, it can be said that uncertainties are considerable, and the range of possibilities is wide open...

III. NATIONAL STRATEGIES OF DEVELOPMENT

The national strategies in Mediterranean countries must naturally be replaced in the international context described above ; geopolitical reorientations for some, relationships and perspectives of the United States-Japan-Europe triade, and its possible evolution, with the forthcoming Single Market, Economic and Monetary Union and renovated Mediterranean Policy. We have also discussed how some

of these changes may affect intramediterranean flows and exchanges. Over the past 6 or 7 years, the situation in Turkey, for example, and its policy in the Black Sea and towards former Soviet Republics, have enormously changed. This is also true of the neighboring countries of Yugoslavia, without mentioning the peace talks in the Middle East.

An important change in national development strategies is the almost universal acceptance of the market as economic regulator. The mere idea of state planning has decreased in importance, much more so than could have been imagined in 1985-86. One corollary is that almost all Southern and Eastern Mediterranean countries are more or less submitted to the structural readjustment of the IMF and of the World Bank with respect to indebted countries, including free circulation and true prices. This neo-liberal trend, if it has contributed to healthier economies, also has social effects which further complicate the tasks of governments and requires their increasing attention (more or less vigorous associated social policies). Its influence extends to the means available for environmental protection.

As forecast by the Blue Plan scenarios, the vital stake for SEMC is still the definition of their ties with the EEC and their possibilities of opening privileged domestic markets.

As an indication, the following table shows the proposed growth rates (J. Royer for the Blue Plan) for 15 to 20 years for weak and strong growth scenarios, and the comparison between figures selected in 1985-86 for 2000-2025 :

	Long term growth rate (average rate per year, in percentage)		
	Weak scenario	Strong scenario	1985-86 Figures
Morocco	3,0	5,6	3,5- 5,6
Algeria	(depending on oil price)		3,6- 5,1
Tunisia	3,5	6,9	4,0- 6,2
Libya	(depending on oil price)		2,9- 5,5
Egypt	3,2	5,6	3,7- 5,3
Syria	3,8	6,3	4,2- 5,9
Turkey	3,0	6,0	3,2- 5,1

IV. SPACE MANAGEMENT

The conclusions of the Blue Plan scenarios had highlighted the crucial rôle of the management of the Mediterranean coastal areas, fragile zone with increasing concentrations of economic and ecological conflicts. Since 1988, practically everything has reinforced his opinion, starting with local scale studies for the Bay of Iskenderun or other CAMPs.

There have been however innovative modifications in the recommended management methods. A wide range of incitations (proposed by the neo-liberal group) based on market laws is added to the still necessary traditional tools, institutional systems and regulations implemented by public authorities.

V. CONSIDERING ENVIRONMENT

Over the last few years, environmental awareness has been increasing, and reached its climatic peak with the Rio Summit and Conference : it is now less a case of evaluating the impact of development on environment, than to optimize both simultaneously, long-lastingly. Protection of water, soil, forests, atmosphere and species is now deeply-rooted in international and national priorities as well as with public opinion, often ahead of its governments.

The energy scenarios which can be written today must include the Convention on Climate, and for Mediterranean countries of the EEC, the decision to return CO₂ emissions to their 1990 level by the year 2000. The convention on biodiversity will have to be dealt with gradually in the same way.

In conclusion, important efforts have been made to analyze the potential impact of the "changes" on the possible evolution of Mediterranean countries. The work of the Blue Plan within CAMPs, and more specifically for the Bay of Iskenderun (region highly affected by the geopolitical and economic modifications mentioned above), has confirmed that no local prospective is possible without national and regional perspectives, and that only permanent updating of scenarios will allow better understanding of the present, and tentative forecasts for the future.

B. UPDATING "TOURISM" SCENARIOS

Four work meetings (24/10/91, 18/02/92, 06/04/92 and 15/09/92) focused on updating the "Tourism" scenarios. Besides the Blue Plan team, participants included experts having contributed to the creation of these scenarios in 1986 and 1987. A report will be available for distribution at the end of the year.

