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MEDITERRANEAN ACTION PLAN



PRIORITY ACTIONS PROGRAMME

Joint Meeting of the National Focal Points
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**Progress Report for the Period
1994 – 2001
and
Proposal of Recommendations and
Budget for the Period 2002 – 2003**

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1. INTRODUCTION

The last meeting of the National Focal Points for PAP/RAC was organised in 1992 in Athens. The 1990s were, perhaps, the most important decade in the history of environmental management at both global and Mediterranean levels. New concepts and understanding of the meaning and importance of the environment led to structural changes of many international organisations operating in the environment domain. This trend could not bypass UNEP, MAP and PAP. In this context it would be useful to mention that, according to its original mandate, PAP is an institution which is supposed to accept and adapt to the changes in management practice and social perception of the environment, and which has to be flexible enough to do it quickly and efficiently. It is, therefore, important that the Contracting Parties to the Barcelona Convention have a regular insight into PAP activities. This could be best achieved by holding regular NFP meetings. Although this was not a practice in most of the past decade, we hope that in that period PAP managed to respond to the changing needs of the Mediterranean countries.

The most determinant feature of PAP in the 1990s is the definitive orientation of many of its activities towards integrated coastal area management (ICAM). It should be stressed that coastal areas are permanently in the focus of interest of all the actors in the environmental management of the Mediterranean, from common people who use that space for their everyday activities to economic actors who see the coastal areas as source of their income and profit. It is only natural that conflicts arise there, requiring constantly new and up-to-date solutions. PAP has positioned itself in the Mediterranean and within MAP as a reference institution whose policy proposals, technical recommendations, assistance and capacity building activities in coastal areas were highly requested by the Contracting Parties, local communities, NGOs, Mediterranean institutions and experts.

During the past decade, PAP also carried on with other activities deemed important by the Contracting Parties, i.e. those activities called hitherto "priority actions". However, their number was reduced, keeping only those that could fit into new MAP priorities or were important for the implementation of the ICAM concept. New ideas on PAP mandate will put these "priority actions" in a new context. That new context is defined by the changes which occurred in the 1990s, especially the establishment of the Mediterranean Commission for Sustainable Development (MCSD). Its creation is important since it, in the first place, represents an innovative, diversified model of environmental management, and it also helps bring new subjects into the focus of interest of regional stakeholders requiring an adequate response. Dealing with these new subjects (such as urban management, local management, etc.) represents a paradigmatic shift in the activity of MAP. These new topics are primarily aimed at the affirmation of the notion of "sustainable development" and the process of its materialisation in the Mediterranean, in particular in its coastal areas.

PAP is undergoing a gradual transformation in order to make its support to MCSD, and to its priority working groups, of substantial benefit for the Mediterranean stakeholders in environmental management which participate in the work of MCSD. Its activities are, above all, aimed at the better understanding of the concept of "sustainable development", the implementation of which at national and local levels holds a particularly prominent position in the PAP's workplan. The projects within the Coastal Area Management Programme (CAMP), for which PAP acts as co-ordinator at the MAP level, are an important instrument towards the achievement of these goals.

In addition to the above mentioned changes, it is worth mentioning that in the past nine years, numerous staffing and organisational changes occurred at PAP. New management, executive board and a changed staff structure are all aimed at the creation of an efficient organisation capable of responding to the tasks set by the Contracting Parties. The support of the Republic of Croatia, which has signed the Host Country Agreement with UNEP in 1996, and the town of

Split which has continued to provide substantial support by offering excellent premises to PAP for free, are among the determining factors of the PAP transformation.

The state of the Mediterranean coastal areas, socio-economic processes which still dominate those areas, problems whose solution, in spite of great efforts, does not follow a desired course all make sure that the coastal areas will remain in the focus of interest for some time to come. It can be expected that this situation will be reflected in the relevant future MAP decisions. It provides justification for the decision that ICAM should remain the principal activity of PAP. It should strive at defining policy guidelines for ICAM at regional level, assistance to countries in the preparation of their coastal area management strategies and policies, capacity building, exchange of experience, implementation of tools and instruments of ICAM, and concrete interventions in the Mediterranean countries. PAP should also orient its activities towards priority issues that may appear in the coming period, especially those typical of the coastal areas, and those identified as priorities by the MCSD.

