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MEDITERRANEAN ACTION PLAN

**Meeting of the Bureau of the Contracting Parties
to the Convention for the Protection of the
Mediterranean Sea against Pollution and its
Protocols**

Cairo, 1-2 April 1996

**PROGRESS REPORT BY THE COORDINATOR AND
RECOMMENDATIONS ON SPECIFIC ISSUES RELEVANT TO
THE IMPLEMENTATION OF ACTIVITIES CARRIED OUT SINCE
THE LAST MEETING OF THE BUREAU OF THE CONTRACTING PARTIES**

(November 1995 - March 1996)

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INTRODUCTION

The present report covers the progress achieved and problems encountered in the implementation of the various activities carried out by the Coordinating Unit and its Regional Activity Centres (RACs) since the last meeting of the Bureau (Rabat, 9-10 November 1995). The report also contains draft recommendations related to various activities within MAP, for the consideration and approval by the present meeting of the Bureau.

A. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE BARCELONA CONVENTION

(i) Programme Coordination

(a) Euro-Mediterranean Cooperation

1. The Conference of Euro-Mediterranean Cooperation (Barcelona, 27-28 November 1995), stressed the strategic importance of the Mediterranean and the commitments of the participants to give their future relations a new dimension, based on comprehensive partnership.
2. Recognising the importance they attach to sustainable and balanced economic and social development with a view to creating a Mediterranean area of shared prosperity, the participants emphasised *inter alia*, regional cooperation and integration, substantial increase in EU financial assistance to its partners, and regional cooperation in the environment. In this regard, they confirmed their attachment to the Barcelona Convention and the need for reinforcing coordination with MAP.
3. Moreover, they undertook to establish a short and medium-term priority environmental action programme for reconciling economic development with environmental protection, and integrating environmental concerns into the relevant aspects of economic policy.
4. The partnership agreements signed between EU and a few Mediterranean countries, the latest agreement was signed between Morocco and EU in February 1996, are a concrete manifestation of the spirit and decisions of the Barcelona Conference, which would in the long run secure development and stability in the Mediterranean region.
5. Furthermore, the Casablanca and Amman Conferences, as well as the expected Cairo Conference, are of great importance in the efforts to establish an area of dialogue, cooperation and partnership which would in turn guarantee peace, stability and prosperity in the region.
6. In this regard, MAP with the necessary support of the Contracting Parties can and must play a role in these important and far reaching developments.

Recommendation

The Bureau may wish to exchange views on the results of the Conference

on Euro-Mediterranean cooperation which are related to MAP, Mediterranean cooperation in the field of sustainable development and environmental protection, and give the necessary guidance to the MAP Secretariat.

(b) Status of contributions to the Mediterranean Trust Fund (MTF)

Status of the contributions to the MTF

1. During the month of November 1995, the EU finally paid its outstanding Voluntary Contribution. Therefore, all main contributors have paid their 1995 contributions. The unpaid pledges as at 31/12/95 concerns mainly the outstanding contributions of the Government of Libya for a total of US \$ 416,557 and the pledges for prior years of Yugoslavia for an amount of US \$469,975. Concerning Libya, the Coordinator has been in contact with Libyan authorities and some payments are expected.
2. Enclosed is Annex I and II which are respectively the status of Mediterranean Trust Fund contributions as at 31 December 1995 and the status of the Trust Fund as at 15 December 1995.
3. The table shows a surplus of US \$1,563.979 as at the end of December 1995. This amount does not include the provision for the Revolving Fund which are indicated in the status as "operating reserve" for the amount of US \$1,788,700 as per the source of financing approved by the Contracting Parties during the last Ordinary Meeting.
4. At the beginning of 1996, the Secretariat decided, in view of the numerous activities that had to be undertaken during the first half of 1996, to allocate the above mentioned funds to activities. These include meetings such as the MEDPOL Coordinators meeting and MAP focal points meeting that had to be held during the first half of 1996.
5. In line with the decisions of the Contracting Parties, taken during their Eighth Ordinary Meeting in Antalya, concerning the use of the Revolving Fund, the US \$ 1,788,700 allocated under this Fund have been used to cover MAP salaries and operating costs for six months in 1996 pending the payment of the 1996 MTF contributions.

Status of Preparation of the 1997 Programme Budget

6. The Coordinator wishes to draw the attention of the Bureau on the budgetary aspects of the implementation of the MAP.

The MAP is not only a legal framework, it also aims to be the framework of multilateral cooperation between countries at different stages of development. It constitutes an exceptional example of regional cooperation in particular through its Regional Activity Centres and the MED POL programme that are stimulating and nourishing this cooperation on subjects such as the management of the biodiversity, the scenarios on the development of the Mediterranean Basin, the cooperation to accidental marine pollution and the integrated

management of coastal zones.

7. The implementation of these activities of cooperation has a cost that is reflected in the MAP budget. It has to be reminded that in 1996 the budget allocated to the activities (including the decision making meetings) amounted to \$2,674,000, which represents a relatively modest amount.
8. It is obvious that most of the decisions taken in MAP Phase II will be implemented directly by the Parties or with the support of external funding such as METAP. The Secretariat is working on this. However, the area of cooperation that has to be covered through the MAP Budget (and through the MTF) remains important: it is in particular the case of the implementation of the protocols on biodiversity and land-based source pollution which require initiatives from the Secretariat and the RACs. It is also the case of the Observatory (MEDO).
9. In addition, we must from now on, forecast the activities of the Mediterranean Commission on Sustainable Development (MCSD) which will have their own costs: there will be a need not only to fund the meetings but also the activities that the Commission will recommend in the framework of Agenda MED 21.
10. During 1997, it will be necessary to budget the financing of the next Ordinary Meeting of Contracting Parties (which was not the case for the meeting in 1996), and without opening any new positions and by keeping operational costs within reasonable limits, an increase in 1997 by 6.35% in the operational and personnel costs compared to 1996 will still be necessary.
11. Concerning the activities, if we take into account the compulsory expenditure such as the Ordinary Meeting of the Contracting Parties to be held in Tunis in 1997 and the Meeting of the Mediterranean Commission on Sustainable Development, it will be necessary to reduce the funds allocated to other activities which is a hard decision to take.

Recommendation

In order to maintain the activities of MAP to the level of 1996 the Secretariat proposes:

- a. to increase by 7% the ordinary contributions to the Mediterranean Trust Fund
 - b. to request the European Commission to re-evaluate the level of its voluntary contribution which has not increased since 1989.
- (c) Cooperation with the World Bank (METAP)
1. The consultation with the World Bank is continuing in a speedy way. The Coordinator participated in the Donors meeting organised by the WB in Luxembourg, on 7 December 1995, in preparation for the

launching of the third phase of METAP (1996-2000) during the Ministerial launching Meeting to be held during April 1996.

2. Three fields of cooperation between MAP and METAP were envisaged:
 - capacity building/arresting and prevention of pollution at hot spots/coastal areas management
3. Within the coastal areas management, it is envisaged that WB and MAP will undertake an "Assessment of Coastal Zone Management Initiatives in the Mediterranean". The purpose of the review will entail a critical assessment of the quality and scope of individual initiatives and conditions associated with project success or failure. Draft Terms of Reference for the assessment are being negotiated by MAP and METAP. It is expected that the first phase of this collaboration will start very soon.

Recommendation

The Bureau may wish to request the Secretariat to continue its consultation with the World Bank with a view to strengthening cooperation and partnership on the three topics mentioned above.

(d) Meeting of the National Focal Points (NFPs)

- As decided by the Ninth Ordinary Meeting of the Contracting Parties (Barcelona, 5-8 June 1995), the meeting of the National Focal Points will be held in Athens on 6-10 May 1996. The objective of the meeting is to review the programme and budget for 1997 and make the necessary recommendations for the Extraordinary Meeting of the Contracting Parties (Montpellier, 1-4 July 1996).
- The meeting will have before it for any comments, a provisional Agenda of the meeting of the National Focal Points. The Provisional Agenda is contained in Annex III to this report.

Recommendation

The Bureau may wish to take note of this information and make any comments on the draft Agenda of the meeting.

(e) Extraordinary Meeting of the Contracting Parties

1. As decided by the Ninth Ordinary Meeting of the Contracting Parties (Barcelona, June 1995) the Extraordinary Meeting of the Contracting Parties will be held in Montpellier, France, on 1-4 July 1996. The objective of the meeting is to review and approve the programme and budget for 1997 and to tackle any other pertinent issues related to MAP including the approval of the Terms of Reference (TOR) of the Mediterranean Commission on Sustainable Development (MCSDD).
2. A host Government Agreement is being negotiated between

UNEP/MAP and the Government of France. The agreement specifies the responsibilities of each party in relation to the convening of the meeting.

Recommendation

The Bureau may wish to make comments on the general conduct of the Extraordinary Meeting.

(f) Meeting of government-designated experts on the preparation of guidelines for the management of dredging spoils

1. The meeting will be held in Valencia, from 20 to 22 May 1996, with the generous support of the government of Spain.

Recommendation

The Bureau may wish to urge the Contracting Parties to participate actively in the meeting.

(g) Coordination meeting of MED UNIT/RACs on MAP programme

1. A meeting of MED UNIT and the Regional Activity Centres (RAC), on MAP programme was convened in Rome on 16-18 January 1996 at the premises of the Environment Remote Sensing Centre (ERS/RAC).
2. The purpose of the meeting was to prepare concrete proposals for the programme budget for 1997. The report of the meeting is contained in document UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.105/2.

Recommendation

The Bureau may wish to take note of the report of the MED UNIT/RAC meeting and make any other comments which would strengthen the process of coordination within MAP system.

(h) Meeting of technical experts on Toxic Reduction in the Mediterranean Sea

1. The Contracting Parties to the Barcelona Convention at their meeting in June 1995, adopted the Barcelona Resolution on the Environment and Sustainable Development in the Mediterranean Basin, in which they agreed to the reduction, by the year 2005, of discharges and emissions which could reach the marine environment, of substances which are toxic persistent and liable to accumulate. They entrusted UNEP/MAP to organise a consultation with the various partners concerned to help design the programme of action to reach that goal.
2. The meeting will be hosted by France and it will take place in Marseille, on 2-4 October 1996. About 70 seminar-level

technical experts from governments, industry, IGOs and NGOs will be invited.

Recommendation

The Bureau may wish to urge the Contracting Parties to participate actively in this meeting

(i) Information and Training

1. The library, which houses a special collection of scientific and technical publications, offered assistance and reference services to the MEDU staff and the Mediterranean scientific, professional and student community. During the period 1 November 1995 to 31 March 1996, 64 visitors were received and assisted in the library. Ninety-six mail requests were filled for a total of 316 items.
2. One hundred and twenty four issues of periodicals, 54 technical reports and 33 monographs were received, classified and processed.
3. Compilation of the documents database (MEDDOC) continued. Volume III of , *Mediterranean Action Plan: List of Meetings and Documents, 1994-1995*, was published.
4. A brochure focusing on the presentation of MAP II is under preparation.
5. Compilation of the NGO database continued with a Directory of MAP Partner with NGOs published.
6. MAP Technical Reports, No. 95: *Common Measures for the Control of Pollution adopted by the Contracting Parties for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea against Pollution*, No. 96: *Final Report of Research Projects on Effects (Research Area III) Pollution effects on plankton composition and spatial distribution near the sewage outfall of Athens*; and No. 97: *Final Reports of Research Projects on Effects (Research Area III) Pollution effects on marine communities*, were published and sent to 452 MTS recipients. Fifty copies of each MAP Technical Report were sent to UNEP, Nairobi.
7. At the request of WWF International (Athens Office), assistance was given on library organisation and management, and one WWF staff member, Greek national, was trained.
8. MEDWAVES No. 32 has been issued and distributed in Arabic, English and French.

(ii) Legal Framework

(a) Status of MAP legal instruments

1. The Final Act of the Conference of Plenipotentiaries on the Convention for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea against pollution and its protocols (Barcelona, 9-10 June 1995) was distributed in the four MAP languages to all Contracting Parties (UNEP(OCA)/MED IG.6/7). The Contracting Parties were requested to speed up the process of ratification to the new MAP legal instruments including the Offshore Protocol.
2. The document containing the statements and declarations of the Conference of Plenipotentiaries on the Convention and its Protocols (Barcelona, 9-10 June 1995) has been distributed as document UNEP(OCA)/MED IG.6/8.
3. A document on MAP Phase II and the Convention for the protection of the marine environment and the coastal region of the Mediterranean and its protocols, as approved in Barcelona last June, was published in English and French as an information document.
4. As at 29 February 1996, no Contracting Parties has ratified any of the legal instruments approved in Barcelona last June. Syria and Slovenia have signed on 20 September 1995 and 10 October 1995 respectively the Offshore Protocol approved in Madrid on 14 October 1994, increasing the number of signatures to 11.
5. The status of Signatures and ratifications of the Convention for the protection of the Mediterranean Sea against pollution and its protocols as at 29 February 1996 is attached as Annex IV to this report.

(b) Conference of Plenipotentiaries on the amendments to the Protocol concerning Land-Based Sources of pollution (LBS Protocol)

1. The Meeting of the legal and technical experts and the Conference of Plenipotentiaries on the LBS Protocol were convened in Syracuse, Italy on 3-4 March and 6-7 March 1996 respectively, with the support of the Italian government. The meeting examined all the amendments which had been proposed and agreed on a text which was submitted to the Conference for adoption and signature.
2. The Conference was attended by 17 Contracting Parties of which 14 signed the Final Act.

(c) Conference of Plenipotentiaries on the draft protocol on the Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal in the Mediterranean (Hazardous Wastes Protocol)

1. As decided by the last meeting of the Bureau, a letter was sent

on 27 December 1995 by H.E. Mr. Nouridine Benomar Alami, President of the Bureau to the Minister of the Environment of Turkey, expressing the views of the Bureau that the host government would ensure the unhindered participation of all Contracting Parties in MAP meetings to be convened in Izmir on the Hazardous Wastes Protocol, as well as to convene the meeting of experts as scheduled in Izmir, in order to look carefully into the draft protocol and to propose a final protocol with an added value. The Conference would then be convened later on the basis of the outcome of the expert meeting (Annex V to this report).

2. On 19 January 1996 a response was received from H.E. Mr. Hamdi Uçpınarlar, Minister of the Environment of Turkey (Annex VI) to this report, in which he confirmed that all the Contracting Parties will participate in the Izmir meetings without any hinderance and all participants will enjoy the privileges and immunities of the United Nations without exception, and requesting that the two meetings should be held as originally proposed.

In this connection a letter dated 1 February 1996 was sent from the President of the Bureau to the Minister of Agriculture, Natural Resources and the Environment of Cyprus (Annex VII to this report).