In order to update the 1986-87 results of the Blue Plan, (last available data dating back to 1984-85), the following items on international tourism were reexamined :

the recent evolution (1987-90) of tourist flows throughout the world, in the EEC, and in Southern and Eastern Mediterranean countries;

- the evolution of hotel accommodations in Mediterranean countries;
- evolution of tourist demand from the EEC;
- evolution of average expenses of international tourists throughout the world, in the EEC, and in Southern and Eastern Mediterranean countries;
- the origin of tourists in Mediterranean countries;
- the impact of tourism on the economy (balance of payment, % of GNP) of Southern and Eastern Mediterranean countries;
- evolution of regional breakdown of visitors in the Mediterranean;
- environmental impact of tourism (water, soil, solid and liquid waste);
- the perspectives of medium-term tourism development (for 2000) for each Southern and Eastern Mediterranean country on the basis of the analysis of growth in demand, local products, the structure of the original markets of flows, and economic impact.

Furthermore, the evolution of transportation and organization methods, holiday motivations and styles, national tourism and the share of coastal zones are currently being evaluated.

In this updating work, emphasis was placed on international tourism in Southern and Eastern basin countries.

Quantitatively speaking, a very sharp increase in international tourism in the SEMC (over 10% per year between 1985 and 1990) was observed simultaneously with the high degree of sensitivity of these flows to the social and geopolitical context of the moment. Over the same period, in the N-W area of the basin, international tourism increased much less (approximately 5% per year), complying with the hypotheses on tourism stabilization and improved distribution for these countries.

Globally, scenario estimations remain totally valid, since the increased growth observed over the past five years can not reasonably hold up for the next decade. In effect, this growth is partly due to an unprecedented increase in hotel accommodations in Southern and Eastern countries and considerable investments would be necessary to maintain the lead.

The opening of Eastern European countries has not inverted the flows, and the present state of their tourist infrastructures are not competitive with those of the basin countries. The Caribbean region is a

more attractive venue, and within 5 years, has become the possible alternative for European tourists, still predominant in the basin. This embryo of change must be carefully watched and correlated to the relative slowdown in tourism profit figures in the basin.

Qualitatively, there is a shift in tourist motivations towards natural sites and historical monuments and a growing rejection of the seaside resort model, by certain classes of the population. A new form of tourism is etched, "ecotourism", focused on Nature/Culture, aware of the need to preserve our ressources, more open and respectful of society.

In parallel, leisure parks are built, attracting the remaining adepts of the seaside holidays, but who already searching to more or less "enrich" their holiday time and edging away from the famous three "S" (Sun, Sea, Sand).

ANNEX II

ADAPTATION OF THE METHODOLOGICAL APPROACH TO COASTAL SCENARIOS

I. FULL-SCALE EXPERIMENT IN THE BAY OF ISKENDERUN

During the ISKENDERUN project, the activities of the BP involved missions to Turkey and working meetings with the team from the University of ANKARA on the one hand, and research and tool adaptation work on the other, carried out in Sophia-Antipolis.

A Blue Plan mission (E. COUDERT and M. GRENON) was organized from January 12 to 17, 1992, partly in ANKARA and partly in ISKENDERUN itself.

A second Blue Plan mission (E. COUDERT, M. GRENON, and J. ROYER) took place from 17 to 24 June, 1992, in ANKARA , where two meetings were held, with simultaneous translation for the local participants and representatives of central administrations.

The Blue Plan was assisted by a student-engineer trainee for a period of 6 months, 3 and 1/2 of which were spent in ANKARA and ISKENDERUN.

In addition to these sessions during the missions, a working meeting was held in Sophia-Antipolis on September 28 and 29, 1992, for the team from the University of ANKARA and the Blue Plan team.

The adaptation of the tools required to successfully accomplish the project focused on system representation (by borrowing from systemic primary mappings and from geographical chorema) as well as the analysis of the role of the actors (identified on the basis of key-variables, strategy, heritage audits).