The structure of this report follows the logic of other MAP reports. After this first introductory chapter, the second chapter presents the progress report for the period 1994-2001. This chapter is highly synthesised and essentially presents factographic data on PAP achievements. It ends with a brief overview of the principal moments in the PAP evolution during the above period. The significance of this synthesis lies in the fact that it can provide important elements for the definition of PAP mandate in the new period. The third chapter presents the programme and recommendations for the 2002-2003 biennium. The new programme should anticipate ideas on the new mandate and modalities of PAP's work. A special element of this programme is the emphasis on the catalytic role of PAP. If this approach is successful, then PAP can, in the future, gradually turn into a centre creating project ideas that will be submitted to other donors for financing. One of such attempts, hopefully successful, is the project proposal on ICAM (MedProCoast) submitted for financing within MEDA/SMAP Call for Proposals. The PAP programme will be sufficiently flexible and anticipative to adjust to a possible positive outcome of this action. Finally, the last chapter presents some ideas on the new PAP mandate. These are, however, not final and are open to close scrutiny and discussion of the National Focal Points at this meeting.

2. PROGRESS REPORT FOR 1994-2001

2.1. INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents a summary of PAP/RAC activities in the period 1994-2001. The report is structured according to the PAP/RAC work-plan given in its 2000-2001 Project document, which was adopted by the Eleventh Meeting of Contracting Parties to the Barcelona Convention (Malta, 27-30 October 1999).

2.2. SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF COASTAL ZONES

In the period 1994-2001 PAP/RAC implemented three groups of activities related to sustainable management of coastal zones:

- Integrated Coastal Area Management (ICAM),
- MAP Coastal Area Management Programme (CAMP), and
- Assistance to the Mediterranean Commission for Sustainable Development.

2.2.1. Integrated Coastal Area Management (ICAM)

2.2.1.1. Development of policy tools for integrated planning and management in Mediterranean coastal areas

Objectives of the activity

- to assist Mediterranean states in their efforts to implement coastal zone management in sustainable development of their coastal areas
- to identify, adopt, develop and disseminate Integrated Coastal Areas Management (ICAM) methodology, tools and techniques applicable in the Mediterranean region, with special reference to Mediterranean developing countries
- to establish the exchange of experience and knowledge on interrelations between integrated planning and protection and enhancement of Mediterranean environment, and contribute to the strengthening of capabilities of local and national institutions, authorities and experts for the implementation of the ICAM process
- to assist the Mediterranean states in environmentally sound planning, management and development of Mediterranean coastal zones
- to ensure coastal protection through legal means and to promote the exchange of expertise concerning policies and strategies for coastal protection

Main PAP/RAC achievements within the activity

- 1995**
- National Seminar on Sustainable Development of Coastal Areas (Jerusalem, September 1995)
 - Training Course on Environmental Information on Environmental Systems in Integrated Coastal Area Management (Nicosia, December 1995)
- 1996**
- Training Course on Geographical Information Systems in Coastal Area Planning and Management (Split, April 1996)
 - International Workshop on Mediterranean and Black Sea Integrated Coastal Management: Immediate Needs For Research and Education (Sarigerme, November 1996), in co-operation with MEDCOAST
- 1998**
- Training Course on Integrated Coastal Area Management with Workshop on Valuation of Coastal Public Property (Split, February 1998);
 - MAP/METAP Workshop on Integrated Coastal Area Management in the Mediterranean (Cairo, June 1998)
- 1999**
- Assistance to the Albanian authorities in relation to combating coastal erosion problem in the country (January-March 1999)
- 2000**
- Expert meeting on the coastal legislation in Mediterranean (Split, March 2000)
 - Workshop on the Analysis of the Industrial Component in the Coastal Areas of the Adriatic Sea (Split, March 2000), in co-operation with ICS-UNIDO
 - Workshop on Demonstration Programme of Integrated Coastal Zone Management in Central and Eastern Europe and the Newly Independent States (Split, June 2000), in co-operation with ICS-UNIDO
 - Project proposal for implementation of the Mediterranean Project on Coastal Zone Management (MedProCoast) to EU SMAP
 - Project proposal on Forest Fire Management in Eastern Adriatic to LIFE-Third Countries
- 2001**
- Preparation of the Good Practices Guidelines for Integrated Coastal Area Management in the Mediterranean, co-financed by EU