3. The Secretariat is of the opinion that this issue has been settled in a positive and concrete manner. This is due to the good offices of the President of the Bureau and the cooperation of all parties.
4. With regard to the dates of the meetings on the hazardous wastes Protocol, the Secretariat has been in intensive consultation during the last few weeks with the members of the Bureau, and the European Union which resulted in an agreement on the following:
 - a. convene the third meeting of the legal and technical experts in Izmir, Turkey, on 26 -28 September 1996;
 - b. convene the Conference of Plenipotentiaries in Izmir, on 30 September - 1 October 1996.
5. The proposal was communicated to Turkey on 1 February 1996 for its consideration.

Recommendation

The Bureau is requested to review the issue on the basis of the expected reply from Turkey.

- (iii) **Regional Activity Centre for Cleaner Production (CP/RAC)**

1. At their Ninth Ordinary Meeting (Barcelona, 5-8 June 1995), the Contracting Parties "accepted the request by the Government of Spain that the Centro de Iniciativas para la Produccion Limpia of Barcelona become a Regional Activity Centre for Cleaner Production in the Mediterranean region under the umbrella of MAP. It noted that the Centre would be wholly financed by Spain, which undertook to provide detailed information concerning the Centre, to the Contracting Parties for their information, and to the forthcoming meeting of the Bureau for its consideration".
2. The last meeting of the Bureau (Rabat, 9-10 November 1995) briefly reviewed this subject and upon a request from the Spanish representative, it decided to postpone the consideration of this subject to the present meeting of the Bureau. It should be noted that Spain has already provided the Secretariat with information on the background, objectives, functions organizational, administrative and financial matters. (Annex VIII to this report).
3. During the brief exchange of views on this subject, the Vice-President of the Bureau from Greece informed the meeting on the decision of UNIDO to locate the regional Centre for Cleaner Production for the Mediterranean and Black Sea in Greece. In this connection a brief note entitled "Regional Cleaner Production Centre for the Mediterranean and Black Sea" was distributed by Greece during the Rabat meeting. The note appears as Annex IX to this report.
4. A high level advisory regional seminar on cleaner production in the Mediterranean is planned to be held in Rome on 17 May 1996. The Seminar is being organized by the Italian NGO "ECOMED" in conjunction with UNEP/IE (Industry and Environment Office - Paris). The objectives of the Seminar are:
 - to determine the status of cleaner production implementation in the Mediterranean Region;
 - to draft an action plan, with concrete commitments and partnerships for regional cleaner production implementation;
 - to identify regional cleaner production issues for the UNEP/IE High Level Seminar on Cleaner Production (Oxford, United Kingdom, 23-26 September 1996).

Recommendations

1. **The Bureau is requested to consider the issue of the Regional Activity Centre for Cleaner Production in the Mediterranean and take the necessary decision.**

2. The Bureau may wish also to take note of the information on the High Level Advisory Seminar on cleaner production in the Mediterranean to be held in Rome, on 17 May 1996.

(iv) Sustainable Development

(a) Mediterranean Commission on Sustainable Development (MCSD)

- On the basis of the comments made during the last meeting of the Bureau (Rabat, 9-10 November 1995), the Secretariat has prepared a new paper containing the draft (original) text of the Terms of Reference of the Commission (TOR) and an alternative text. The new paper was sent to all Contracting Parties on November 1995 for their comments.
- As at 29 February 1996, eleven replies were received (Croatia, Cyprus, Egypt, France, Greece, Malta, Monaco, Morocco, Spain, Tunisia and Turkey). The Secretariat has prepared a document (UNEP/BUR/48/4) for the consideration and decision of the present meeting of the Bureau. The document contains a synthesis and an analysis of the comments received and propose specific recommendations concerning the TOR and the date and place of the first meeting of the Commission.

Recommendations

1. The Bureau is expected to review in a general manner the draft TOR, make the necessary comments and decide on the Secretariat proposal on the steps to be followed up. The Bureau is also requested to decide on the proposals for the dates and venue of the first meeting of the Commission.
2. Specifically, it is proposed that the Bureau:
 - (i) takes note of the general outline of the draft Terms of Reference;
 - (ii) requests the meeting of National Focal Points (Athens, 6-10 May 1996) to review and finalise the draft Terms of Reference on the basis of comments received from the Contracting Parties as well as those of the Secretariat;
 - (iii) recommends that the following dates for the first meeting of the Commission are:

22 - 25 October 1996
or 29 October - 1 November 1996
 - (iv) decide on the offer (Morocco/France?) to host the first meeting of the Commission
 - (v) requests the Extraordinary Meeting of the Contracting

Parties (Montpellier, 1-4 July 1996) to consider and approve the final version of the draft Terms of Reference as well as the dates and venue of the first meeting of the Commission.

(b) Mediterranean policy Workshop on Sustainable Development of Coastal Areas

1. The Bureau at its last meeting was briefed of the Greek/MAP initiative to convene the Mediterranean Policy Workshop on Sustainable Development of Coastal Areas scheduled to be held in Santorini, Greece, on 26 and 27 April 1996. France has also contributed to the expenses of the workshop. Invitations have been sent to all Contracting Parties and other relevant organisations and experts. All other preparations are in progress.
2. The purpose of the policy Workshop is to exchange experience on practices, strategies and policy measures at the local, national, regional and international levels towards sustainable development of Mediterranean coastal areas. Background national reports will be prepared by each participating country and a few key issue papers by invited experts will form the basis for the Workshop.
3. It is expected that the outcome of the Workshop would be a preliminary set of guidelines for applying sustainable development policies in Mediterranean coastal areas, which could be an important input to the Mediterranean Commission on Sustainable Development (MCSD)

Recommendation

The Bureau may wish to take note of this information and ask its members to ensure the participation of their countries on a high level in the policy workshop.

(c) Coastal Areas Management Programme (CAMP)

The following is a summary of the progress achieved so far in relation to the individual CAMP projects:

Rhodes Island (Greece)

1. All activities within this project have been completed, except the activity concerning "Historic Settlements", which is being finalized by the MAP Centre for historic sites (Marseille), and the activity on "Integrated Planning Study" which is the final report incorporating the results of all other activities. This activity is planned to be finalized by May 1996.
2. With a view to speeding up the finalization of the activities, two consultation meetings were convened at MAP premises (Athens) on 8-9

February and 28 February 1996, with the participation of a representative of the European Investment Bank (EIB) which finances this project.

3. A third consultation meeting was held in Athens, on 13-14 March 1996 with the objective of reviewing the second version of the Integrated Planning Study for the island of Rhodes.
4. It was agreed also to convene the final presentation Conference relevant to this project, in Rhodes on 14-15 May 1996. The objective is to present to the national and local authorities the final reports and results of the Rhodes CAMP project. With this Conference, the project will be considered as completed and closed. The possibility of a follow-up to a few activities will be discussed during the presentation Conference.
5. PAP/RAC has been involved in the implementation of a number of activities financed by EIB. The bulk of activities have been completed and discussed at the consultation meetings held in Athens in February 1996. In addition to PAP/RAC, the meeting was attended by the representatives of EIB, MAP, and the Greek authorities.
6. With regard to the activity on "Specially Protected Areas", the final report was finalised by SPA/RAC and was transmitted to the competent authorities.

The Albanian Coast (Albania)

1. The training programme on GIS has been completed by PAP/RAC. Following the three PAP expert missions sent to Albania last year, three experts from the National Institute of Planning in Tirana attended an intensive course on GIS in Split in January 1996. During the course, they elaborated a number of practical applications which have been used in other CAMP activities, such as ICAM, carrying capacity analysis for tourism, and water resources management. The final report on GIS activities is being prepared.
2. The Coastal Area Management Plan for the Durrësi-Vlora Region has been completed in draft by PAP/RAC. This plan is a valuable contribution to the future efforts towards the development of this section of Albania's coast. The methodology of this plan has been brought into line with the methodology used in the preparation of plans for the remaining sections of the coast in which PAP/RAC also has a leading role. More than 20 Albanian and international experts participated in the preparation of the plan for the Durrësi-Vlora region. It contains a number of graphical annexes and a comprehensive database which may be a priceless help to those deciding on investment projects. The plan will be presented at a meeting on Presentation of Final results of CAMP Albania (2 May 1996) and Donors Conference (3 May 1996).
3. The work on the Water Resources Management Study for the Erzeni and Ishmi rivers has continued with the engagement of a large number

of Albanian experts who have proved very competent for the job. The report on the first phase of the study preparation (the first three chapters which contain basic data and information) will be published by PAP/RAC as a separate publication.

4. A training programme on EIA has been launched for Albanian experts. Through several missions and a training course, the experts of PAP/RAC will provide assistance to the local experts in making an EIA of a tourist accommodation complex on Ksamili Peninsula, in the southern part of the coast. The first mission of PAP/RAC experts visited in Albania from 25 February until 3 March 1996.
5. The preparation of the Carrying Capacity Assessment Study for the area of Lalzi Bay (the northern part of the coast) has started. Since considerable pressures are expected to take place on this extremely attractive section of Albania's coast, the Albanian authorities have decided first to determine what is the area's carrying capacity before taking any investment decision. This activity also includes a training of local experts. The first mission of two PAP/RAC experts took place at the end of March 1996.
6. Together with Dobbin Milus International, PAP/RAC completed the second phase of the Coastal Zone Management Project in Albania which is financed through the World Bank's METAP programme. The second phase of the project focused on the preparation of detailed proposals for three priority sites in the northern and southern part of the coast. This project enabled PAP/RAC to gain valuable experiences which will be used in the implementation of other CAMPs. The project's presentation will be in April 1996.
7. The Report of the RAC/ERS' intervention in the CAMP for Albania has been finally completed and copies of it have been distributed to interested parties. Immediately after, a RAC/ERS' experts Mission to Tirana has been performed in order to present the results and in order to analyse the existing possibilities of further extending the project. In that occasion it has been formally arranged the transfer, to the Albanian counterpart of the satellite images used for the RAC/ERS application, and of the database implemented to this purpose.
8. Draft report from international consultant recruited by BP/RAC on systemic analysis and actors was completed. Prospective approach and a framework were prepared and senior local consultants to improve scenarios elaboration have been engaged. A BP/RAC mission to Albania from 10 to 14 March 1996. Overall completion of BP activities is expected for June 1996.
9. The activity relevant to the "Specially Protected Areas and Implementation of the SPA Protocol". The final report of the activity is currently under preparation. A preliminary version of the report has been sent for comments to the relevant national authorities and to the Albanian experts who participated in the activity, and then discussed at a synthesis meeting held in Tirana on 21 December 1995. A version

of the report revised on the basis of comments received was submitted to the relevant authorities. The final version is expected by April 1996.

Fuka-Matrouh (Egypt)

1. PAP/RAC have performed three missions in Matrouh and Alexandria (the last mission was in December 1995) and have organized a training course, which fulfilled the activities envisaged by the training programme on GIS. The Egyptian Environmental Affairs Agency, precisely its unit LUPEM, provided excellent conditions for the course, both with regard to hardware and software, and the quality of local and national trainees. Final report on this CAMP activity is under way.
2. PAP/RAC has donated two versions of ArcView 2.1 software: one to the Institute for Graduate Studies and Research, and the other to the Faculty of Agriculture of the University of Alexandria. This software was obtained owing to a long-time cooperation of PAP/RAC with UNITAR and ESRI (the software manufacturer).
3. PAP/RAC experts and a team of local and national experts started preparing practical GIS applications which will be used in the preparation of the coastal area management plan for the area Fuka-Matrouh, carrying capacity assessment study, soil erosion management study and EIA of a hotel complex.
4. The Acting Director of PAP/RAC and his associates met with the national coordinator for the activities of ICAM, CCA, and GIS in Split on 23-24 January 1996 to discuss the coordination of work. A precise plan was agreed upon of all activities until the final conference envisaged in September 1996 when the results of the whole CAMP will be presented.
5. A document containing the workplan of activities included in the Coastal Area Management Plan of Fuka-Matrouh has been completed by the Egyptian experts. This document offers a precise definition of tasks, experts, deadlines, material resources, contents and other elements pertaining to the plan preparation.
6. Using the methods developed by PAP/RAC and FAO, the measuring of erosion processes on a pilot site in the area Fuka-Matrouh has been completed by the experts of the Faculty of Agriculture (University of Alexandria). The work was supervised by the experts of the University of Florence (Italy). The resulting document provides instructions as to how the pilot site should be managed and how negative effects of the erosion processes can be alleviated. All results of the measurement have been fed into GIS database.
7. The second phase of activities relative to the mitigation of consequences of erosion processes in the area of Fuka-Matrouh has been launched by the experts of the Faculty of Agriculture in Alexandria. The supervision is again entrusted to the experts of the University of Florence. A soil management study for the entire area will

be prepared on the basis of results of activities carried out by PAP/RAC on the pilot site during 1995. The results of activities implemented by ERS/RAC, and other sources of information and analogous processes taking place elsewhere in the world will also be utilized. Within this activity a training course has been performed and a 3-dimensional digital model was created at the University of Florence, with the support of PAP/RAC, by an expert from the University of Alexandria.

8. Between December 1995 and January 1996, a formal agreement has been signed by the Alexandria University, the Coordinating Unit and by the RAC/ERS for the concerted completion of the field survey in the Fuka-Matrouh region planned for the validation of the satellite image and the production of the final Land Unit Map. The Egyptian team of experts, purposely appointed by RAC/ERS was in the field in January 1996 together with the team involved in the PAP/RAC activities for a mutual exchange of knowledge and expertise.
9. In February 1996, the RAC/ERS' expert and a PAP/RAC's consultant visited Alexandria to check the work carried-out by the surveyors in the field. Considering the strategic usefulness of the Land Unit Map to the accomplishment of the PAP/RAC work relevant to the management of the region, proper informal agreements have been reached between the two Centres for the integration of their mutual results. In this connection a consultation meeting was held in February between RAC/ERS and PAP/RAC with a view to coordinating activities. Afterwards the RAC/ERS' experts arranged a Mission to Alexandria in March for the final implementation of the work on the Land unit Map, jointly with the Egyptian team.
10. The final report on systemic and prospective approach, prepared by an international consultant recruited by BP/RAC, was submitted. The report has been reviewed and completed by a local team of consultants. Overall completion of BP activities within this CAMP is expected for June 1996.

Sfax (Tunisia)

1. A GIS training programme has been launched. Engaged in this activity together with PAP/RAC experts is an expert from the Blue Plan. PAP/RAC has secured a computer equipment and relevant software. The second phase of the training programme was implemented in March 1996.
2. Preparation has been completed to start with the activities in the field of water resources management. A local coordinator has been designated, as well as the national team. Also, relevant Terms of Reference have been prepared. The first mission in Sfax is expected to be effectuated during the first half of 1996.
3. The analysis of the technical and scientific aspects of the planned work has been finally completed by ERS/RAC in November 1995 and a draft report has been prepared. SPA/RAC, as the coordinator for the

CAMP for SFAX, has been made acquainted with the implementation of the RAC/ERS' intervention through the sending of a complete documentation about it.