At this very moment, the team from ANKARA University is preparing the provisional report for the end of October. The results will be discussed on November 23 and 24, during a Blue Plan mission. After correction, if any, the final report will be available by mid-December.

The difficulties encountered are mainly caused by language problems (translation), distance (travel expenses and lost time) and availability of the working team.

These difficulties have been partly overcome by the excellent atmosphere of mutual trust and respect which has been prevalent throughout this exercise. The scientific endeavour has been fascinating, cooperation between teams has been fruitful and enriching, and contacts with Turkish authorities in charge have been a permanent source of encouragement and unfailing assistance in the accomplishment of the project.

II. CONTRIBUTION TO THE COASTAL AREAS MANAGEMENT PROGRAMS : KASTELA BAY, IZMIR BAY, ISLAND OF RHODES

KASTELA Bay

The contribution of the Blue Plan to the "KASTELA Bay" CAMP between October 1991/September 1992 consisted in holding a meeting in Sophia-Antipolis on November 13, 1991 to discuss results. In the course of this meeting, the Blue Plan team examined the provisional report and gave opinions on the final report.

The Blue Plan received the final report on July 31, 1992. It can therefore be stated that the Blue Plan fulfilled its commitment to assist the local team with the CAMP. This study was made possible by the existence of a national project comprising the study on "Development-Environment scenarios : management of the natural resources of KASTELA Bay" on the one hand, and on the other, by external financial support (EEC and World Bank) obtained by the local team.

IZMIR Bay

The contribution of the Blue Plan to the "IZMIR Bay" CAMP never materialized, despite a meeting held on January 14, 1992 during the Blue Plan mission in Turkey followed by telephone conversations, letters and faxes.

There are multiple reasons behind this failure and one of the most obvious is certainly the non-availability of both the local and Blue Plan teams. Indeed, the "prospectivist" is a "rare specy" (to protect ?) whose involvement in simultaneous projects is difficult and reproduction a long process.

In view of the difficulties encountered by the Blue Plan in materializing its contribution to the IZMIR CAMP, the future of this project must be decided upon : added time or temporary or definitive cancellation.

Island of Rhodes

During the period elapsed, the contribution of the Blue Plan to the "Island of RHODES" CAMP featured the following :

- working meetings between the local and Blue Plan teams in SOPHIA-ANTIPOLIS (14 and 15 November 1991, 23 and 24 March 1992),
- the testing by the Blue Plan team of tools for enhanced knowledge of the system (mapping, structural matrix, NPN matrix),
- a student-engineer trainee was sent on site (mid-May to beginning September 1992). His mission included studying the primary sector as complementary alternative to tourism, as well as testing heritage audit methods.

At the last local/Blue Plan team meeting, it was agreed that the third convention between BP/RAC and EGEE University would be signed as soon as external financial support had been obtained European Investment Bank (IBE). This still has not materialized and the last stage of the prospective study has been delayed.

Syrian Coastal Areas

After smoothing over communication and coordination difficulties, the contribution of the Blue Plan to the "Syrian Coast" CAMP began in January 1992 (17-20), when a Blue Plan team visited Syria to discuss the nature and content of our technical assistance in the implementation of their local scenarios. A working schedule was defined, a syrian coordinator appointed, the profiles of local team members specified and the terms of cooperation clarified.

The first report expected from Syria was handed in on June 1992, and this is probably due to the assistance of the trainee whom we sent on site for almost four months. A Blue Plan team returned to Syria from June 30 to July 9, 1992, to discuss the progress accomplished, to train the local team in prospective and systemic methodology, to visit the regions involved and to meet local elects and decision-makers. The working schedule was then also revised and a local team appointed to work in synergy with the central team of the General Commission for Environmental Affairs.