Major publications produced within the framework of the activity

- Guidelines for Integrated Management of Coastal and Marine Areas, UNEP Regional Seas Reports and Studies No. 161, in English, French and Croatian, 1995 (reprinted in 2000)
- Assessment of Integrated Coastal Area Management Initiatives in the Mediterranean: Experiences from METAP and MAP (1988-1996), in English and French, 1996
- National legislation and proposals for the Guidelines relating to integrated planning and management of the Mediterranean coastal zones, in French and English, 2000

- Decision support system for the fire protection management of coastal forests, 2000
- Annotated Outline for Good Practices Guidelines for ICAM in the Mediterranean, 2000
- White Paper on Coastal Zone Management in the Mediterranean, in English and French, 2000

2.2.1.2. Integrated Coastal Area and River Basin Management (ICARM)

Objectives of the activity

- to explore physical and socio-economic relationships between the river basins and their corresponding coastal areas
- to prepare guidelines for integrated coastal area and river basin development and resource management
- to contribute to coastal and river banks protection and conservation, legislation, enforcement
- to contribute to capacity building for ICARM

Main PAP/RAC achievements within the activity

- 1997** • First and Second Expert Working Group Meetings on the Concept and Development of Practical Guidelines for Integrated Coastal Area and River Basin Management
- 1998** • Third and Fourth Expert Working Group Meetings on the Development of Planning Guidelines for Integrated Coastal Area and River Basin Management
- 1999** • Publication of the Conceptual Framework and Planning Guidelines for Integrated Coastal Area and River Basin Management, in English and French
• Inception Meeting on the Application of the Planning Guidelines for ICARM to River Cetina Basin and Its Associated Coastal Areas (Split, September 1999)
- 2000** • Workshop on Integrated Coastal Area and River Basin Management (Toulon, January 2000)
• Stakeholders' Meeting on the Application of the Planning Guidelines for Integrated Coastal Area and River Basin Management to River Cetina Basin and its Associated Coastal Areas (Split, January 2000)
- 2001** • Development of the River Cetina Project proposal for GEF financing

Major publications produced within the framework of the activity

- Integrated Coastal Area and River Basin Management, ICARM Technical Report Series No. 1, 1997
- Practical Guidelines for Integrated Coastal Area and River Basin Management, ICARM Technical Report Series No. 2, 1997
- Report of the Second Expert Working Group Meeting on the Concept and Development of Practical Guidelines for Integrated Coastal Area and River Basin Management, ICARM Technical Report Series No. 3, 1998
- Report of the Third Expert Working Group Meeting on the Concept and Development of Practical Guidelines for Integrated Coastal Area and River Basin Management, ICARM Technical Report Series No. 4, 1998
- Report of the Fourth Expert Working Group Meeting on the Concept and Development of Practical Guidelines for Integrated Coastal Area and River Basin Management, ICARM Technical Report Series No. 5, 1999
- Conceptual Framework and Planning Guidelines for Integrated Coastal Area and River Basin Management, in English and French, 1999 (reprinted in 2001)
- River Cetina Watershed and the Adjacent Coastal Area: Environmental and Socio-Economic Profile, in English and Croatian, 2000

2.2.1.3. Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) and Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA)

Objectives of the activity

- to contribute to the introduction and implementation of EIA in the decision making process of Mediterranean countries using a practical methodology suitable for specific Mediterranean conditions
- to prepare guidelines for the application of EIA in Mediterranean countries and to test these guidelines in several EIA studies
- to promote the implementation of SEA in the Mediterranean
- to test applicability of SEA procedure and practice in the Mediterranean

Main PAP/RAC achievements within the activity

- 1994** • Preparation of the several general guidelines concerning EIA preparation started (EIA for industrial projects, EIA for mariculture, etc.)
- 1995** • National Training Course on the Environmental Impact Assessment (Homs, November 1995)
- 1996** • National Training Course on Environmental Impact Assessment (Rijeka, December 1996)
- 1997** • National Training Course on Environmental Impact Assessment (Tirana, January 1997)
- 1999** • A project "Introduction of Strategic Environmental Assessment in Planning System of Mediterranean Countries" was initiated, co-financed by MTF funds and grant funds approved by the European Commission
- 2000** • Two workshops on Introduction of Strategic Environmental Assessment in Planning System of Mediterranean Countries were organised (Haifa, April 2000, and Tunis, April 2000)