4. The final report prepared by BP/RAC on "Analyse structurelle du système Sfaxien et identification des variables clés" has completed the phase of "knowledge" of BP intervention in this CAMP. Next phase "imagine" is under process with related work programme and larger team of local consultants will be involved.

Malta

1. PAP/RAC has been entrusted with the preparations for this CAMP, as well as with the general coordination of work relevant to this project. The Acting Director of PAP/RAC together with another expert visited Malta in February 1996 to identify the activities which should be included in the CAMP. Their reports will be used as the basis for the agreement which is expected to be co-signed by the Maltese Government and MAP in the first half of 1996.

Morocco

1. On 24 October 1995, the ERS/RAC Director met in Rabat with the Director of the Ministry of the Environment. The approach that RAC/ERS intended to plan for the carrying out of its intervention in the Al-Hoceima area, was presented. It was also agreed that the use of the remote sensing for the observation and study of the vegetation could reveal itself useful for the overall comprehension of the state and development of the environmental concerns.
2. The First Officer of MAP paid a visit to Morocco on 19-25 November 1995 for the launching of the CAMP of Al-Hoceima. During this visit he had various consultations with the national (Rabat) and local (Al-Hoceima) authorities. A list of priority activities was agreed upon as well as the steps to be taken in order to launch this CAMP.

Israel

1. The Deputy Coordinator paid a visit to Israel in February 1996. The purpose of the visit was to discuss with the relevant authorities all issues related to the CAMP for Israel.
2. A draft outline of the Israel CAMP and its framework of activities was prepared and reviewed with the authorities and it was sent later to all MAP Centres for their comments.

Algeria

1. A mission is planned by BP/RAC, the Coordinator of this project, for early June 1996 to discuss the area proposed for CAMP and prepare the launching of the necessary feasibility study.

Lebanon

1. A MAP mission to Lebanon is being projected with a view to discussing the framework and the content of the project as well as the selected area to be designated by Lebanon for the project.

B. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE LAND-BASED SOURCES PROTOCOL AND THE DUMPING PROTOCOL

(a) Land-based sources and dumping activities

1. The work on the preparation of the survey of pollutants from land-based sources in the Mediterranean, organized by WHO/UNEP, continued. After the 1994 evaluation of the questionnaires submitted which covered liquid domestic discharges, industrial pollutants and petroleum hydrocarbons, additional countries questionnaires were received in later 1995 and evaluated. A meeting on the evaluation of the survey took place in Athens in December 1995 and six participants attended it.

(b) Monitoring and research activities (MED POL)

2. During 1995 MED POL National Monitoring Programmes were finalized and signed by Albania, Croatia, Cyprus, Egypt, Greece, Israel, Lebanon, Morocco, Slovenia, Syria, Tunisia and Turkey for a total direct contribution of 540,000 US Dollars. Negotiations were held with Algeria and a programme is expected to be finalized in 1996. During 1995 the following countries reported monitoring results: Croatia, Greece, Italy and Morocco.
3. The project financed by the Italian Government concerning the processing, analysis and presentation of pollution data, which had started in July 1994, was completed in December 1995. The project worked on the computerization of the MED POL marine pollution data, its statistical and scientific analysis, the presentation of results and regional assessment (by use of enhanced hardware and software tools such as desktop publishing-DTP, geographic information systems-GIS, and multimedia). The final output of the project, i.e. a set of technical guidelines for the processing, analysis and presentation of marine pollution data, was presented to a training course on management, processing, analysis and presentation of marine pollution data held in Trieste from 11 to 16 December 1995. 24 scientists/managers from 16 Mediterranean countries attended the course.
4. The XXIX Inter-Agency Advisory Committee (IAAC) for MED POL was convened in Athens from 9 to 12 January 1996. It reviewed the work carried out in 1995 and planned in 1996 and it discussed a draft budget of MED POL for 1997.
5. An on-the job training course on Data Quality Assurance was organized in Morocco (4-15 December 1995) for the determination of trace metals in marine environmental samples for MED POL. The training course was held at the Institute National D'Hygiène (INH) in Rabat and was attended by eight participants from six MED POL national institutions. The course addressed various aspects of trace metals within MED POL from sampling, sample handling storage,

preparation, analyses and data interpretation. Participants were also instructed on the implementation of Good Laboratory Practice. The effectiveness of the training course will be tested through the distribution of the next intercomparison sample. In fact, through the results which will be reported, it will be possible to assess their performance and concentrate future efforts accordingly.

6. The Third FAO/UNEP Sub-regional Workshop on the Monitoring of Chemical Contaminants in Marine Biota for Trends was organized at the University of Alexandria from 6-9 November 1995. Thirty Mediterranean scientists from Egypt, Cyprus, Israel and Libya benefitted from this course. The fourth and fifth workshop of this series took place in Rabat (26-29 February 1996) for participants from Algeria, Morocco and Tunisia.
7. A National training course and intercalibration exercises on the determination of microbiological pollution in sea water was jointly convened by WHO and UNEP and was organized by the Institute of Oceanography and Fisheries in Split, Croatia from 11-16 December 1995. It was attended by 11 participants.
8. A consultation on microbiological quality of coastal recreational and shellfish growing waters organized by WHO/UNEP was held in Athens from 28 November to 2 December 1995 and was attended by 21 participants from 13 Mediterranean and one non-Mediterranean countries and the EU (Albania, Croatia, Cyprus, Greece, Israel, Italy, Libya, Malta, Morocco, Slovenia, Spain, Tunisia, Turkey, United Kingdom). The meeting focused on the problems related to the microbiological quality of coastal recreational and shellfish waters in the Mediterranean as well as on the microbiological pollution data submitted to the MED POL-Programme.
9. The Third meeting of the Task Team on Implications of Climate Change on the Albanian coastal region was held in Tirana (21-23 November 1995). The meeting reviewed the draft final report and agreed on the actions necessary to finalize the report. Final Report is currently being edited by the secretariat and it will be issued by the end of March 1996.
10. The work on the implications of climate change on the coastal areas was completed in the framework of CAMPs Fuka, Albania and Sfax. Relevant documents will be published by April 1996.
11. The book "Climatic Change and the Mediterranean", volume 2 (608 pages) was published by Arnold Publishers in December 1995. The book contains the work on five case studies (Rhodes Island, Kastela Bay, Maltese islands, Syrian Coast, and Cres-Losinj islands) and comparative analysis of 11 Mediterranean studies.

C. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROTOCOL CONCERNING COOPERATION IN COMBATING POLLUTION IN THE MEDITERRANEAN SEA BY OIL AND OTHER HARMFUL SUBSTANCES IN CASES OF EMERGENCY

(a) Prevention and combating pollution from ships (REMPEC)

Activities organized by REMPEC

The Fifth meeting of the Steering Committee for the development of a subregional system for combating major marine pollution incidents concerning Cyprus, Egypt and Israel was held in Brussels on 7-8 December 1995.

Activities in which REMPEC participated

a) The Director participated in:

1. the Inter Parliamentary Conference on Security and Cooperation in the Mediterranean - Malta, 1-4 November 1995
2. the Regional Conference on Pollution Abatement and Control for the South Mediterranean Sea - Cairo, Egypt 18-20 December 1995
3. the training course for Magreb countries under GEF project (as lecturer) - Casablanca, Morocco 8-9 January 1996
4. the Intersessional Meeting of the OPRC Working Group, IMO, London 26 February - 1 March 1996.
5. The Director had meetings with national authorities of Morocco and of Italy to discuss preparation of future projects. The Morocco meeting took place on 10 January 1996 (project for the port of Tangier), and the Italian meeting on 16 January 1996, (project for the North Adriatic).

b) The Chemical Expert participation in the 4th Session on the Working Group on Ship/Port/Interface (SPI) IMO - London 11-14 January 1996.

D. ENVIRONMENTALLY SOUND MANAGEMENT OF THE MEDITERRANEAN COASTAL ZONE

(a) Prospective analysis of the relationship between environment and development (Blue Plan - BP/RAC)

1. Institutional meetings:

Meeting of BP/RAC Advisory Board was convened on 7 March 1996, Ministry of Environment - Paris, followed by a discussion with high level French responsables on present and future activities.

2. Systemic and prospective studies:

- Follow up on "actualisation of main BP study" through "the implication of a sustainable development approach in the Mediterranean". Several intermediary reports prepared. An overall main report is under preparation.
- Preparation of BP 9th fascicle on 'Transport et Environnement en Méditerranée'. The draft report is under review. Finalisation and publication of the fascicle is expected for the next Contracting Parties meeting in Montpellier.
- Preliminary discussion and preparation for the elaboration of BP long term

strategy and activities around a "BP 2000".

- Preparation is under way for a Seminar on prospective tools and activities, which will take place in Sophia Antipolis around the end of May 1996.

3. Mediterranean Environment and Development Observatory-MEDO

- Organisation, on behalf of MAP and METAP of an International Workshop on "Environmental Performance Indicators" in Damascus from 10 to 14 January 1996. The workshop was attended by some 50 persons from 13 Mediterranean countries and 10 international organisations.
- BP participated in METAP III preparation and donors meetings held in USA, Turkey and Luxembourg.
- Visit to EC in Brussels to follow-up the functioning and use of the new financial instrument MEDA and to look for further financial support to MEDO's function.
- Cooperation under progress with EUROSTAR for Mediterranean environmental statistics. A joint work to cover Mediterranean countries and results, including projects is to be presented in related Rome meeting in June 1996.
- Follow-up of implementation of Tunisian Development and Environment Observatory (OTEDD).
- Follow up of preparation of Turkish Observatory (TEDO) to be financed for some 50% by the EC-DG XI - LIFE.
- Preparatory work for Albanian Observatory is under progress with CEP and an Albanian consultant

Reports on state of knowledge, monographs and technical briefs:

Indicators development

In cooperation with METAP, two major reports were prepared on:

- i. Identification of a first set of regional indicators and
 - ii. Identification of performance milestones for some priority environmental areas in Mediterranean countries
- Work report on "indicators for sustainable development for vegetal cover/forest in the Mediterranean region" (draft version due March 1996).
 - Work report on "from problematics to indicator: the example of soil quality in the Mediterranean region" (draft version due March 1996).
 - Work report on "air pollution in the Mediterranean region as hazard for the Mediterranean coastal zone: data and indicators" (draft January 1996).
 - Elaboration of agriculture indicators and organisation of a group of experts in

order to propose, to Mediterranean countries, indicators of sustainable agriculture. The first meeting of this group is to take place in Paris on 14 March 1996.

State of knowledge

- Information synthesis on "means of monitoring the quality of inland waters and preventive actions", French and English, December 1995.
- Information synthesis on "municipal waste: sources of information in the Mediterranean countries", October 1995.
- Catalogue of data on: water resources and uses in Mediterranean region: situation and evolution in figures, BP/RAC-OMED, (work under progress, report is expected June 1996).
- Information synthesis on "who is doing what in water management in the Mediterranean countries", October 1995.

Monographs and Technical briefs

- BP/RAC-OMED, monograph, groundwater in the Mediterranean region, prepared by Jean Margat.
- MEDWET & BP/RAC - OMED, water resources and wetlands in the Mediterranean region , MEDWET booklet (booklet expected end of March 1996).
- BP/RAC-OMED & OSS, indicators of water economy: water resources and uses, (report under preparation, expected end of March 1996).
- Drafting of a survey on intensification of agriculture in Mediterranean countries and its ecological and economical consequences.

Institutional studies

Mediterranean country profiles, Institutions - Environment - Development.

- The draft profile for Egypt was completed in December 1995, awaiting for Egyptian comments before finalisation.
- The draft for France is under preparation. It will be completed in March 1996.

Comparative analysis of environmental institutions in the Mediterranean countries

- The work has begun for the Barcelona Meeting (Fascicle No. 3 of Docobar) is being widened and deepened. Efforts are concentrated on: Methodology and Thematic coverage. A more comprehensive report will be prepared for the second semester.

Mediterranean Environment/Development Information System (MEDIS)

- Development of the MEDIS in the MEDO framework is in progress. Digitalisation of Regional Administrative Boundaries (NUTS3) for the Mediterranean European countries. Syria, Egypt and Algeria is under way as well as the digitalisation of the Mediterranean watershed limits (1/1 000 000). Update of Tourism data from W.T.O.
- Inventory of sources of environmental and socio-economic data in the Southern Mediterranean" countries is in progress.
- Internet and Network feasibility study and contacts. Blue Plan INTERNET Home Page for MEDGATE is in progress.

Development of prospective tools for the coastal level:

- GIS Training in collaboration with PAP (Tunis-Sfax)
- Data collection in Tunisia and Sfax
- Investigations in Experts System, Geo-Statistics, Remote Sensing.

4. Miscellaneous

- Participation to Seminars of Mediterranean interest.
- Participation to CEDARE's second Focal Points Meeting in order to strengthen cooperation, December 1995.
- Publication of a note on "Observatories" in various newsletters.
- Contribution to a specific issue on Geographic Information for Environment of the "aménagement et nature" review, with an article on MEDO and its information system.
- Participation to the preparatory meeting of the Mediterranean Seminar on Sustainable Development to be organised by Malta in cooperation with MAP.
- Participation to EUROSTAT's Euro-Med Meeting on Mediterranean Statistics, Valencia, December 1995.

(b) Coastal planning and management (Priority Actions Programme - PAP/RAC)

Integrated Planning and Management of the Mediterranean Coastal Areas

1. A one-week training course on the application of GIS in integrated management of coastal areas was organized in Nicosia (Cyprus) in December 1995. The purpose of the course was to present the experience of PAP as well as positive experiences of other international institutions and organizations. PAP/RAC prepared for the purpose a complete training module which may be used, with minor modifications, in other countries of the Mediterranean too.
2. PAP/RAC issued "Guidelines for Integrated coastal and Marine Areas with Special Emphasis on the Mediterranean Basin" in French and Croatian. The latter was published with the financial support of the Croatian Government. The French version of the document will be used by OCA/PAC and disseminated to all interested Mediterranean countries.
3. "Guidelines for Carrying Capacity Assessment for Tourism Areas" was also completed. Even while it was in a draft form, the document aroused quite an interest. It is now being distributed to all interested Mediterranean countries, institutions and individuals. It summarized the experiences of PAP/RAC in the implementation of the CCA method.

It will also be of use in the preparation of a training module.