A report on data, the actors and their strategies is planned for September 30, to be discussed before the end of October and start on tendential scenarios, scheduled for November 1992 (normative scenarios for February 1993 and closing of the systemic and prospective exercise within the Syrian CAMP planned for April 1993).

BP/RAC assistance to local teams is globally limited by the budget allotted to their support and traveling, as well as by communication problems, both literally and figuratively, and by availability of local teams.

ANNEX III

IMPROVING THE COASTAL AREA MANAGEMENT PROGRAMMES APPROACH: POINTS FOR DISCUSSION

0. The Mediterranean Action Plan (MAP) local intervention, consequent to a Contracting Parties request, is a public action that implies the explicit commitment of the concerned government who will ensure the mobilization of the local authorities.
1. Purpose of the CAMP approach

Referring to the:

- recommendations of Contracting Parties (1987, 89, 91),
opinions expressed by the socio-economic committees (90, 91),
- internal decisions to the Co-ordinating Unit (MEDU) and Centres' Directors (90, 91, 92),
- reflections of each Centre and mainly these related to an "ecologically rational integrated management of the Mediterranean Coast", and
- experience from the four on-going projects,

we should very clearly define the purpose of a CAMP in order to identify, in close co-operation with concerned local authorities, MAP's modes of intervention towards explicitly identified needs.

More specifically, the "Integrated Planning" concept that constitutes the framework of the CAMP approach, needs to be clearly formulated and adapted to each country's situation. Rather than using words that could create misunderstandings, and even negative reactions, wouldn't it be better to refer to "sustainable development", definitely adopted by the UNCED in Rio, and then to consider MAP's "local contribution to sustainable spatial management and development" for a coastal region? Letting the people believe that MAP and Centres are building up a CAMP will not necessarily mobilize the Key decision-makers of the concerned region.

Therefore, it is important to evaluate the on-going CAMP approaches, as agreed upon at the previous Directors meeting, January 1992, before engaging ourselves, via agreements, on new local MAP's contributions.

Considering that the Contracting Parties have not defined a detailed CAMP content, MEDU and Centres' Directors are allowed to adjust MAP's contributions, respecting obviously the budget constraints. The Albanian project example shows the relevance of such adjustment.

If we can't answer to a strong external objective (ensure efficiency of the CAMP approach), we could stand on a less ambitious internal MAP/UNEP aim (geographic distribution of means).

2. Evaluation of the four on-going CAMPs

Evaluation can be done internally (auto-evaluation) and externally (audit type "means/inputs vers results/outputs" by independent expertise).

Presently, each Centre, according to the agreement, reports on its activity and perception of its role by local or national decision-makers. Overall reporting from MEDU presents the degree of CAMP achievement. But what is the real impact of each activity from the point of view of the concerned actors, when some 15 activities are planned, for two years minimum, with local contacts and scientific and technical teams, and where their coordination, under the responsibility of an Environment Ministry or so, with limited authority and means, are not necessarily properly done?

BP/RAC has been able to collect, from two 4-months on-site missions to Rhodes and Syria by Junior Experts, information on the difficulties the local or national coordinators have to face for ensuring efficiency of their "horizontal" role for the achievement of CAMP. Generally, these are persons with national or local public responsibilities and their availability for the CAMP is limited.

There arises the problem of local monitoring of the whole set of planned activities... in addition to similar task for MEDU.

3. Proposals for improving efficiency of MAP's local contributions (Based on January 19 Directors Meeting conclusions)

- MAP's local intervention on a Mediterranean country's coastal region that asked for assistance implies a feasibility study that would come out with:

- the interest of the site as a key zone from the development/environment problematic. This supposes a clear identification, with prioritization, of the terms of the project;
- identification of country's needs, in terms of technical assistance, training, means as well as partners to be mobilized for a certain period;
- "inter-ministerial" political willingness to get engaged in a "sustainable management/development" approach, starting from an analysis of the political, institutional and administrative system (strategic decisions and key actors game).