Major publications produced within the framework of the activity

- General guidelines for the preparation of environmental impact assessment of medium-size and small industrial projects and zones in coastal areas, in English, French and Croatian, 1994
- General guidelines for the preparation of environmental impact assessment of cage mariculture projects, in English, French and Croatian, 1994
- General guidelines for the preparation of environmental impact assessment of lagoon-like mariculture projects, in English, French and Croatian, 1995
- Environmental Impact Assessment Case Studies: Herzlyia Marina, Herzlyia and Carmel Olefins Ltd. - A Polypropylene Plant, Kiryat Nahum, 1997
- Strategic Environmental Assessment: International Experience and its Potential in Support of the Mediterranean Action Plan, 1999
- The status and practice of Strategic Environmental Assessment in Mediterranean countries, 2000
- Annotated outline for the practical guidelines for the implementation of the Strategic Environmental Assessment in the Mediterranean

2.2.1.4. Application of economic instruments for pollution control in coastal management

Objectives of the activity

- to investigate possible use of economic instruments in the Mediterranean with the aim to provide financial incentives for a more appropriate environmental behaviour in the region
- to analyse application of economic instruments in coastal management in the Mediterranean region
- to develop and implement economic instruments for the sustainable implementation of SAP MED Programme

Main PAP/RAC achievements within the activity

- 1994** • Questionnaires gathered from 11 Mediterranean countries on the application and the efficiency of economic instruments and the relevant Analysis of the application of economic instruments in coastal management in the Mediterranean region prepared
- Workshop on application of economic instruments in coastal zone management in Mediterranean region (Split, December 1994)
- 1998** • Project document was prepared for Development and Implementation of Economic Instruments for the Sustainable Implementation of Strategic Action Programme to Address Pollution from the Land-Based Activities in the Mediterranean Region (SAP MED Programme)
- 2000** • Expert meeting on the development and implementation of economic instruments for sustainable implementation of Strategic Action Programme to Address Pollution from the Land-Based Activities in the Mediterranean Region (Split, July 2000)
- 2001** • Official start of the SAP MED Programme; Updated questionnaire on the implementation of economic instruments in the Mediterranean was prepared, as well as an Implementation Plan for the Economic Instruments activity within the SAP MED
- Expert meeting on implementation of economic instruments in the Mediterranean (Split, May 2001)
- Instructive seminar to determine the state of implementation of economic instruments in the Mediterranean (scheduled October 2001, Split)

Major publications produced within the framework of the activity

- Recent experiences and needs for improvement of the application of economic instruments in the management of coastal areas - the experience of OECD member states, 1994
- Analysis of the application of economic instruments in coastal management in the Mediterranean region, 1994
- Project Document for Development and Implementation of Economic Instruments for the Sustainable Implementation of Strategic Action Programme to Address Pollution from the Land-Based Activities in the Mediterranean Region, 1998
- Project Implementation Plan for the Sustainability of SAP MED

2.2.1.5. Development of Mediterranean tourism harmonised with the environment

Objectives of the activity

- to make recommendations for a harmonised development of Mediterranean tourism
- to prepare a procedure for carrying capacity assessment for tourism activities
- to assist interested countries and national institutions in promoting the environmentally sound planning and management of Mediterranean tourism through analysis of carrying capacity assessment of their tourist areas

Main PAP/RAC achievements within the activity

- 1995** • Expert Meeting for Preparation of the Draft Guidelines for Carrying Capacity Assessment for Tourism Development in Mediterranean Coastal Areas (Split, June 1995)
- 1996** • Preparation of the Guidelines for Carrying Capacity Assessment for Tourism in Mediterranean Coastal Areas, in English
- 1997** • Workshop on Carrying Capacity Assessment for Tourism in Mediterranean Coastal Areas (Split, January 1997)
- Preparation of CCA Guidelines in French and Croatian
- 1999** • Assistance to Maltese National Tourism Organisation in preparing Carrying Capacity Assessment for tourism for the island of Malta
- 2000** • PAP/RAC established co-operation with Italian authorities (Rimini Province) on preparing carrying capacity assessment for tourism for the Rimini area

Major publications produced within the framework of the activity

- Guidelines for Carrying Capacity Assessment for Tourism in Mediterranean Coastal Areas, in English, French and Croatian, 1997

2.2.1.6. Rehabilitation and reconstruction of Mediterranean historic settlements

Objectives of the activity

- to assist Mediterranean countries in the practice of protection and rehabilitation of historic settlements
- to prepare demonstration studies and a methodological basis for the action on the protection and rehabilitation of Mediterranean historic settlements