4. "Classification System for the Evaluation of the Coastal Strip" was completed in a draft form and tested on the case of Brac Island (Croatia). The document is a valuable contribution to the practical implementation of ICAM in the Mediterranean. It should be underlined that the document succeeded in simplifying the comparatively complicated techniques for decision support in ICAM, making them more accessible to the experts directly involved in coastal area management.
5. Preparations were made for the organization of a training course in Croatia on Arc View 2.1. It is a very friendly software which enables the use GIS database. The special onus of the course will be on the use of that software in ICAM. The course is planned for April 1996.
6. PAP/RAC established excellent contacts with the World Bank's METAP programme, as well as with EU, EIB and UNDP. Among others, PAP/RAC took part in the preparation of Terms of Reference for the evaluation of Mediterranean experiences relative to coastal zone management.

Environmental Impact Assessment

1. A national training course on the implementation of EIA was held in Homs (Syria) in November 1995. The course was attended by 19 experts and two lecturers recruited by PAP/RAC. It was found very successful, so that the national authorities requested PAP/RAC to examine the possibility to organize a similar course in Aleppo during 1996.
2. Preparations have been made for national training courses on EIA in Albania and Croatia. It is planned to organize both courses in the first half of 1996.

Solid and Liquid Waste Management

1. Preparations for a regional workshop on solid waste management are under way. All training documents have been completed. The venue of the workshop and other details are still to be determined.

Water Resources Management

1. Together with the Water Services Corporation, Institute of Water Technology of Malta, PAP/RAC organized a Training Course (Malta, 28 November - 2 December) on Integrated Approach to Water Resources Planning, Management and Use. The course was attended by 20 participants from 15 Mediterranean countries. This event is a result of a long time cooperation of PAP/RAC and relevant Maltese institutions in the field of water resources management.
2. On 27 November 1995, there was a meeting of experts (authors) held in Malta to discuss the progress of Guidelines for Integrated Approach to Water Resources Planning, Management and Use. The document is about to be completed in draft and ready for a review.
3. Proceedings of the Workshop on Integrated Water Resources Planning, Management and Use which was held in Marseille in November 1994 have been recently published as MAP Technical Report Series No. 94.

Aquaculture

1. From 1 to 4 November 1995, there was a regional workshop held in Iraklion (Greece) dealing with the selection and protection of sites suitable for aquaculture. The workshop was co-organized by PAP/RAC, IFREMER (France) and Institute of Marine Biology of Crete. It was attended by 21 participants from 12 Mediterranean countries, Ukraine and Bulgaria, as well as FAO. The workshop took note of the presented national reports and discussed the state of the art in this particular field. Furthermore, the participants discussed, suggested minor changes, and accepted draft guidelines on siting the aquaculture activities.
2. Guidelines for the selection and protection of sites suitable for aquaculture in the Mediterranean are completed in draft which will soon be distributed for comment to all interested Mediterranean countries.
3. PAP/RAC has continued to coordinate the EAM network. Within its framework, a PAP/RAC expert participated in the meeting held in Messolonghi (Greece) in February 1996 which discussed the lagoonal aquaculture management.

Soil Erosion

1. Guidelines for the Application of a Common Consolidated Methodology of Mapping of Rainfall-Induced Erosion Processes in the Mediterranean Coastal Areas have been completed in draft. This document will be presented and discussed at a regional workshop to be organized, together with FAO and ICONA (Spain) in Barcelona in the second half of 1996.
2. An expert meeting to define Terms of Reference for the preparation of Guidelines for Measurement of Erosion Processes was organized by PAP/RAC in Madrid on 7-8 November 1995. The guidelines are being prepared in cooperation with FAO.
3. Terms of Reference have been drafted for the mapping of erosion processes in the region of Valcebre in Spain. The job has been entrusted to the experts of the University of Murcia.
4. A meeting of authors drafting the Guidelines on mapping the erosion processes in the Mediterranean was held in Rome on 22-23 January 1996. The meeting took place in the offices of FAO whose experts are members of the team preparing the Guidelines.

General coordination

1. PAP/RAC is continuing to improve the flow of information. An effort to this end is Compendium of PAP Technical Reports and Studies published in English, French and Croatian and distributed to all National Focal Points and many institutions and individuals.
2. On many occasions, the Acting Director and other experts of PAP/RAC have been invited by various international organizations and institutions to present their experiences or to take part in the creation of programmes for integrated management of coastal areas and other priority actions. Their presentations have been received with great interest in Ljubljana, Naples, Sofia, Damascus, Malta, etc.

3. PAP/RAC has continued to assist OCA/PAC in the implementation of activities on integrated coastal and marine areas management within the Regional Seas Programme.
4. Cooperation of PAP/RAC with the Croatian Government, other authorities and institutions has been excellent. Croatia fulfilled all its obligations to the Centre for 1995. This enabled some improvements to be made in the office building to enhance work efficiency (air conditioning system, more office room by partitioning, better office equipment, etc.) and communication (e-mail).
5. The Government of Croatia adopted the decision on establishing a National Governing Board for PAP/RAC thereby completing the legislative procedure which regulates the status of PAP Centre in Croatia.
6. As to the problems encountered, it should be pointed out that the Host Country Agreement between the government of Croatia and UNEP has not yet been signed. The Croatian Government has submitted its comments on the draft agreement to UNEP which needs now to examine the possibility for signing the agreement as soon as possible.

(c) Environment remote sensing (ERS/RAC)

RAIS Project (Remote Sensing Activities Inventory System)

1. The collection of questionnaires from the Remote Sensing Centres in the Mediterranean, relevant to their activities, technical equipment and professional staff has been continued. In February 1996, an up-to-date report relevant to the project progress has been produced.

DAPHNE Project (Classification and Monitoring of the Mediterranean Vegetation)

2. On the occasion of the meeting held in Rome on 20 October 1995, arranged by the RAC/ERS, there has been a useful exchange of views among representatives of FAO, BP, and ERS, about the Mediterranean Forest Action Plan and the section of MAP Phase II relevant to "Forest and Plant Coverage". The need of convening another meeting with the participation of other Officers of the FAO directly involved in planning and development of forestry actions has been jointly agreed upon. Afterwards, the RAC/ERS strongly pursued the cooperation with the other two MAP Centres directly involved in the concerned activities - Blue Plan and SPA, making them acquainted with the progress made as for the RAC/ERS' activities and strengthening their mutual inputs. In line with this plan, the RAC/ERS also held a meeting during February 1996 with Officers of the UNEP/GRID of Geneva and the JRC of Ispra to find synergies with European programmes to which the DAPHNE project could be integrated and to assess the possibility to develop joint actions.
3. On the occasion of the Meeting of MEDU and RAC's (Rome, January 1996), a presentation of the RAC/ERS' activities still in progress was made.
4. A meeting with EU DGXII - Space Unit and DGXI - has been held in order to consider the opportunity to have access to the European Union funding of the IV Framework Programme in order to develop activities recommended to the RAC/ERS by the Contracting Parties, on the occasion of the last Barcelona Conference, in June 1995.

5. In the framework of the Protocol of Cooperation between Italy and Egypt, (Programme 1994-1997), the Italian Ministry for Foreign Affairs has granted to Ms Samah Abd El Naby - researcher at the Institute for Graduate Studies and Research of the University of Alexandria, a fellowship of three months at RAC/ERS. Her training will be managed by RAC/ERS on thematic areas of interest for the researcher and jointly agreed with her Egyptian tutor, relevant to remote-sensing studies and applications.

E. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROTOCOL ON SPECIALLY PROTECTED AREAS

(a) Specially Protected Areas (SPA/RAC)

- i. **Assistance to countries in the selection, establishment and management of specially protected areas**
 1. A study concerning the feasibility of establishing or extending SPAs on marine and coastal sites on the Algerian coast was completed. The study has concerned the following sites: the Marais de la MACTA, the HABIBAS islands, the EL KALA National Park, the CHENOUA terrestrial and marine park, the GOURAYA National Park and the TAZA National Park.
- ii. **Implementation of the Action Plan for the Management of the Mediterranean Monk Seal**
 2. A survey of the southern coasts of Croatia aimed at checking the current presence of the monk seal in this region and registering habitats favourable to the species was carried out. The study was organised by SPA/RAC in agreement with the State Directorate for the Environment of Croatia and in collaboration with the Hellenic Society for the Protection of the Environment and Cultural heritage (ELLINIKI ETAIRIA). A field mission was carried out by a group of national and international experts in October and November 1995. The mission received financial support from the Greek Ministry of the Environment and a contribution from the ERB (Environmental Research Bureau). The mission produced a report which was transmitted to the competent Croatian authorities.
 3. A scientific document on the biology and present status of the Mediterranean monk seal has been finalised, and is expected to be published in two versions (english and French) by March 1996. The document has been prepared by the National Park of Port-Cros at the request of the SPA/RAC.
 4. As the first edition of the Action Plan went out of print, SPA/RAC produced a new edition, in the form of a brochure in three languages (English, French and Arabic).
- iii. **Implementation of the Action Plan for the Conservation of Mediterranean Marine Turtles**
 5. The report of a survey of the Eastern Libyan coast has been received from the experts in charge with its preparation in French. The report has been translated into English, and circulated to the sponsoring organisations for comments and clearance. The final version is expected to be finalised by March 1996. The survey has been organised by SPA/RAC in collaboration with WWFR, MEDASSET (Mediterranean Association to Save the Sea Turtle), the Marine Biology Research Centre (Tajura) and the Technical Centre for Environment Protection (Tripoli). Consultation with the Libyan authorities is under

way with a view to organising a presentation meeting in Tripoli, during which some follow-up initiatives for the protection of the identified nesting areas are expected to be discussed.

6. Within the framework of a coordinated marine turtle tagging project launched by SPA/RAC, a manual on marine turtle tagging techniques is under preparation. A first draft prepared by the consultant in charge with the preparation of the manual has been sent by SPA/RAC to several renowned specialists on the subject for revision. The manual is expected to be published in two versions (English and French) by June 1996.

7. As the first edition of the Action Plan went out of print, SPA/RAC produced a new edition, in the form of a brochure in three languages (English, French and Arabic).

iv. Implementation of the Action Plan for the Conservation of Cetaceans in the Mediterranean

8. The establishment of a photo-identification database of fin whale specimens observed in the Mediterranean is in progress. A first set of images concerning 250 specimens is being progressed and included in the base by the Tethys Research Institute: a first operational version of the database is expected to be finalised by March 1996.
9. A directory of Mediterranean specialists on marine mammals has been finalised. The directory has been prepared in collaboration with the Tethys Research Institute.

v. Conservation of other Species and Ecosystems

10. Within the framework of a feasibility study for the setting up of a monitoring network for marine vegetation in the Mediterranean, a workshop aiming to examine the results of a questionnaire and to propose a common methodology for the monitoring of marine vegetation in the Mediterranean was held in Tunis from 2 to 3 November 1995, and involved 22 experts from 15 participating Mediterranean countries. On the basis of the results of the workshop, the feasibility study has been finalised.
11. A database of legal texts relating to the protection of threatened species in the Mediterranean riparian countries, prepared in collaboration with IUCN/Environmental Law Centre, has been established.
12. A meeting of experts on threatened species in the Mediterranean was held in Montpellier, France, from 22 to 25 October 1995. The main aims of the meeting were: (i) to assess the state of species and their conservation in the Mediterranean countries; (ii) to compile a list of endangered or threatened species in the Mediterranean; (iii) to compile a list of species whose exploitation must be regulated; (iv) to identify means and action aimed at developing Mediterranean countries' national capabilities in the field of conservation of species and facilitating the exchange of information between Mediterranean specialists. The meeting was organised in collaboration with the Council of Europe (Secretariat of the Bern Convention) and the Maison de l'Environnement de Montpellier. The meeting succeeded in drawing up the two lists mentioned in items (ii) and (iii) above, which will be proposed for adoption as annexes to the new Protocol concerning specially protected areas and biological diversity in the Mediterranean. It also issued a series of recommendations to the Contracting Parties.

vi. Training Activities

13. In the framework of a training programme on marine vegetation, a session was organised in Tunis from 30 October to 4 November 1995, and was devoted to meadow ecosystems in the Mediterranean. The participants (a total of eleven) were for the most part specialists with prior training in the field of marine vegetation, the aim of the session being to improve their knowledge by approaching specific subjects on the basis of the most recent knowledge in the domain. The working languages for this course were English and French with simultaneous translation during the lectures.
14. A training session on the management of protected areas in the Mediterranean region intended for English-speaking participants was held in Trieste, Italy from 4 to 9 December 1995. The session was organised in collaboration with the Natural Marine Reserve of Miramare (Italy) and had the financial support of WWF Italy and the Commune of Staranzano (Italy). Fourteen trainees from 12 Mediterranean countries participated to the session.
15. Upon requests received from the Tunisian and Turkish NFPs, SPA/RAC sponsored the participation of two candidates from Tunisia and Turkey to a training course on Mediterranean cetology, which was held in Sète, from 26 February to 2 March 1996. The course was organised by the University of Montpellier.

vii. Other Activities

SPA/RAC is currently organising the following two meetings:

16. Meeting of experts on common criteria for the choice of protected marine and coastal areas that could be included in the SPAMI List (Tunis, 22-23 March 1996). The meeting is aimed at the preparation of the above criteria, to be proposed to the Contracting Parties for adoption as an annex to the Protocol concerning Specially Protected Areas and Biological Diversity in the Mediterranean (Barcelona, 1995).
17. Third meeting of the National Focal Points for Specially Protected Areas (Tunis, 25-27 March 1996).