- MAP's local contribution should be concerned with:

- preparation of the project team together with a local inter-ministerial group, with clear terms of reference;
- putting together preparatory data and documents to avoid duplicatio of action;

- appropriate organization to allow and ensure proper permanent coordination at MEDU and on-site;
- selection of MAP components' activities according to features of site and expressed needs;
- an official launching of MAP's contribution and closing with a Project Completion Report to the concerned authorities.

MAP's proposed activities for a local contribution need to be revised and adapted for each case according to:

- socio-economic situation and development "model";
- legal and institutional weight of environment authorities;
- local/national public actors availability and technical capacity.

A catalog of 12-20 types of activities without an overall structural logic should be avoided. In this respect, the Albanian project case can be a good example.

4. BP/RAC specific contribution

Considering that BP/RAC keeps on doing Mediterranean systemic and prospective studies together with improvement of the data base to allow a continuous observation and evaluation of the Mediterranean environment, its contribution, in conformity with above proposals, can concern:

- collection, analysis and evaluation of data;
- knowledge of the local system and its relationships with national and Mediterranean/international systems;
- implementation of a local or national prospective approach on the Mediterranean coastal region;
- training, through local workshops, on use of systemic and prospective tools.

These should appear in the Agreement with appropriate means and referring to a "sustainable management development" logic.

ANNEX IV

DATA BASE ON THE MEDITERRANEAN BASIN

Preamble :

There are many international data bases, such as the UN System (FAO, UNCTAD, UNIDO, etc...). Furthermore, other world environment information systems have been set up by UNEP in collaboration with other UN Agencies : GEMS (Global Environment Monitoring System) and GRID (Global Ressource Information Database). The EEC has created the CORINE Program, which is an information system on the status of environment and natural ressources in member states.

In the face of these voluminous, and often sectorial, data bases, the Blue Plan has chosen to constitute a Mediterranean DataBase adapted to its multidisciplinary activities and means.

I. GENERAL FRAMEWORK OF THE DATABASE

The Blue Plan DataBase involves the Mediterranean Basin as a whole. However, its degree of importance, its development and utilization are highly dependent on the geographical level considered and on the activities of the Blue Plan.

Specific attention was paid to the international and national levels during the creation of the Blue Plan mediterranean and national scenarios.

The coastal area level is now being developed by the Blue Plan, upon request from the Contracting Parties on "littoralization" and "environmentalization" of the DataBase.

The Blue Plan also deals with coastal areas where systemic and prospective analysis has been launched, either within CAMP or directly.

I.1. Geographical Levels and Corresponding Entities

Three main geographical levels are involved :

I.1.1. International and National

This includes :

- groups of Mediterranean or non-Mediterranean countries, either institutional (EEC) or geographical (North Africa);
- Mediterranean countries.

Non-Mediterranean countries or groups of countries serve as reference.

I.1.2. Mediterranean Coastal Zone

This includes :

- the Mediterranean watershed;
- coastal zones and;
- "Mediterranean" sites.

The Mediterranean watershed of bordering countries, mainly because of water resources and telluric pollution, were the first entities covered by the Blue Plan.

Without reinitiating the debate on the definition of the mediterranean coastal zone in agreement with most bordering countries, the Blue Plan has selected the coastal administrative regions. This choice, to ensure available and coherent data, is also based on the NUTS 3 level of EEC nomenclature. The entire Mediterranean Basin adds up to 223 administrative units.

The "Mediterranean" sites are centers of human activities (cities), industry (ports, plants, ...), but also natural parks and protected areas. The adjective "Mediterranean" does not have the same significance everywhere.

For example, the following cities are considered as being "Mediterranean" :

Cities of over 10000 inhabitants located less than 10 km from the coast;

Cities of more than 100000 inhabitants located at less than 100 km from the coast or in the watershed;

Capital cities of coastal regions and Mediterranean countries; as well as all cities over 1 million inhabitants

I.1.3. Coastal zones

These are the zones in which MAP Coastal Areas Management Programs are or have been implemented and zones where the assistance of the Blue Plan was requested.