Main PAP/RAC achievements within the activity

- 1994** • Meeting of experts editing the text of the Guidelines for the Rehabilitation of Mediterranean Historic Settlements
- 1995** • Two volumes of the Guidelines for the Rehabilitation of Mediterranean Historic Settlements were finalised and published

Major publications produced within the framework of the activity

- Conclusions, Prerequisites and Recommendations for the Implementation of the Methodological Process of Rehabilitation of Mediterranean Towns and Settlements, 1994
- Guidelines for the rehabilitation of Mediterranean historic settlements – Volumes I and II, 1995

2.2.2. MAP Coastal Area Management Programme (CAMP)

2.2.2.1. MAP CAMP Albania

Duration: 1993-1996

Geographical area covered: the central part of the coastal area of Albania (the Durres-Vlore Region)

Institutional framework

- co-ordinating and supervising role – National Environment Agency (former Committee for Environmental Protection) of Albania
- national and local institutions participated in the formulation, preparation and implementation of the project (National Environment Agency, National Council for Water, etc.)

Activities carried out by PAP/RAC within the framework of the CAMP

- Coastal Zone Management Plan of the Durres-Vlore Region. The Plan covered the central part of the Albania's coast, which stretches between Ishmi River and Orikum Lagoon. Within the Plan, three broad axes of interventions were stressed: Biodiversity and Environmental Protection; Tourism, Conservation and Cultural Heritage; and Institutional Capacity Building.
- Water Resources Management Study for the Erzeni and Ishmi Rivers. Albania's National Council for Water considered this activity highly important since it was a pilot project for activities to be carried out at the national level. The area under study (including, among others, the cities of Tirana and Durres) is facing serious environmental protection problems and conflicts among different users.
- Carrying Capacity Assessment for Tourist Activities in Lalzi Bay. The objective of the study was to prepare the CCA study of Lalzi Bay, using the methodology developed by PAP/RAC in the Guidelines for Carrying Capacity Assessment in Mediterranean Coastal Areas.
- Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Study for the Ksamili Peninsula Project helped local decision-makers perform their task by providing, at an early stage of the decision-making process, a description and evaluation of the environmental effects of the proposed tourism development project. National and local experts were trained on the application and

preparation of EIA, and national authorities were assisted in drafting specific guidelines for the preparation of relevant EIA document.

- Training Programme on Geographical Information Systems (GIS). PAP/RAC assisted the national counterpart in preparatory activities for the forming of the local GIS team; establishment of the hardware/software configuration; carried out a basic and an advanced training course on PC ARC/INFO for the members of the local GIS team: organised a training course on basics of remote sensing, IDRISI and ArcView 2.1 software; and, prepared with the local GIS team a GIS data base for the needs of ICAM activities.

Major PAP publications produced under the CAMP

- The Region of Durres-Vlore Coastal Profile, 1994
- The Region of Durres-Vlore: Coastal Zone Management Plan, 1996
- Water Resources Management Study for the Erzeni and Ishmi Rivers, Volume I, 1996
- Report of the Final Presentation Conference for the CAMP Albania, 1996
- Water Resources Management Study for the Erzeni and Ishmi Rivers, Volume II, 1999

Follow-up to the CAMP

- MAP CAMP Albania triggered a similar project, sponsored by the World Bank, for the North and South Coastal Regions of Albania. PAP/RAC was the leading institution in the plan preparation.
- Carrying Capacity Assessment study for Rodonit-Lalzi Bay was prepared by Albanian authorities.
- National Environment Agency undertook activities to adopt ICAM strategy based on the Albania Coastal Zone Management Plan, developed by PAP/RAC as a part of the World Bank project.

2.2.2.2. MAP CAMP Fuka-Matrouh (Egypt)

Duration: 1994-1998

Geographical area covered: the Fuka-Matrouh area

Institutional framework

- co-ordinating and supervising role – Egyptian Environmental Affairs Agency
- national and local institutions participated in the formulation, preparation and implementation of the project (Ministry of Tourism, Governorate of Marsa-Matrouh, University of Alexandria)