ANNEX I

TRUST FUND FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE MEDITERRANEAN SEA AGAINST
POLLUTION STATUS AS AT
12/15/95

	U.S.\$
<u>FUNDS AVAILABLE</u>	
Balance available as at 01.01.1994	818,759
Contributions received in 1994/95	12,632,961
Interest accrued in 1994/95	198,214
GROSS FUNDS AVAILABLE ON THE TRUST FUND AS AT 12/15/95	13,649,935
LESS OPERATING RESERVE	(1,788,700)
A. TOTAL FUNDS AVAILABLE ON TRUST FUND (NET OF OPERATING RESERVE) AS AT 12/15/95	11,861,235
<u>ALLOCATIONS:</u>	
1994/95 allocation issued by the Executive Director	12,911,999
<u>APPROVED COMMITMENTS:</u>	
Approved commitments for 1994/95	9,143,616
Approved provisions for programme support costs for 1994/95	1,188,670
B. TOTAL APPROVED 1994/95 COMMITMENTS/PROVISIONS	10,332,286
C. BALANCE AVAILABLE (A - B)	1,528,949
<u>PROPOSED COMMITMENTS:</u>	
Proposed commitments for 1994/95	(31,000)
Proposed provisions for programme support costs for 1994/95	(4,030)
D. TOTAL PROPOSED COMMITMENTS/PROVISIONS AS AT 12/15/95	(35,030)

ANNEX II

REGIONAL TRUST FUND FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE
MEDITERRANEAN SEA AGAINST POLLUTION

Status of Contributions as at 31 December 1995
(in United States Dollars)

COUNTRIES	Unpaid pledges as at 31 Dec. 1994	Adjustments for prior years	Pledges for 1995	Collections during 1994 for 1994 and ful. years	Collections during 1995 for prior years	Collections in 1995 for 1995 & ful. years	Unpaid pledges for prior years	Unpaid pledges for 1995
Albania	5,525.00	0.00	2,830	0	0	0	5,525	2,830
Algeria	0.00	0.00	42,446	0	0	42,446	0	0
Bosnia Herzegovina	12,128.00	0.00	12,128	0	0	0	12,128	12,128
Croatia	0.00	0.00	39,212	0	0	0	0	39,212
Cyprus	0.00	0.00	5,660	0	0	5,660	0	0
Egypt	19,808.00	0.00	19,808	0	19,808	19,808	0	0
France	0.00	0.00	1,534,937	0	0	1,534,937	0	0
Greece	0.00	0.00	113,594	136,406	0	0	0	(22,812)
Israel	0.00	0.00	59,425	0	0	59,425	0	0
Italy	3,559,933.00	0.00	1,268,132	0	3,559,933	1,268,132	0	0
Lebanon	0.00	0.00	2,830	0	0	0	0	2,830
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	336,920.00	0.00	79,637	0	0	0	336,920	79,637
Malta	0.00	0.00	2,830	2,830	0	2,830	0	(2,830)
Monaco	0.00	0.00	2,830	0	0	2,830	0	0
Morocco	0.00	0.00	11,319	0	0	0	0	11,319
Slovenia	27,085.00	0.00	27,085	0	27,085	27,085	0	0
Spain	0.00	0.00	605,971	0	0	605,971	0	0
Syrian Arab Republic	11,319.00	0.00	11,319	0	0	0	11,319	11,319
Tunisia	60.00	0.00	8,429	0	60	8,429	0	60
Turkey	0.00	0.00	90,956	0	0	90,956	0	0
Yugoslavia	469,975.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	469,975	0
European Commission	0.00	0.00	101,063	0	0	101,063	0	0
Total	4,442,753.00	0.00	4,042,501	139,236	3,606,866	3,769,572	835,867	133,693
EC Additional Contribution	0.00	0.00	568,984	0	0	568,984	0	0
Total	4,442,753.00	0.00	4,611,485	139,236	3,606,866	4,338,556	835,867	133,693

Total collections during 1995 as at 31 December 1995: USD 7,945,442.00.

ANNEX III

PROVISIONAL AGENDA

for the Meeting of the National Focal Points

(Athens, 6-10 May 1996)

PROVISIONAL AGENDA

1. Opening of the meeting
2. Rules of procedure
3. Election of officers
4. Adoption of the Agenda and organisation of work
5. Progress Report by the Coordinator on the implementation of the Mediterranean Action Plan during 1995/1996
6. General discussion on the Programme Budget for 1997
7. Recommendations and Programme Budget for 1997:

7.1 Programme Coordination

7.2 Sustainable Development in the Mediterranean

7.2.1. Integrated environment and development (economic activities and the environment)

- 7.2.1.1 Agriculture
- 7.2.1.2 Industry
- 7.2.1.3 Energy
- 7.2.1.4 Tourism
- 7.2.1.5 Transport

7.2.2 Urban management and the environment

7.2.3 Sustainable management of natural resources

- 7.2.3.1 Water resources
- 7.2.3.2 Soil
- 7.2.3.3 Living marine resources
- 7.2.3.4 Forest and plant coverage

7.2.4 Integrated Coastal Area Management

7.2.4.1 Coastal Areas Management Programme (CAMP)

7.2.5 Elements for a Mediterranean Strategy (including MEDO)

7.2.6 National and local capacity building

7.3 Conservation of Nature, landscape and sites

- 7.3.1 Implementation of the Protocol concerning Specially Protected Areas and Biological Diversity in the Mediterranean (**SPA Protocol**)
- 7.3.2 Collection of data and periodic assessment of the situation
- 7.3.3 Legal measures
- 7.3.4 Planning and management
- 7.3.5 Public awareness and participation
- 7.3.6 Exchange of experience and strengthening of national capabilities

7.4 Assessment, prevention and elimination of marine pollution

- 7.4.1 Programme for the Assessment and Control of Pollution in the Mediterranean Region - MED POL Phase III (1996-2005)
- 7.4.2 Assessment of pollution - related problems
 - Assessment of the state of pollution of the Mediterranean Sea by zinc, copper and their compounds
 - Assessment of the state of pollution of the Mediterranean Sea by anionic detergents
 - Assessment of the state of microbiological pollution of the Mediterranean Sea
 - Assessment of the state of eutrophication in the Mediterranean Sea
- 7.4.3 Pollution prevention
 - 7.4.3.1 Prevention and elimination of the pollution of the marine environment from Land-based activities (**LBS Protocol**)
 - Information on the amendments to the LBS Protocol
 - Preparation of the Regional Action Plan and the National Action Plans for the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-Based Activities

- Guidelines for submarine outfall structures for Mediterranean small and medium size coastal communities
- Guidelines for treatment of effluents prior to discharge into the Mediterranean Sea
- Guidelines for authorizations for the discharge of liquid wastes into the Mediterranean Sea
- Survey of pollutants from Land-Based Sources in the Mediterranean

7.4.3.2 Prevention of and response to the pollution of the marine environment from sea-based activities

- Prevention of pollution of the marine environment from ships
- preparedness for, response to and cooperation in case of accidental marine pollution (**Emergency Protocol**)
- Prevention of the pollution of the marine environment by dumping from ships and aircraft (**Dumping Protocol**)
- Prevention and control of the pollution of the marine environment resulting from exploration and exploitation of the continental shelf and the seabed and its subsoil (**Offshore Protocol**)

7.4.3.3 Prevention and control of the pollution of the environment resulting from transboundary movements of hazardous wastes and their disposal (**Hazardous Wastes Protocol**)

7.4.3.4 Supporting measures

7.5 Information and participation

8. Mediterranean Commission on Sustainable Development (MCSD)
9. Other business
10. Adoption of the report of the meeting
11. Closure of the meeting

WG51/pb/14.3.96/12.00

ANNEX IV

STATUS OF SIGNATURES AND RATIFICATIONS OF THE CONVENTION FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE
MEDITERRANEAN SEA AGAINST POLLUTION AND ITS RELATED PROTOCOLS
Status as at 29 February 1996

Convention ^{1/}			Dumping ^{2/}			Emergency ^{3/}			Land-based Sources ^{4/}			Specially Prot. Areas ^{5/}			Offshore ^{6/}		
Sign/re	Ratification	Sign/re	Ratification	Sign/re	Ratification	Sign/re	Ratification	Sign/re	Ratification	Sign/re	Ratification	Sign/re	Ratification	Sign/re	Ratification	Sign/re	Ratification
Albania	-	30.5.90/AC	-	30.5.90/AC	-	30.5.90/AC	-	30.5.90/AC	-	30.5.90/AC	-	30.5.90/AC	-	30.5.90/AC	-	-	-
Algeria	-	16.2.81/AC	-	16.3.81/AC	-	16.3.81/AC	-	2.5.83/AC	-	22.10.94/AC	-	16.5.85/AC	-	22.10.94/AC	-	-	-
Bosnia & Herzvina	-	22.10.94/AC	-	22.10.94/AC	-	22.10.94/AC	-	22.10.94/AC	-	22.10.94/AC	-	22.10.94/AC	-	22.10.94/AC	-	-	-
Croatia *	-	12.10.93/AC	-	12.10.93/AC	-	12.10.93/AC	-	12.10.93/AC	-	12.10.93/AC	-	12.10.93/AC	-	12.10.93/AC	-	-	-
Cyprus	16.2.76	19.11.79	16.2.76	19.11.79	16.2.76	19.11.79	16.2.76	17.5.80	28.6.88/AC	17.5.80	28.6.88/AC	14.10.94	28.6.88/AC	14.10.94	-	-	-
European Community	13.9.76	16.3.78/AP	13.9.76	16.3.78/AP	13.9.76	12.8.81/AP	17.5.80	7.10.83/AP	30.3.83	30.3.83	30.6.84/AP	-	30.6.84/AP	-	-	-	-
Egypt	16.2.76	24.8.78/AP	16.2.76	24.8.78/AP	16.2.76	24.8.78/AP	16.2.76	18.5.83/AC	16.2.83	16.2.83	8.7.83	-	8.7.83	-	-	-	-
France	16.2.76	11.3.78/AP-R	16.2.76	11.3.78/AP-R	16.2.76	11.3.78/AP-R	17.5.80	13.7.82/AP-R	3.4.82	2 9.86/AP-R	-	-	2 9.86/AP-R	-	-	-	-
Greece	16.2.76	3.1.79	11.2.77	3.1.79	16.2.76	3.1.79	17.5.80	26.1.87	3.4.82	26.1.87	14.10.94	14.10.94	26.1.87	14.10.94	-	-	-
Israel	16.2.76	3.3.78	16.2.76	1.3.84	16.2.76	3.3.78	17.5.80	21.2.91	3.4.82	28.10.87	-	-	28.10.87	-	-	-	-
Italy	16.2.76	3.2.79	16.2.76	3.2.79	16.2.76	3.2.79	17.5.80	4.7.85	3.4.82	4.7.85	-	-	4.7.85	-	-	-	-
Lebanon	16.2.76	8.11.77/AC	16.2.76	8.11.77/AC	16.2.76	8.11.77/AC	17.5.80	1994/AC *	-	1994/AC *	-	-	1994/AC *	-	-	-	-
Libya	31.1.77	31.1.79	31.1.77	31.1.79	31.1.77	31.1.79	17.5.80	6.6.89/AP	-	6.6.89/AP	-	-	6.6.89/AP	-	-	-	-
Malta	16.2.76	30.12.77	16.2.76	30.12.77	16.2.76	30.12.77	17.5.80	2.3.89	3.4.82	11.1.88	-	-	11.1.88	-	-	-	-
Monaco	16.2.76	20.9.77	16.2.76	20.9.77	16.2.76	20.9.77	17.5.80	12.1.83	3.4.82	29.5.89/R	-	-	29.5.89/R	-	-	-	-
Morocco	16.2.76	15.1.80	16.2.76	15.1.80	16.2.76	15.1.80	17.5.80	9.2.87	2.4.83	22.6.90	-	-	22.6.90	-	-	-	-

	Convention ^{4/}		Dumping ^{2/}		Emergency ^{3/}		Land-based Sources ^{4/}		Specially Prot. Areas ^{5/}		Offshore ^{6/}	
	Sign/re	Ratification	Sign/re	Ratification	Sign/re	Ratification	Sign/re	Ratification	Sign/re	Ratification	Sign/re	Ratification
Slovenia	-	15.3.94/AC	-	15.3.94/AC	-	15.3.94/AC	-	15.3.94/AC	-	15.3.94/AC	10.10.95	-
Spain	16.2.76	17.12.76	16.2.76	17.12.76	16.2.76	17.12.76	17.5.80	6.6.84	3.4.82	22.12.87	14.10.94	-
Syria	-	26.12.78/AC-R	-	26.12.78/AC	-	26.12.78/AC	-	1.12.93/AC	-	11.9.92/AC	20.09.95	-
Tunisia	25.5.76	30.7.77	25.5.76	30.7.77	25.5.76	30.7.77	17.5.80	29.10.81	3.4.82	26.5.83/R	14.10.94	-
Turkey	16.2.76	6.4.81	16.2.76	6.4.81	16.2.76	6.4.81	-	21.2.83/AC	-	6.11.86/AC-R	-	-

* Pending confirmation from the depositary state (Spain)

- 1/ Convention for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea against Pollution
Adopted (Barcelona): 16 February 1976
Entry into force: 12 February 1978
- 2/ The Protocol for the Prevention of Pollution of the Mediterranean Sea by Dumping from Ships and Aircraft
Adopted (Barcelona): 16 February 1976
Entry into force: 12 February 1978
- 3/ The Protocol concerning Co-operation in Combating Pollution of the Mediterranean Sea by Oil and other Harmful Substances in cases of Emergency
Adopted (Barcelona): 16 February 1976
Entry into force: 12 February 1978
- 4/ The Protocol for the protection of the Mediterranean Sea against Pollution from Land-based Sources
Adopted (Athens): 17 May 1980
Entry into force: 17 June 1983
- 5/ The Protocol concerning Mediterranean Specially Protected Areas
Adopted (Geneva): 3 April 1982
Entry into force: 23 March 1986
- 6/ Protocol for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea against Pollution resulting from Exploration and Exploitation of the Continental Shelf and the Seabed and its Subsoil
Adopted (Madrid): 14 October 1994
Entry into force:

Accession: AC Approval: AP Reservation: R

ANNEX V

**Letter of 27 December 1995 of the President of the Bureau
to the Minister of Environment of Turkey concerning
MAP meetings on Hazardous Wastes Protocol**

Royaume du Maroc

Rabat le 27/12/1995

Ministère de l'Environnement

Monsieur le Ministre et Cher Collègue,

Permettez-moi tout d'abord de vous féliciter à l'occasion de votre nomination en tant que Ministre de l'Environnement et vous souhaiter plein succès dans vos nouvelles fonctions. J'espère que nous aurons l'occasion de faire plus ample connaissance au cours des prochaines réunions du PAM.

Lors de la Neuvième réunion ordinaire tenue à Barcelone en juin 1995, les Parties Contractantes ont accepté la proposition faite par votre pays d'accueillir, en 1996, une réunion d'experts ainsi qu'une Conférence de Plénipotentiaires chargées de finaliser et de signer le protocole relatif aux mouvements transfrontières des déchets dangereux et leur élimination (protocole "déchets dangereux").

Au cours de ses travaux tenus à Rabat du 9 au 10 novembre 1995, le Bureau, que j'ai l'honneur de présider, a examiné les aspects techniques de ces deux manifestations.

Dans l'esprit d'assurer des résultats efficaces, le Bureau a décidé que la durée de la réunion d'experts, qui doit se tenir à Izmir Turquie en 1996, doit être allongée afin de résoudre les questions demeurées en suspens, d'examiner le projet de protocole méditerranéen par rapport aux autres instruments (conventions de Bâle et de Bamako, Directives de l'Union Européenne) et le finaliser avec une certaine valeur ajoutée.

S.E.M. Hamdi Uçpınarlar
Ministre de l'Environnement
Ministère de l'Environnement
Eskisehir - Yolu 6 km
06100 Ankara
Turquie

De ce fait, la Conférence de Plénipotentiaires pourra se tenir au vu des résultats de la réunion d'experts à une date qui sera décidée d'un commun accord par le Bureau, le Secrétariat et la Turquie.