I.2. Data and indicators of development

These are the socio-economic data regarded as relevant to the geographical levels and corresponding activities.

I.2.1. International and National

At this level, the Blue Plan decided to use processed data from international organization yearbooks.

I.2.2. The Mediterranean Coastal Zone

For the coastal zone, data are collected from national and regional yearbooks, thematic studies and reports of the Blue Plan. The number of regions and sites is such that development and updating of this level require considerable data collection and harmonization work.

I.2.3. Coastal Zones

These data have been collected by local teams, in variable quantity according to the zone involved. The Blue Plan concentrated its activities on certain zones, as a function of its degree of participation in CAMPs and has used different reports on these zones.

I.3. Data and indicators of environment

In this field, no consensus has yet been reached concerning the definition and selection of the most relevant indicators. One of the consequences of the Rio Conference is assuredly an acceleration of related research. The Blue Plan draws from UNEP's global information systems and is attempting to extend and adapt the principles of CORINE to the Mediterranean Basin as a whole.

I.3.1. International and National

At this level, the Blue Plan first considered the data from OECD, WRI, UNEP, EUROSTAT, etc ... compendia and yearbooks and "environment status" reports on certain countries. Selection of Mediterranean-specific indicators was initiated in the course of a meeting organized by the Blue Plan in October 1991.

I.3.2. The Mediterranean Coastal Area

National and regional sources have been researched. The considerable number of sources used up to now and in the future requires considerable work in harmonization and selection of the most relevant data for the country and the Mediterranean Basin as a whole.

I.3.3. Coastal Zones

The data and indicators used here must be defined with the local team and the Blue Plan with respect to the problematics of the zone and the study objectives. These indicator groups will necessarily be different from one zone to the next.

I.4. Data Management and Processing

I.4.1. From international to coastal

The database is managed on dBase III and integrated to the Blue Plan Data Base.

The following software is used to process data :

Charts : 123 or Excel;

Statistics : CSS Statistica;

Graphics : 123, Excel or CSS Graphics;

Mapping : Atlas*GIS.

Atlas*GIS, a Geographical Information System, geographically processes the data, mainly for coastal regions and Mediterranean sites. It is then possible to solve the issue of data series interrupted by frequent administrative re-shuffling.

I.4.2. Coastal zones

For these zones, the data are managed on 123 or Excel, usually used by the local team.

The data-processing software is the same as for the preceding levels.

In this case, the GIS function of ATLAS*GIS is fully operational for geographical processing of data, including overlapping of several levels (administrative, physical, etc...), mapping and simulation.

3. To provide indicative estimations on objectives and costs for certain actions concerning the protection of the environment.

The "Mediterranean Environment Observatory" 's function that is therefore proposed is necessary for the relevant orientation of local and national policies on development and environment, that could no longer ignore their surrounding regional context, as well as for a more rational choice from available options in the Mediterranean Basin by bi- and multilateral aid.

Within the first phase the "Observatory" function will be built on:

- **collecting and processing** socio-economic and environmental **database**,
- drawing up Mediterranean environment **indicators**,
- a **documentation** section,

and the outputs will consist of:

- a Mediterranean socio-economic database,
- a Mediterranean environment database,
- a set of Mediterranean environment indicators,
- a comparable, reliable and up-to-date information on the Mediterranean environment status.

In a subsequent phase, starting from the "products" of the first phase, the BP/RAC will have to look into:

- networks of statistics Mediterranean experts
- networks of Mediterranean environment decision-makers,
- monitoring and evaluation analyses of environmental policies, measures and actions.

These outputs are useful tools for the promotion of an ecologically sustainable development in the Mediterranean basin and correspond to preoccupations and needs expressed by the participants to the Nicosia (April 1990) and Cairo (April 1992) meetings on the Euro-Mediterranean co-operation for the environment in the Mediterranean basin.