Activities carried out by PAP/RAC within the framework of the CAMP

- The activities were composed of two groups of activities: those primarily sectoral, focused on individual topics or issues which mostly make the analytical part of the planning process, and the activities which integrate the information and knowledge gained in the analytical phase in outputs, such as CCA, ICAM Planning Study and SEA. The first group produced as comprehensive, precise and value-free information as possible to support decision and policy making in the second stage of the planning process. The second phase of the planning process synthesised the collected information and produced an integrated physical development strategy at a regional level (ICAM Planning Study), and formulated a management strategy including legal and institutional aspects, as well as action plans.
- Main Project components implemented by PAP/RAC were as follows:
 - a) Integrated planning and management programme:
 - training on the methodology of integrated planning and management in coastal areas
 - integrated coastal management planning study for the coastal area of Fuka-Matrouh
 - application of tools and techniques for coastal management (Geographical Information System application and training, Carrying Capacity Assessment for Tourism Activities, Strategic Environmental Assessment)
 - b) Sectoral planning (operational activities), together with ERS/RAC
 - soil erosion, desertification, and water resources.

- Specific value added of the CAMP Fuka-Matrouh was introduction of new ICAM tools (GIS, CCA, and SEA) in the national and sub-national planning system of Egypt.

Major PAP publications produced under the CAMP

- Integrated Coastal Area Management Planning Study for Fuka-Matrouh Area, 1998
- Strategic Environmental Assessment of the Integrated Coastal Area Management Plan of the Fuka-Matrouh Area (Egypt), 1998
- Assessment of Natural Resources and Soil Conservation Issues in the Coastal Area of Fuka-Matrouh, 1998
- Inventory GIS Database and Sustainability Analysis of Fuka-Matrouh Area (Egypt), 1999
- Carrying Capacity Assessment for Tourism Development in Fuka-Matrouh Area, 1999
- Soil Degradation and Desertification – Final Report, 1999
- CAMP Fuka-Matrouh: Final Integrated Report, 1999
- Report of the Final Presentation Conference for the CAMP Fuka-Matrouh, 1999

2.2.2.3. MAP CAMP Sfax (Tunisia)

Duration: 1995-1999

Geographical area covered: the Grand Sfax coastal area

Institutional framework

- Agence Nationale de Protection de l'Environnement (ANPE)
- national institutions participated in the formulation, preparation and implementation of the project (ANPE, Agence de Protection et d'Aménagement du Littoral – APAL, University of Sfax)

Activities carried out by PAP/RAC within the framework of the CAMP

- The project envisaged the implementation of a number of individual activities, to be integrated into an integrated plan for water resource, waste water and solid waste management, and into an integrated management plan for the area, with a particular plan for the southern part of the city.
- PAP/RAC performed the following groups of activities:
 - Preparation of an integrated management plan for the area of Grand Sfax, with a detailed plan for South Sfax
 - Preparation of an integrated plan for water resources management, including liquid and solid waste management
 - Training on ICAM tools and techniques
 - Establishment of a GIS database.

Major PAP publications produced under the CAMP

- Plan de gestion des ressources en eau pour la zone côtière de Sfax – Volume I-III, 1998
- Plan de gestion des ressources en eau pour la zone côtière de Sfax – Volume IV: Proposition d'une solution intégrée concernant la gestion de ressources en eau et la gestion des déchets solides et liquides, 1998
- Plan de gestion des ressources en eau pour la zone côtière de Sfax – Volume V: Résumé de l'étude
- Plan de gestion des ressources en eau pour la zone côtière de Sfax – Opuscule n°1: Collecte, traitement, utilisation et élimination des déchets solides, 1998
- Plan de gestion des ressources en eau pour la zone côtière de Sfax – Opuscule n°2: Collecte, traitement, utilisation et évacuation des eaux usées urbaines, 1998
- Plan de gestion des ressources en eau pour la zone côtière de Sfax – Opuscule n°3: Collecte, traitement et évacuation des effluents industriels, 1998
- Plan de gestion des ressources en eau pour la zone côtière de Sfax – Opuscule n°4: Protection, réhabilitation et exploitation de la nappe souterraine, 1998

- Plan de gestion intégrée de la zone côtière de Sfax – Volume I: Le rôle du littoral pour le développement de Sfax; Volume II: Le plan de gestion intégrée du littoral sud de Sfax, 1998
- Plan de gestion intégrée de la zone côtière de Sfax: Synthèse et conclusions, 1998
- Base de données géographiques pour le littoral de Sfax (BADGES), 1998
- Synthèse des études du programme d'aménagement côtier de la zone de Sfax, 1998

2.2.2.4. MAP CAMP Israel

Duration: 1997-2000

Geographical area covered: the entire coastal area of Israel

Institutional framework

- co-ordinating and supervising role – Ministry of the Environment of Israel
- national institutions participated in the formulation, preparation and implementation of the project (Israel Oceanographic and Limnological Research Institute, Hebrew University, ZENOVAR Consultants, etc.)