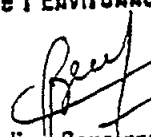
Par ailleurs, le Ministre de l'Agriculture, des Ressources Naturelles et de l'Environnement du Gouvernement de la République de Chypre a saisi par une lettre, en date du 7 novembre 1995, le Bureau des Parties Contractantes dans laquelle la République de Chypre expose ses appréhensions quant à sa participation aux réunions du PAM prévues en Turquie suite à la déclaration faite par la délégation turque lors de la conférence de plénipotentiaires tenue à Barcelone les 9 et 10 juin 1995 et selon laquelle " la signature, l'acceptation ou la ratification de l'Acte Final et du protocole susmentionné par la République de Turquie n'implique, en aucune façon, la reconnaissance de la République de Chypre par la Turquie".

A cet effet, le Bureau tient à rappeler que la signature de l'accord avec le pays hôte implique que les règles relatives aux privilèges et immunités des Nations Unies doivent être appliquées à toutes les Parties Contractantes invitées par le Secrétariat sans exception et souligne que toutes les Parties à la Convention de Barcelone doivent être assurées d'une égale participation. aux prochaines réunions du PAM dans tout pays hôte.

Aussi, je vous serais extrêmement reconnaissant si le Secrétariat du PAM pouvait recevoir les assurances nécessaires pour les prochaines réunions prévues dans votre pays.

Je vous prie d'agréer, Monsieur le Ministre, l'assurance de ma très haute considération.

Ministre de l'Environnement du Maroc
Président du Bureau des Parties Contractantes.
Ministre de l'Environnement


Docteur Nouridine Benomar Alami
Docteur Nouridine Benomar Alami.

(Translation)

Kingdom of Morocco
Ministry of the Environment

Rabat, 27 December 1995

Mr Minister and Dear Colleague,

Firstly, please allow me to congratulate you on your appointment as Minister of Environment and to wish you success in your new post. I hope that we will have the opportunity to acquaint ourselves better during the upcoming meetings of MAP.

During the Ninth Ordinary Meeting held at Barcelona in June 1995, the Contracting Parties endorsed the proposal made by your country to host in 1996 an expert meeting, as well as a Plenipotentiaries Conference to finalise and sign the Protocol on the Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their disposal (Hazardous Wastes Protocol).

During the meeting it held at Rabat, 9 and 10 November 1995, the Bureau, of which I have the honour to preside, reviewed the technical aspects of these activities.

In its concern to ensure an effective outcome, the Bureau decided that the expert meeting scheduled for 1996 at Izmir, Turkey, should be extended in order to find solutions to issues still pending, to review the draft Mediterranean Protocol in conjunction with the other relevant instruments (Basel and Bamako Conventions, Directives of the European Union) and to propose a final text with added value. The Conference of Plenipotentiaries would then be convened on the basis of the outcome of the expert meeting at a date which would be jointly agreed upon by the Bureau, the Secretariat and Turkey.

On the other hand, the Minister of Agriculture, Natural Resources and Environment of Cyprus sent a letter, dated 7 November 1995, to the Bureau of the Contracting Parties, in which the Republic of Cyprus expressed its concerns in respect of its participation in MAP meetings to be convened in Turkey concerns which emanated from the declaration made by the Turkish delegation during the Plenipotentiaries Conference held at Barcelona on 9 and 10 June 1995 to the effect that "signing, accepting or ratifying the Final Act and the above mentioned Protocol by the Republic of Turkey does not, in anyway, imply the recognition by Turkey of the Republic of Cyprus".

In this connection, the Bureau should like to point out that the signing of the host country agreement implies that the UN rules on privileges and immunities shall apply with no exception to all the Contracting Parties invited by the Secretariat. It should also like to emphasize that all the Contracting Parties to the Barcelona Convention must be ensured of participation on an equal basis in future MAP meetings convened in any host country.

Thus, I would be most grateful to you if the MAP Secretariat could be provided with the necessary assurances concerning the future meetings to be held in your country.

Please accept, Excellency, the assurances of my highest consideration,

Minster of the Environment of Morocco
President of the Bureau of the Contracting Parties

Dr. Nourdine Benomar Alami

H.E. Mr.Hamdi Uçpinarlar
Minister of the Environment
Ministry of the Environment
Eskesehir - Yolu 6 km
06100 Ankara
Turkey

ANNEX VI

**Letter of 19 January 1996 of the Minister of the
Environment of Turkey to the President of the Bureau
concerning the Hazardous Wastes Protocol**



REPUBLIC OF TURKEY
MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT
FOREIGN RELATIONS DEPARTMENT

H.E. Mr. Nouridine BENOMAR ALAMI
Minister of Environment
President of the Bureau
36 avenue des Heros
Rabat, MAROC

19 January 1996

Dear Minister, Dear Colleague,

With reference to your letter dated 27.12.1995 and the report of the last Bureau Meeting which was held on 9-10 November 1995 in Rabat, I would like to make the following clarifications:

1. Regarding the Meeting of Legal and Technical Experts to examine the Hazardous Wastes Protocol to be followed by a Conference of Plenipotentiaries which will be held in Izmir in April 1996, I should like to confirm to you that all the Contracting Parties will participate in the said meetings without any hinderance and all the participants will enjoy the privileges and immunities of the United Nations without exception.

2. Turkey has always played an active role in the preparatory work of Hazardous Wastes Protocol and attached utmost importance to its early ratification and prompt implementation. As a clear demonstration of its efforts, Turkey's offer to host a short expert meeting that will be followed by a Conference of Plenipotentiaries in Izmir was declared at the highest political level in Barcelona and the related decision that also solved longstanding budgetary constraints affecting the finalization of the Protocol was taken by all Contracting Parties. However, the Bureau now considers the option of convening the experts meeting in Izmir as scheduled, but to postpone the Diplomatic Conference to a later date in order to secure enough time for the preparation and finalization of the Protocol.

3. We understand that one of the arguments that inspired the Bureau to make such a proposal is to take the recent developments within the framework of Basel Convention into account and to yield a final text with an added value.

Being a Contracting Party to Basel Convention, Turkey is of the opinion that it will be an easy process to integrate the recent developments in Basel to Hazardous Wastes Protocol since most of them are not new concepts to the Mediterranean region. Furthermore, the developments within the Basel Convention are very much the same as foreseen by our draft protocol.



REPUBLIC OF TURKEY
MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT
FOREIGN RELATIONS DEPARTMENT

Consequently, the Bureau's proposal to postpone the Conference to an unknown date will render the endeavour of the Contracting Parties useless who have ultimately decided to finalize this process.

On the other hand, as you will recall, Terms of Reference (TOR) of the Bureau was agreed upon and approved by the Contracting Parties during the Barcelona Meeting in June 1995. Article X of this document provides for that "the Bureau shall monitor the implementation of the decisions and orientation established by the meetings of the Contracting Parties". According to TOR, the Bureau has no mandate to make any substantial change in any such decision which was adopted by all Contracting Parties and can only be amended by themselves.

Please also note that, my Ministry naturally has planned its budget and programmes based on the decision taken in Barcelona. The Bureau's new proposal will change the budgetary profile of the organization of the meetings and cause a difficulty to my Ministry that has to prepare its budget annually.

4. Using the same yardstick, we all have to recognize that the outcomes of the Washington LBS Conference initiated a process that comprises a whole set of decisions and a Global Plan of Action. If LBS Protocol is to serve as a means for reflecting global decisions to our regional work, there is a necessity to integrate the results of the Washington Conference to the preparatory work of LBS Protocol, as underlined by the Vice President from Algeria at the Bureau meeting. In spite of this fact, we fully trust the hardworking and dedicated delegations that can accomplish this task during the expert meeting in Italy and make the amendments to LBS Protocol ready for signature as scheduled.

5. Your Excellency, let me reiterate that Turkey will fulfill its obligations on Hazardous Wastes Protocol as decided by all Contracting Parties and clearly set out in the report of the Barcelona meeting in June 1995.

The dates of the two meetings already agreed by the Secretariat and Turkey are the following:

the experts meeting,	16-17 April 1996
the Conference of Plenipotentiaries,	19-20 April 1996.

We do believe that this Conference will reopen a path that is blocked for a long time due to various reasons.



REPUBLIC OF TURKEY
MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT
FOREIGN RELATIONS DEPARTMENT

In light of the above-mentioned points, I would kindly request you, in your capacity as the President of the Bureau, to further review the proposal of the Bureau regarding the meetings in Izmir.

Looking forward to hearing from you soon,

Please Sir, accept the assurances of my highest consideration,

Hamdi ÜÇPINARLAR
Minister

(TRANSLATION)

REPUBLIQUE DE TURQUIE
MINISTERE DE L'ENVIRONNEMENT
Service des relations extérieures

S.E. M. Nourdine BENOMAR ALAMI
Ministre de l'Environnement
Président du Bureau
36 avenue des Héros
Rabat, Maroc

Le 19 janvier 1996

Mon cher Ministre et Collègue,

en référence à votre lettre en date du 27.12.1995 et au rapport de la dernière réunion du Bureau qui s'est tenue les 9 et 10 novembre 1995 à Rabat, je souhaite procéder aux éclaircissements qui suivent:

1. S'agissant de la réunion des experts juridiques et techniques chargés d'examiner le Protocole "déchets dangereux" et de la conférence de plénipotentiaires qui la suivra aussitôt, dont la tenue est prévue à Izmir en avril 1996, je tiens à vous confirmer que toutes les Parties contractantes pourront y prendre part sans aucune entrave et que tous les participants jouiront de tous les privilèges et immunités des Nations Unies sans exception.

2. La Turquie a toujours joué un rôle actif dans les travaux préparatoires du Protocole "déchets dangereux" et elle attache la plus haute importance à ce qu'il soit au plus vite ratifié et mis en oeuvre. Comme témoignage éloquent de cette volonté, la Turquie a présenté Barcelone, au plus haut niveau politique, son offre d'accueillir à Izmir une brève réunion d'experts qui serait suivie d'une conférence de plénipotentiaires, et la décision afférente qui levait les contraintes budgétaires empêchant depuis longtemps la finalisation du Protocole a été prise par l'ensemble des Parties contractantes. Or, voici que le Bureau envisage maintenant l'option qui consisterait à tenir comme prévu la réunion d'experts à Izmir mais à remettre à une date ultérieure la conférence diplomatique afin de ménager le temps nécessaire à la préparation et à la finalisation du Protocole.

3. Nous comprenons que l'un des arguments ayant incité le Bureau à faire cette proposition est de tenir compte des développements récents intervenus dans le cadre de la Convention de Bâle et d'établir un texte final à valeur ajoutée.

Etant Partie contractante à la Convention de Bâle, la Turquie estime qu'il sera aisé d'intégrer les récents développements de Bâle dans le Protocole "déchets dangereux" puisque la plupart d'entre eux ne sont pas des concepts nouveaux pour la région méditerranéenne. De plus, les développements intervenus au sein de la Convention de Bâle sont pratiquement ceux prévus par notre Protocole.

Par conséquent, la proposition du Bureau visant à remettre la Conférence à une date indéterminée compromettra les efforts des Parties contractantes qui avaient décidé en dernier ressort de mener à terme ce processus.

D'autre part, comme vous vous en souvenez, le mandat du Bureau a été convenu et approuvé par les Parties contractantes au cours de la réunion de Barcelone de juin 1995. Or, l'article X de ce document stipule que "le Bureau surveille l'application des décisions et orientations arrêtées par les réunions des Parties contractantes". Aux termes de ce mandat, le Bureau n'est donc pas habilité à apporter de modifications substantielles à toute décision qui a été adoptée par l'ensemble des Parties contractantes et sur laquelle seules ces dernières peuvent revenir.

Veuillez aussi noter que mon ministère a naturellement prévu son budget et son programme en fonction des décisions prises à Barcelone. La nouvelle proposition du Bureau changera les modalités budgétaires de l'organisation des réunions et compliquera la tâche de mon ministère qui doit préparer son budget sur une base annuelle.

4 Si l'on s'en tient aux mêmes critères d'appréciation, nous devons tous reconnaître que l'issue de la Conférence de Washington sur la pollution tellurique a amorcé un processus qui comporte tout un ensemble de décisions et un Plan d'action mondial. Si le Protocole "tellurique" doit servir à concrétiser des décisions mondiales dans notre oeuvre régionale, il est nécessaire d'intégrer les résultats de la Conférence de Washington aux travaux préparatoires sur le Protocole "tellurique", comme l'a souligné à la réunion du Bureau le vice-président représentant l'Algérie. Néanmoins, nous avons toute confiance dans l'application et le zèle des délégations qui peuvent mener à bien cette tâche lors de la réunion d'experts en Italie et formuler les amendements au Protocole tellurique qui seront prêts pour signature ainsi qu'il était prévu.

5. Que Votre Excellence me permette de réaffirmer, à propos du Protocole "déchets dangereux", que la Turquie remplira ses obligations telles qu'elles ont été décidées par les Parties contractantes et explicitement énoncées dans le rapport de la réunion de Barcelone de juin 1995.

Les dates des deux réunions déjà convenues par le Secrétariat et la Turquie sont les suivantes:

réunion d'experts:	16 - 17 avril 1996
conférence de plénipotentiaires:	19 - 20 avril 1996.

Nous sommes convaincus que cette conférence dégagera une voie bloquée depuis longtemps pour diverses raisons.

A la lumière de ce qui précède, je vous prie de bien vouloir, en votre qualité de Président du Bureau, réexaminer la proposition du Bureau concernant les réunions d'Izmir.

Dans l'attente de vous lire prochainement à ce sujet, je vous prie d'agréer, Monsieur, l'assurance de ma très haute considération,

Hamdi UÇPINARLAR
Ministre

ANNEX VII

**Letter of 1 February 1996 of the President of the Bureau
to the Minister of Agriculture, Natural Resources
and Environment of Cyprus**

ROYAUME DU MAROC

MINISTERE DE L'ENVIRONNEMENT

Rabat, le 1/2/1996

00206

Monsieur le Ministre et Cher Collègue;

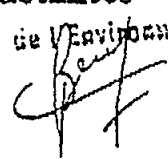
En réponse à votre lettre du 7 Novembre 1995 adressée au secrétariat du PAM concernant votre participation aux réunions prévues en Turquie en 1996 relatives au protocole sur les déchets dangereux, j'ai le plaisir de porter à votre connaissance que, dans sa réponse datée du 19 Janvier 1996 (copie ci-jointe) à notre lettre du 27 Décembre 1995 (copie ci-jointe), le Ministre de l'Environnement de Turquie nous assure que tous les participants aux réunions des Parties Contractantes en Turquie bénéficieront des privilèges et immunités des Nations Unies sans exception.

En espérant que les termes de cette réponse vous agréent, je vous prie de croire, Monsieur le Ministre, en l'assurance de ma meilleure considération.