In order to complete and strengthen the BP/RAC activities, therefore contributing to the activities of the Mediterranean Action Plan and programmes acting towards the Mediterranean environment management, such as the ones financed by the EC, we have solicited the necessary endorsement and financial assistance from the Commission of the European Community.

The development of the BP/RAC tasks concerns the three poles "Observatory - Evaluation and prospective - Communication and training" so that a **Mediterranean function for the future European Agency for Environment** can be promoted.

But to be efficient, it will require for corollary development of partnership with concerned local, national and international organisations and authorities.

ANNEX VI

SEMINAR-DEBATE ON MEDITERRANEAN PROSPECTIVE SOPHIA ANTIPOLIS, FRANCE, OCTOBER 19-20-21 1992

PROVISIONAL PROGRAMME

1. **INTRODUCTION:** aims and objectives of the seminar
2. **INTEREST AND CONCEPTION OF PROSPECTIVE STUDIES**
 - strategical prospective
 - territorial prospective
 - prospective methods.
3. **KNOWLEDGE OF THE SYSTEM**
 - systemic analysis recall
 - tool box:
 - structural matrix and NPN
 - actors game
 - mappings
 - expert systems with geographical interface
 - Data base and observatory.
4. **GLOBAL SCENARIOS AND NATIONAL SCENARIOS**
 - scope and method of Blue Plan scenarios
 - updating of scenarios: geo-politic, economical, socio-cultural, demographic elements.
 - national scenarios: examples of 4 countries (Turkey, Algeria, Israel, Italy).
 - other prospective Mediterranean studies (through the EEC, DATAR).
5. **CHANGE OF SCALE AND LITTORAL SCENARIOS**

The zoom transfer to the local level: methodology for a territorial approach.

The examples:

 - Catalogna - Barcelona
 - South Anatolia - Iskenderun
 - France - French Mediterranean face
 - the coastal areas management plan (CAMP): i) Kastela bay; ii) Rhodes; iii) Syrian coast
6. **CLOSURE**
 - Orientation of future works
 - Practical manual project adapted to Mediterranean areas.
 - Partnership through networks.
 - Seminar assessment.

N.B.: the names of the lecturers will be confirmed in september.

PROSPECTIVE METHODOLOGY AND THE MEDITERRANEAN PROJECT MANUAL

I. GOAL AND OBJECTIVE OF A PROSPECTIVE METHODOLOGY MANUAL

The construction of Blue Plan Mediterranean scenarios, their updating and their extension to the local level through the ISKENDERUN Bay and the CAMPs have enabled the collection of methodological experience on prospective in general, and its application to the Mediterranean context in particular. It appears necessary that this experience be described in a manual, and later placed at the disposal of the national teams interested in planning, at the local or national level.

The objective of the manual will be to give the most recent information on the main currently available tools for knowledge - most of which have been created for different areas of the Mediterranean - to perform critical analysis of their possible applicability to the mediterranean context and to illustrate extensively, with examples of past, present or future experience, in the mediterranean region.

II. CONTENT

In the present state of the reflection on the manual project, four main parts are foreseen :

1. Interest and design of prospective studies

After a period of very high interest in the 60s, followed by slight indifference, and sometimes disappointment, the prospective approach seems to be reappearing lately, with new tools (more qualitative) and a clearer perception of their limits : ONE tool to be combined with the others, not THE universal tool once sought in the past. There is a renewed conviction that the prospective is still essential to foresee the future and open up endless possibilities. It must now be clearly defined.

After a brief retrospective analysis, this chapter will define the main fields of prospective, either in terms of its objectives, or in terms of its fields of application (matrix?).

2. Knowing the system

The work of the Blue Plan has demonstrated that knowledge of the system under prospective analysis is never sufficient ...

- reminder of the systemic approach :

- "goal of the systemist" (why one system is studied);
- which system is under study, composed of which elements;
- how does the system operate (interrelations)

- the tool box :

- structural and NPN matrices;
- role of the actors;

- mappings;
- expert systems (with ou without geographical interface);
- data and knowledge bases;
- etc...