Activities carried out by PAP/RAC within the framework of the CAMP

- Results of the Integrated Coastal Zone Management activity have been applied in all the other activities carried out within the framework of the CAMP.
- Management of Coastal Sand Resources activity has highlighted several urgent issues that need to be addressed in future discussion on sand resources management in Israel.
- Risk of Cliff Instability activity provided essential information on the stability, dynamics, risks and environmental management of the central coastal plain.
- Social and Economic Evaluation of the Mediterranean Coast was a pioneering study, trying to determine, among others, a willingness to pay for coastal conservation versus the economic value of the seashore for property development.
- Support to sectoral studies on the preparation of the Sustainable Development Strategy for Israel (industry, tourism, hazardous substances, biodiversity, agriculture, sustainable development indicators)

Major PAP publications produced under the CAMP

- Sectoral reports for a Sustainable Development Strategy for Israel (Industry, Tourism, Hazardous Substances, Biodiversity, Agriculture, Sustainable Development Indicators), 1997
- Coastal Zone Management in Israel, 1998
- Management of the Israeli Coastal Sand Resources, 1999
- The Mediterranean Coast in Israel: Social and Economic Evaluation, 1999
- Independent review on "The Mediterranean Coast in Israel: Social and Economic Evaluation", 2000
- Independent review of the report "Management of Israeli Coastal Sand Resources", 2000
- CAMP Israel, Final Integrated Report, 2000
- Report of the Final Presentation Conference for the CAMP Israel, 2000

Follow-up to the CAMP

- Triggered by recommendations of the Sustainable Development Strategy for Israel, the Israeli Housing Ministry has organised study days for architects, planners, builders and contractors on such subjects as green building, planning policy and water conservation, sustainable transport and social justice in the urban environment. As a result, the physical planning profession has adopted sustainable development as its own agenda and has promoted it in its own policy documents.
- A special workshop on conflict management and resolution was held in 1999 with the participation of world renown experts.
- CAMP Project contributed to a proposal for a coastal environment protection law.

2.2.2.5. MAP CAMP Malta

Duration: on-going project (started in 1999)

Geographical area covered: the island of Malta, with particular focus on the Northwest area

Institutional framework

- co-ordinating and supervising role – the Environment Protection Department of the Ministry for the Environment of Malta
- national institutions participated in the formulation, preparation and implementation of the project (Ministry for the Environment, Planning Authority, University of Malta, Institute for Water Technology – Water Services Corporation)

Activities carried out by PAP/RAC within the framework of CAMP Malta

- Integration and Co-ordination activity's objectives are to establish the institutional arrangements of the Project; to co-ordinate, harmonise and provide for integration of all Project activities; to secure timely inputs of interim results and circulation of documents; and to prepare the final integrated Project outputs.
- Data Management activity supports the preparation of an integrated project database, based on GIS, by means of integrating data generated by all project activities.
- Participatory Programme will enable the wider public to play a more significant role in the Project implementation. The Programme envisaged setting up a CAMP National Advisory Board and a CAMP Project Steering Committee.
- Sustainable Coastal Management activity will result in a Coastal Management Plan with the Proposal for the Implementation Programme.
- Integrated Water Resources Management Plan will contribute to optimisation of the exploitation of the water resources of the Northwest area of the Malta Island, reducing the dependence on desalinated water by the introduction of secondary sources.
- Soil Erosion / Desertification Control Management activity will enable site descriptive mapping survey, preparation of erosion maps, assessment of land resources quality, identification of control management priorities and intervention units, and proposing concrete soil erosion/desertification control measures.