Ministre de l'Environnement du Maroc

Président du Bureau des Parties
Contractantes

Ministre de l'Environnement



Docteur Haurdine Bouzouar Alami

H.E. M. COSTAS PETRIDES
Minister of Agriculture, Natural
Resources and Environment
Nicosia
Cyprus

ANNEX VIII

**INFORMATION ON THE REGIONAL ACTIVITY CENTRE
FOR CLEANER PRODUCTION**

Submitted by Spain



CENTRE FOR CLEANER PRODUCTION INITIATIVES (Barcelona)

BACKGROUND

In February 1995, the Spanish Government approved a National Plan for Hazardous Waste (NPHW) for 1995-2000, which integrates and in some cases complements the hazardous waste management plans and programmes of the autonomous communities. The Autonomous Government of Catalonia also approved a Hazardous Waste Management Programme.

The Spanish Department of Public Works, Transport and the Environment and the Catalan Department of the Environment have signed an agreement which defines the outlines of the cooperation between these two bodies in the financing of projects aimed at furthering the objectives of the NPHW.

One of the principal aims of the NPHW is the prevention and source reduction of waste generation and the promotion of cleaner and environmentally sound techniques. Both official bodies have decided to cooperate in the promotion of the best available technologies through the *Centre for Cleaner Production Initiatives (CCPI)* and have signed an agreement to this effect.

The CCPI is part of the Catalonia Waste Agency and was set up by the Catalan Department of the Environment to encourage cleaner production. Thanks to this cooperation agreement, the Centre will





now develop its activities to national and international level.

The Spanish Department of Public Works, Transport and the Environment feels that the CCPI is the appropriate body for the promotion and development of best environmental practises and cleaner production methods amongst the Mediterranean countries and for training and advice on these subjects. It has therefore asked the IX meeting of the contracting Parties to the Barcelona Convention to accept the CCPI as Regional Activity Centre for Clean Production, with the following aims and functions:

OBJECTIVES

- To spread the idea of clean production, its techniques and practices, and its advantages in the improvement of the manufacturing sector.
- To encourage and cooperate in initiatives and programmes for the minimisation of industrial waste in general and hazardous waste in particular, and the reduction of environmental pollution.
- To be a meeting-point for institutions, organisations, companies and NGO's interested in the precesses, techniques and practices involved in cleaner and environmentally sound production.
- To analyse the technical and economic feasibility of available options and facilitate their uptake.

FUNCTIONS

- To take part in the activities of the Mediterranean Action Plan as



Regional Centre for Clean Production, under the supervision of the Coordinating Unit.

- To gather and catalogue information about tried and tested technologies which favour cleaner production, and to analyse their technical and economic feasibility.

- To develop a Directory of the best available techniques for cleaner production and best environmental practices, easily accessible and free.

- To set up a "forum of exchange of information and experiences".

- To take part in already existing forums in various organisations (in particular the World Bank, UNIDO, UNEP, FAO and WHO).

- To assist the setting-up of a "network of clean technology partners".

- To facilitate transfer of clean technologies, particularly in developing countries.

- To promote and take part in training activities regarding clean production, and to publish appropriate material.

- To give information and advice on subjects related to clean production.

CRITERIA FOR PRIORITISATION OF ACTIONS

The CCPI will define its priority actions in accordance with those



established for the fulfilment of the Barcelona Convention for the protection of the Mediterranean Sea and its protocols and for the development of the Mediterranean Action Plan.

We can already list the following actions:

To assist in the definition of the best available techniques for the reduction and, as far as possible, the elimination of the discharges, emissions and residues of substances which are toxic, persistent and liable to bioaccumulate, in particular the organohalogen compounds.

To identify the best environmentally sound methods and the best environmental practises available, with emphasis on availability, accessibility, cost and efficiency, particularly in:

- energy production and use
- pulp and paper production
- tanneries and derivatives
- cement factories
- the metallurgy
- the agro-industries
- organic and inorganic chemical industry

ORGANISATION AND FINANCING

The CCPI's activities as "R.A.C. for Clean Production", within the framework of the MAP, will be approved and supervised by a Bilateral Control Commission made up of representatives of the central and autonomous administrations of Spanish State.

The CCPI's activities as the R.A.C. for Clean Production must be approved by the meeting of the contracting Parties Barcelona





Convention. The MAP Coordinating Unit will be responsible for the presentation of the CCPI's activities and for the coordination of its development.

Financing of the actions thus approved will be the responsibility of the Spanish Government.

The centre may receive financing from the MAP and from external sources.

LOCATION

The address of the CCPI is:
Centre for Cleaner Production Initiatives
Travessera de Gràcia, 56, 4º
08006 Barcelona

Tel +34 3 414 70 90
Fax +34 3 414 45 82
e-mail A03227@servicom.es

PERSONNEL

The CCPI currently has a staff of:

1 director (Víctor Macià)
5 technicians (2 chemical engineers, 2 industrial engineers and 1 chemist)
2 administrative staff
1 information systems person.



ANNEX IX

**REGIONAL CLEANER PRODUCTION CENTRE FOR
THE MEDITERRANEAN AND THE BLACK SEAS**

A briefing note by the Hellenic Republic

Rabat, 9/11/95

THE REGIONAL CLEANER PRODUCTION CENTER FOR THE MEDITERRANEAN AND THE BLACK SEA

SHORT SUMMARY

On October 13, during the CRANS MONTANA Forum for the Mediterranean, the Managing Director of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) announced that Greece was selected for the location of the Regional Cleaner Production Center for the Mediterranean and the Black Sea Region.

The Regional Center for Clean Production (RCPC) will be complemented by a network of focal points in the various countries concerned. In certain countries several National Focal Points may be developed each reflecting the needs of different industrial branches. In such a case there may be a need to upgrade one of the National Focal Points to a National Cleaner Production Center (NCPC).

The RCPC in Greece is anticipated to co-ordinate the promotion of clean technologies in the industrial processes of the countries in the region especially those which are in a development pace. In this sense the RCPC is expected to:

- Promote action aimed at protecting the environment and at the same time encourage economic growth in the Mediterranean and Black Sea countries;
- Coordinate the efforts being made by the individual countries in the region.

The RCPC and the NFPs will be tied to the UNIDO/UNEP pilot project to establish and support Clean Production Centers in 20 countries world wide.

2. BACKGROUND

2.1 General

Both the Mediterranean and the Black Sea Basins are home to some of the world's oldest cultures and keepers of several world cultural sites. This cultural patrimony is framed by the unique aesthetic and recreational values of the coastal areas, the sustainability of which can contribute significantly to the economic wealth and quality of life of the populations concerned. For milleniums intensive commerce and communication interchange have been predominant characteristics of the people living around the Mediterranean and Black Sea Basins, which have strengthened the regional identity of the respective countries.

Industrialization in both areas, the Mediterranean and the Black Sea, has resulted in the construction and operation of many industrial facilities located in coastal areas or in areas where the industrial effluents are collected by water ways draining in either the Mediterranean or the Black Sea. Coastal areas generally have a higher population density and often these areas are deprived of proper sewage and waste treatment facilities. As a result of the municipal and industrial effluents produced, the reality of the local environmental degradation has already reached a severe stage in many regions, and is getting worse day by day, endangering not only the coastal zones but the entire water bodies of the Mediterranean Sea and the Black Sea and the inland areas of the respective countries as well.

The pollutants entering the coastal zones of the Mediterranean Sea are not easily dispersed due to a small tidal range and relatively calm waters especially during the summer season. Once the pollutants leave the coastal zone they encounter a largely enclosed sea. Freshwater inputs to the Mediterranean are low, especially since a major part of the flow of some important rivers, in particular the Nile, has been diverted for agricultural use. The renewal of the water of the Mediterranean Sea is extremely slow. The water renewal with the Atlantic, through the Straits of Gibraltar, corresponds to an exchange of the entire water body in 150 years. The exchange with the Black Sea is higher, but the waters coming from the Black Sea are even more polluted than the Mediterranean waters.

In the Black Sea an estimated 90 % of the water body is anoxic, making the Black Sea the largest mass of water on the planet without dissolved oxygen. The Black Sea recieves a significant part of its pollution from the Danube river picking up pollution from the heart of Europe and several of the Eastern European countries. Furthermore the pollution from the largely outdated heavy industries of the countries along the Northern shores of the Black Sea is important although the decrease in the production level in these countries during the first years of the 90's has somewhat lowered the current industrial pollution charge to the Black Sea.

Environmental protection can only be secured through integrated development policies taking into account the numerous components of environmental management amongst which cultural, social, economic and technological elements play a critical role. The availability of safe, proven and appropriate clean technology for industrial operations is an absolute prerequisite of any sound development policy. What is missing in industry in many of the newly industrialized or developing countries in the areas targeted by this project is awareness of and access to existing clean, low-waste technologies.

In many countries, including those of the Mediterranean and Black Sea Areas, the tendency is to regard environmentally responsible technology as an expensive luxury. Yet experience shows that competitive advantages based on ignoring environmental impacts are illusory, and the resultant damage is costly to correct, if not irreversible. Assistance must be given to industries to show how they can operate in a commercially and technologically more efficient way and at the same time not damage the environment.

The introduction of cleaner and more efficient technologies has already proven very beneficial in many industrialized as well as developing countries. Financial gains are often obtained in parallel with reductions in the pollution output.

Common problems and common concerns regarding environmental impact of industrial activities in the countries of the region are best addressed through close international cooperation and coordination. There is a need to formulate a common strategy and harmonize the implementation of the remedial actions to be taken in the industrial sector. This can be ensured through the establishment of an appropriate institutional network which will enable continuous dialogue and proper addressing of the relevant issues affecting industry, governments and the people of the entire region.

2.2 History of project development

The environmental aspects of industrialization play an important role in UNIDO's activities. In particular, the promotion of all efforts to initiate an Ecologically Sustainable Industrial Development, ESID, within UNIDO's activities was requested by the member states during the Fourth Session of the Organization's General Conference, held in November 1991 (GC.4/ Res. 18)

The Greek Government, being fully aware of the increasing importance of environmental considerations in connection with economic development, organized and hosted a Conference on the Environment and the Mediterranean in cooperation with the "Fondation du Forum". The Conference, to which UNIDO was invited, took place in Athens in April of 1992.

At the Conference UNIDO chaired several sessions, one of which was entitled "Environment Protection and Recycling of Waste". During this session in particular, and the Conference as a whole in general, UNIDO clearly demonstrated the special attention it pays in assisting countries, with emphasis on developing countries, in their efforts to deal with industrial environmental problems.

At the Athens Conference there was much support from the participants for UNIDO's concept of an international institutional vehicle to deal with the industrially related environmental problems of the area. As a consequence of this Conference UNIDO decided to investigate the need for and viability of such an institutional vehicle, including feasible structures and possible modes of financing, for the Mediterranean and Black Sea Basins. The two main objectives of such an institutional vehicle would be to:

- * Promote action aimed at protecting the environment and at the same time encourage economic growth in the Mediterranean and Black Sea countries.
- * Coordinate the efforts being made by the individual countries in the region.

An interregional study entitled "Preliminary Assessment of a Mediterranean and Black Sea International Network for Clean Technology Transfer" was initiated by UNIDO in 1992 (UNIDO Project Number UC/TNT/93/034). The final objective of the study was to recommend a feasible mechanism for an international cooperation in reducing industrial pollution within the Mediterranean and Black Sea Area using Cleaner Production Technologies. A network would be established covering the whole region. In order to define and recommend such a mechanism and network the following factors would be investigated as a first phase of the study:

- * The willingness and capability of the individual countries to participate.
- * The present work of individual countries, international organizations and bilateral cooperation in addressing these problems in the targeted region. Several large programmes have already been devoted to the environmental problems of the Mediterranean and Black Sea Region. Duplication of on-going efforts must be avoided, and a pre-requisite for future activities within a Mediterranean and Black Sea International Network for Cleaner Production is that the need for such an additional plan, devoted specifically to industrial pollution concerns, must be confirmed. Such an additional plan should complement, rather than duplicate, on-going efforts in order to increase the over-all effects of the total environmental activities in the region.

- Given that a real need for an industrial plan is identified, the most effective way of implementing such a plan should be defined. One alternative to be considered would be the establishment of a flexible network of information and expertise covering the whole region, involving both the government and private sectors as well as all pertinent international organizations. The network should present, transfer and maintain advanced clean technologies to all parties concerned in the Mediterranean and Black Sea Region. The network would probably be coordinated from one Regional Centre cooperating with one or several National Focal Points in each participating country. Such a network could thus provide a useful structure for the orientation and back up of the international environmental plans already on stream.

The present report will summarize the efforts performed as a part of the UNIDO study and will also recommend a suitable structure for the network as well as suggesting a location for the Regional Cleaner Production Centre and define a detailed work programme for this centre and an outline of the duties for the National Focal Points.

2.3 Countries visited

As a first part of the UNIDO study several countries were visited by two different teams of experts. The following countries were visited by a team from Dobbin Milus International:

- * Albania
- * Bulgaria
- * Egypt

The following four countries were visited by a team headed by Ph. D. Louis Rey:

- * Cyprus
- * Morocco
- * Romania
- * Turkey

In a second part three countries, expressing a special interest in hosting the Regional Cleaner Production Centre for the network, were visited by the undersigned. In the two last countries visited, Romania and Turkey, Grant Ramsay, UNIDO project manager, was also present. The three countries showing interest to host the RCPC are:

- * Greece
- * Romania
- * Turkey

4. DESCRIPTION OF THE NETWORK

4.1 Justification

Environmental pollution in the Black Sea and Mediterranean Region is serious and industry is a significant contributor to this pollution. While many national and international programmes are underway to address the overall environmental issues in the region, none of these seem to specifically address industrial problems and the promotion of cleaner production technology as a means of industrial pollution control. The aim of the international network for cleaner production for the region around the Black Sea and Mediterranean Basins is to specifically address both transboundary and national industrial pollution problems of the region through promotion of cleaner production technologies.

4.2 Main objectives

The main objectives with the establishment of an international network for cleaner production in the Region around the Mediterranean and Black Sea Basins are:

- * Promote preventive actions aimed at protecting the environment in the Mediterranean and Black Sea Countries from negative industrial impact.
- * Promote the use of cleaner production within the industry in the Mediterranean and Black Sea Countries mainly through dissemination of information concerning specific demonstration plants and/or case studies for the respective industrial branch.
- * Encourage economic growth through environmentally sustainable industrial development in the Mediterranean and Black Sea Countries .
- * Coordinate the efforts being made by the individual countries in the region in order to maximize the positive effects of these endeavours and to ensure that all participating countries can profit from the advantages made available through the use of cleaner production technology.

4.3 Definitions

•	RCPC	Regional Cleaner Production Centre
•	NFP	National Focal Point for cleaner production
•	NCPC	National Cleaner Production Centre
•	Region	The entire region around the Mediterranean and Black Sea Basins.