3. The scenarios method

- Definition of the scenarios and their components : initial situation (linked to the knowledge of the system), hypotheses, evolution and images of the future. Specific attention will be given to hypothesis selection and mode of selection (working group, Delphi analysis, etc...), as well as to coherent or conflictual matrices.
- Scenarios method at the national and mediterranean levels, method selected by the Blue Plan (advantages and limitations), comparison with other experiments.
- Strategic prospective.

4. The scenarios method on different scales

- Interaction between levels.
- New approaches to territorial prospective.
- MAP examples, Iskenderun Bay, CAMPs, etc
- Use of management models.

Whether at local, national or regional level, scenarios must above all be considered as tools for reflection and decision-making : it is therefore necessary to know how to construct them. But this is still not sufficient : we must also learn how to use them, as the manual will show (management models). Discussions in Rio, and more specifically, climate scenarios (IPPC, etc..) gave birth to the "precaution principle". Should this principle not apply to other cases, to other development/environment scenarios?

III. ORGANIZATION

The drafting of the manual should take one year. It will be multidisciplinary and based on multiple expertise. As for the Blue Plan Mediterranean scenarios, the creation of a small "Manual Group" is suggested, supervised by the main contractor, composed of 5 or 6 specialists of prospective, familiar with Mediterranean problems (representing "North" and "South") who will meet regularly for brainstorming or summarizing sessions, and who will share the construction and drafting tasks.

The members of this group, individually or collectively, will also be entrusted with organizing meetings to discuss different topics, so as to mobilize competence and obtain maximum information on the main projects (Mediterranean or not).

From a practical standpoint, some contacts have already been made, and will be completed during the seminar-debate. If the proposed formula is retained, the Manual group could be created in November and activated in December 1992.

ANNEX VII

PHOTOGRAPHS OF THE "TERRE D'AVENIR" EXHIBITION

Le Bourget, 5-6-7 June, 1992





ANNEX VIII**BP/RAC BUDGET 1992 (IN THOUSANDS OF US \$)**

BUDGET	ENGAGED	BALANCE
	ON 30/9/92	

**ENVIRONMENTAL SOUND MANAGEMENT OF
THE MEDITERRANEAN COASTAL ZONES****I ACTIVITIES****1 STUDIES-PROSPECTIVE AND SYSTEMIC**

Improvement and updating of studies at the basin level	10	3	7
Contribution to national scenarios	5	6	-1
Development of prospective methods to the coastal level	6	6	0
Concrete implementation in the context of geographical projects	9	0	9
Joint meeting of experts and Focal Points	30	30	0

2 DATA AND INFORMATION BASE

Update, improvement and distribution of socio-economic and environmental data	14	12	2
Implementation of environmental indicators	5	5	0
Meeting of experts involved	0	0	0

3 TRAINING IN PROSPECTIVE AND SYSTEMIC ANALYSIS

Training workshops on site (10-15 people, 1 per year)	14	14	0
Regional Seminars (20-30 people) in Sophia Antipolis (1 per year)	28	28	0
Preparation and publication of a practical manual on the use of prospective tools	14	7	7

4 COMMUNICATION AND EXCHANGE OF INFORMATION

Preparation and publication of six fascicules	9	9	0
Preparation and publication of a brochure on the Blue Plan	9	9	0
Distribution of the documentation to Focal Points and Experts	5	5	0

TOTAL I (1+2+3+4)	158	134	24
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II PERSONNEL AND OPERATIONAL COSTS

Total professional staff	155	141	14
Total administrative support	65	56	9
Travel on official business	20	24	-4
Office costs	25	13	12

TOTAL II	265	234	31
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TOTAL (I+ II)	423	368	55
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III COASTAL AREAS MANAGEMENT PROGRAMMES (CAMP)

Scenarios	58	47	11
Data	30	0	30
TOTAL III	88	47	41

GRAND TOTAL (I+ II+ III)	511	415	96
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