4.4 General structure

The Mediterranean and Black Sea International Network for Cleaner Production would essentially be based on one or several National Focal Points, NFP's, for each participating country coordinated by one Regional Cleaner Production Centre, RCPC, for the whole region. In certain countries with well developed cleaner production activities and several National Focal Points for different industrial branches there might be a need to upgrade one of the National Focal Points to a National Cleaner Production Centre, NCPC.

The NFP's or NCPC for each country will exchange information with national industries interested in applying or developing cleaner production techniques in order to help obtain an environmentally sound industry. Cooperation with technical institutions and universities should also be encouraged. The day to day administration of each NFP would be financed by the respective member country while demonstration projects and other main activities requiring substantial investments and/or operating costs would be financed through international funds made available through the Regional Cleaner Production Centre, RCPC.

UNIDO would closely follow the development and activities of the international network, but the full responsibility for the coordination of the activities in the different member countries would fall on the RCPC.

The development of the international network for cleaner production should be implemented in two subsequent phases:

- Phase I: - Establishment of a Regional Cleaner Production Centre for the Mediterranean and Black Sea Region to initiate and coordinate the International Network.
- Phase II. Establishment of one National Focal Point for Cleaner Production, NFP, for each participating country in the area to fully develop the International Network. The second phase can be implemented gradually as funds are made available and new countries in the region show their interest to participate in the network. The establishment of NFP's in the Mediterranean and Black Sea Region should be tied to the UNIDO/UNEP pilot project to establish and support National Clean Production Centres, NCPC's, in approximately 20 developing countries world wide.

5. STRUCTURE OF THE REGIONAL CLEANER PRODUCTION CENTRE. RCPC

5.1 Main objectives

The main objectives with the establishment of a Regional Cleaner Production Centre, RCPC, for the Mediterranean and Black Sea international network for cleaner production are:

- * To assist in the establishment of National Focal Points for Cleaner Production, NFP's, in each participating country.
- * To identify and review on-going cleaner production activities in the region and find future potential applications of cleaner production technology for possible use as demonstration plants to promote the concept of cleaner production. Furthermore specific industrial sectors of vital importance throughout the region should be identified.
- * To coordinate the activities between established and new NFP's in the Region around the Mediterranean and Black Sea Basins.
- * To promote the cleaner production concept through collection and dissemination of information.
- * To initiate and promote feasibility studies related to cleaner production.
- * To coordinate training programmes in cleaner production techniques.
- * To identify possible funding sources and make funds available for financing of demonstration projects for cleaner production in the region.
- * To initiate cooperation and coordination with other international programmes that are active in the Region.

5.2 Potential demonstration projects

The second objective above "To identify and review on-going cleaner production activities in the region and find future potential applications of cleaner production technology for possible use as demonstration plants to promote the concept of cleaner production. Furthermore specific industrial sectors of vital importance throughout the region should be identified." is crucial for the success of the network and for its financial sustainability.

By using already implemented cleaner production applications as demonstration plants and/or case studies the budget for new activities can be kept down and more resources can be spent for the dissemination of existing information. If suitable existing demonstration plants can be found where the application of cleaner production has led to financial gains for the company, the use of cleaner production can spread as ripples on the water without having to fund too many new demonstration plants. Once the awareness starts growing within the industry that application of cleaner production actually can lead to better production economy, the interest for the concept of environmental protection by prevention rather than remediation will increase and the industries themselves will be ready to invest if a sufficiently short pay-back time can be obtained.

A list of already known potential demonstration projects are found in Annex C, attached. The list contains potential demonstration plants or case studies for textile, tanneries, mining, metal finishing and food industry, all branches of general regional interest for the entire area around the Mediterranean and Black Sea. Obviously each listed example has to be thoroughly examined before deciding if it is suitable as a demonstration plant or not.

5.3 Detailed workplan

A detailed workplan for the Regional Cleaner Production Centre is attached as Annex D. The workplan defines the structure of the RCPC and defines activities required in order to obtain the eight main objectives listed under 5.1.

6. STRUCTURE OF THE NATIONAL FOCAL POINTS, NFP'S

6.1 Main objectives

The main objectives with the establishment of National Focal Points, NFP's, for the member countries of the Mediterranean and Black Sea international network for cleaner production are:

- To promote the cleaner production concept through dissemination of information.
- To organize demonstration projects in industrial establishments.
- To prepare case studies.
- To organize training programmes in cleaner production practices.
- To identify the needs for advisory services to industry, and ensure their provision to companies interested in applying the cleaner production approach.
- To stimulate applied research on cleaner process technologies and to identify obstacles to their utilization.
- To provide advice to key policy makers, particularly those in the Ministry of Environment and/or similar authorities, on the advantages of incorporating the cleaner production approach into environmental policies.
- To prepare waste audit manuals adopted to the specific country needs and to document local experiences from use of cleaner production technology. The manuals should cover solid and liquid wastes as well as gaseous emissions.

6.2 Preliminary workplan

A preliminary workplan for the National Focal Points, NFP's, is attached as Annex E. The workplan defines the general structure of the NFP's and defines activities required in order to obtain the eight main objectives listed under 6.1.

7. STRUCTURE OF THE NATIONAL CLEANER PRODUCTION CENTRES, NCPC'S

7.1 Comparison between NCPC's and NFP's

In short a National Cleaner Production Centre, NCPC, is an expanded National Focal Point, NFP. In a country with developed cleaner production activities, it may be wise to develop different NFP's for different parts of a country, especially if the country is spread out geographically, or different NFP's for different industrial branches with little in common. Once more than one NFP have been established in a country one of those must coordinate the total country activities, and will therefore be expanded to a NCPC. Each country could thus host several NFP's, but only one NCPC.

7.2 Main objectives

All the main objectives described for the National Focal Point's, NFP's, are identical with the first eight for the National Cleaner Production Center's, that is:

- To promote the cleaner production concept through dissemination of information.
- To organize demonstration projects in industrial establishments.
- To prepare case studies.
- To organize training programmes in cleaner production practices.
- To identify the needs for advisory services to industry, and ensure their provision to companies interested in applying the cleaner production approach.
- To stimulate applied research on cleaner process technologies and to identify obstacles to their utilization.
- To provide advice to key policy makers, particularly those in the Ministry of Environment and/or similar authorities, on the advantages of incorporating the cleaner production approach into environmental policies.
- To prepare waste audit manuals adopted to the specific country needs and to document local experiences from use of cleaner production technology. The manuals should cover solid and liquid wastes as well as gaseous emissions.

In addition to these objectives, the following two objectives will be required for the National Cleaner Production Centre's, NCPC's, to be established in some of the more active countries of the Mediterranean and Black Sea international network for cleaner production:

- Coordinate the activities for the different National Focal Point's of the country.
- Administrate all the country contacts with the Regional Cleaner Production Centre, RCPC.

ANNEX X

CALENDAR OF MEETINGS ORGANIZED IN THE FRAMEWORK OF THE
MEDITERRANEAN ACTION PLAN

Meeting	Date, Place	Organizer & co-sponsor (co-sponsor in brackets)	Responsible Officer	Report Status
	<u>1996</u>			
Expert Meeting on ICAM, GIS, EIA and CCA for CAMP Fuka- Matrouh	8-10 January Split	PAP/RAC (UNEP-MEDU)	I. Trumbic	to be issued by PAP/RAC
Inter-Agency Advisory Committee for MED POL	9-12 Jan. Athens	UNEP-MEDU	L. Jeftic F.S. Civili	to be issued by MEDU
METAP-MAP (Blue Plan) Workshop on Environmental Monitoring and Performance Indicators	12-14 Jan. Damascus	METAP- MAP(BP)	L. Chabason* A. Hoballah*	to be issued by BP/RAC
Meeting of MEDU and RAC Directors	16-18 January Rome	UNEP-MEDU (RAC/ERS)	L. Chabason*	UNEP(OCA)/ MED WG.105/2
National Training Course on the Application of EIA	January Tirana	PAP/RAC (UNEP-MEDU)	A. Baric*	to be issued by PAP/RAC
National Training Course on GIS in Coastal Zone Management	January Split	PAP/RAC	T. Radelja	to be issued by PAP/RAC
Expert Meeting for the Final Editing of the Guidelines for Mapping of Erosion Processes in Mediterranean Coastal Areas	January Rome	PAP/RAC	I. Trumbic	to be issued by PAP/RAC
4th FAO/UNEP Sub-regional Workshop on the Monitoring of Chemical Contaminants for Trends (in French)	26-29 Feb. Rabat	FAO (UNEP-MEDU)	G.Gabrielides*	FIR/MEDPOL/ MAR/5

Meeting	Date, Place	Organizer & co-sponsor (co-sponsor in brackets)	Responsible Officer	Report Status
Experts Meeting for Sfax CAMP	End of February Varese	RAC/ERS (UNEP/MEDU)	M. Viel	to be issued by RAC/ERS
Meeting of Experts on LBS	3-4 March Siracusa	UNEP-MEDU (ITALY)	L. Jeftic* F.S. Civili*	to be issued by MEDU
Conference of Plenipotentiaries on LBS	6-7 March Siracusa	UNEP-MEDU (ITALY)	L. Jeftic* F.S. Civili*	to be issued by MEDU
Meeting of MEDPOL Coordinators	18-22 March Athens	UNEP-MEDU	L. Jeftic F.S. Civili	to be issued by MEDU
Meeting of Experts for the Elaboration of Common Criteria for the Choise of Protected Marine and Coastal Areas that could be included in the SPAMI List	22-23 March Tunis	SPA/RAC (UNEP-MEDU)	C. Rais M. Barbieri I. Dharat*	to be issued by SPA/RAC
Meeting of National Focal Points for SPA/RAC	25-27 March Tunis	SPA/RAC (UNEP-MEDU)	M. Saied I. Dharat*	to be issued by SPA/RAC
National Training course on Application of Environmental Sound Approach to Planning and Development of Tourism	March Cairo	PAP/RAC (UNEP-MEDU)	I. Trumbic*	to be issued by PAP/RAC
Regional Training Course on Solid Waste Management	March Croatia	PAP/RAC (UNEP-MEDU)	S. Tedeschi	to be issued by PAP/RAC
Regional Training Course on Reuse of Urban Waste Waters	March Israel	PAP/RAC (UNEP-MEDU)	S. Tedeschi*	to be issued by PAP/RAC

Meeting	Date, Place	Organizer & co-sponsor (co-sponsor in brackets)	Responsible Officer	Report Status
Meeting of the Bureau (BUR/48)	1-2 April Cairo	UNEP-MEDU (EGYPT)	L. Chabason* I. Dharat*	to be issued by MEDU
Meeting for the Preparation of Guidelines for Sustainable Development	Malta 22-26 April	MALTA (UNEP-MEDU)	F.S. Civili* I. Trumbic* A. Hoballah*	to be issued by MALTA
Meeting of Mediterranean Experts on Coastal Management, including Land Policies	26-27 April Santorini	UNEP-MEDU/ GREECE	L. Chabason* G. Kamizoulis*	to be issued by MEDU
Working Session Hypothesis and Scenarios CAMP Fuka-Matruh	April Cairo	BLUE PLAN (UNEP-MEDU)	A. Hoballah	to be issued by BP/RAC
Expert Meeting to Finalize Guidelines for Measurement of Soil Erosion	April Barcelona	PAP/RAC (UNEP-MEDU)	I. Trumbic*	to be issued by PAP/RAC
Meeting of MAP National Focal Points	6-10 May Athens	UNEP-MEDU	L. Jeftic I. Dharat	to be issued by MEDU
Final Presentation Conference on Results of CAMP Rhodes (closing of the project)	14-15 May Rhodes	UNEP-MEDU (GREECE)	I. Dharat*	to be issued by MEDU
Meeting of Experts on the Preparation of Guidelines for the Handling of Sewage Sludge and Dredging Spoils	20-24 May Valencia	UNEP-MEDU (SPAIN)	F.S. Civili*	to be issued by MEDU

Meeting	Date, Place	Organizer & co-sponsor (co-sponsor in brackets)	Responsible Officer	Report Status
Workshop to present Guidelines for Monitoring of Erosion Processes	May Malaga	PAP/RAC (ICONA) (UNEP-MEDU)	I. Trumbic*	to be issued by PAP/RAC
Working Session Hypothesis and Scenarios CAMP Albania	May Tirana	BLUE PLAN (UNEP-MEDU)	A. Hoballah*	to be issued by BP/RAC
Working Group on Environment Statistics and Indicators	June Sophia Antipolis	BLUE PLAN (UNEP-MEDU)	A. Hoballah J-P Giraud	to be issued by BP/RAC
Regional Training Course on Crisis Management	June Malta	REMPEC	J-C Sainlos D. Domovic S. Micallef	to be issued by REMPEC
Extraordinary Meeting of the Contracting Parties	1-4 July Montpellier	UNEP-MEDU (FRANCE)	L. Chabason* F.S. Civili*	to be issued by MEDU
Final Presentation Conference for Fuka-Matrouh CAMP (closing of the project)	September Matrouh (tentative)	UNEP-MEDU (EGYPT)	I. Dharat*	to be issued by MEDU
First Meeting of Legal and Technical Experts on Liability and Compensation	8-11 October Athens	UNEP-MEDU	I. Dharat*	to be issued by MEDU
Experts Meeting on Toxic Reduction in the Mediterranean Sea	2-4 October Marseille	UNEP-IEO (UNEP-MEDU) (FRANCE)	L. Chabason* G. Kamizoulis*	to be issued by IEO and MEDU
Regional Workshop on Applied Systemic and Prospective Tools	Oct./Nov. Turkey or Egypt	BLUE PLAN (UNEP-MEDU)	A. Hoballah*	tobe issued by BP/RAC

Meeting	Date, Place	Organizer & co-sponsor (co-sponsor in brackets)	Responsible Officer	Report Status
First Meeting of the Mediterranean Commission on Sustainable Development (MCSD)	Oct./Nov. France/ Morocco (tentative)	UNEP-MEDU	L. Chabason* I. Dharat*	to be issued by MEDU
Meeting of the Bureau (BUR/49)	Oct./Nov. (tentative)	UNEP-MEDU	L. Chabason I. Dharat	to be issued by MEDU
Workshop/Experts Meeting on Mediterranean Sustainable Development Indicators	November (tentative)	Blue Plan (UNEP-MEDU)	A. Hoballah	to be issued by BP/RAC
International Seminar on "Transports and Sustainable Development"	December Sophia Antipolis	BLUE PLAN (UNEP-MEDU)	A. Hoballah* E. Coudert	to be issued by BP/RAC
Meeting of Legal and Technical Experts on Hazardous Wastes	September (tentative) Izmir	UNEP-MEDU/ TURKEY	L. Chabason* I. Dharat*	to be issued by MEDU
Conference of Plenipotentiaries on Hazardous Wastes	September (tentative) Izmir	UNEP-MEDU	L. Chabason* I. Dharat*	to be issued by MEDU

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