Major PAP publications produced under the CAMP

- MAP CAMP "Malta" Project: Agreement and Terms of Reference, 1999
- Technical specifications for activities within the CAMP "Malta" Project, 1999
- MAP CAMP "Malta" Project: Inception Report, 1999
- Report of the Inception Workshop, 2000
- Integrated Water Resources Management Plan for the North-West Region of Malta, 2000
- Integrated Water Resources Management Plan for the North-West Region of Malta: Hydrological and Hydrogeological characteristics of the North-West Region, 2000
- Integrated Water Resources Management Plan for the North-West Region of Malta: Hydroclimatological factors, 2000
- The CAMP "Malta" Project: Initial Project Database Documentation, 2000
- The CAMP "Malta" Project: Coastal Profile I, 2000
- The CAMP "Malta" Project: Coastal Profile II, 2000
- The CAMP "Malta" Project: Soil Erosion/Desertification Control Management – Introduction: Interim Report, 2000
- The CAMP "Malta" Project: Soil Erosion/Desertification Control Management – Inventory of Data: Interim Report, 2000

Expected CAMP "Malta" results by the end of 2001

- Interim review workshop in June 2001
- Finalisation of the majority of CAMP activities
- MAP CAMP "Malta" Integrated Report

2.2.2.6. MAP CAMP Lebanon

Duration: on-going project (preliminary activities started in 1999, CAMP Agreement signed in April 2001)

Geographical area covered: the coastal area of South Lebanon (from Khalde to Naquora) and pilot areas of the Municipalities of Damour, Sarafand and Naquora.

Institutional framework

- co-ordinating and supervising role – Ministry of Environment of Lebanon
- national institutions participate in the formulation, preparation and implementation of the project (Ministry of Environment, Lebanese Environment Development Observatory)

Activities carried out by PAP/RAC within the framework of the CAMP

- Terms of Reference for the CAMP Project were prepared and discussed with the national authorities, activities to be realised in the project were agreed upon, institutional arrangements, financing and timetable were discussed and agreed upon.
- The CAMP Agreement was signed between the Government of Lebanon and MAP in April 2001.

Other PAP/RAC activities envisaged within the framework of the CAMP

- Activities at the Project level: Integration and Co-ordination, Data Management, and Participatory Programme.
- Integrated Coastal Area Management activity is expected to help in formulating a sustainable integrated coastal management strategy at the national level and South Lebanon level, to establish an integrated coastal area management plan for the South Lebanon coastal area, to provide assistance to national efforts towards establishment of a legal framework for ICAM in Lebanon, to strengthen local-level capacities for the implementation of the ICAM methodology, to assist the Lebanese authorities in preparing the urban master plan and the detailed plans.
- Urban Management and Sustainable Development activity will in its preparatory phase focus on data gathering. In its implementation phase, an analysis will be prepared on land use change and urban sprawl, followed by producing future urban expansion maps. Finally, two Local Agendas 21 will be formulated, and the Activity results presented and published.
- Integrated Water Resources Management activity will establish a management framework for the protection, use, monitoring and long-term conservation of water resources at the regional level. Assessment will be made of the availability and demand of freshwater resources with specific focus on the municipalities in the area, on the water losses and on inefficient use.
- Tourism and Sustainable Development activity envisages preparation of Carrying Capacity Assessment Studies in the Municipalities of Damour and Naqoura, and preparation of recommendations for land use and future development of tourism.

Major PAP publications produced under the CAMP

- Prefeasibility Study for the CAMP Lebanon
- Terms of Reference for CAMP Lebanon

Expected CAMP "Lebanon" results by the end of 2001

- Inception report (July)
- Inception workshop (September)
- Interim report for all activities (December)

2.2.2.7. MAP CAMP Algeria

Duration: on-going project (preliminary activities started in 1999, CAMP Agreement negotiations on-going)

Geographical area covered: area of Bou Ismail Bay, Alger Bay and Zemmouri Bay

Institutional framework

- co-ordinating and supervising role: – Ministry of Environment and Ministry of High Education and Scientific Research – Institute for Marine Science and Coastal Zone Management
- national institutions participated in the formulation, preparation and implementation of the CAMP

Proposed project structure

Detailed workprogramme is still being negotiated with the Algerian counterpart.

Activities carried out by PAP/RAC, jointly with BP/RAC, within the framework of the CAMP

- Terms of Reference for CAMP Project were prepared and discussed with the national authorities.
- The CAMP Agreement negotiations with the Government of Algeria and MAP.

Major PAP publications produced under the CAMP

- P.A.C Algérie – Etude préliminaire, 2000

2.2.3. Assistance to the Mediterranean Commission for Sustainable Development (MCSD)

2.2.3.1. Support activities to MCSD priority subjects: ICAM

Main PAP/RAC achievements within the activity

- International Workshop on Integrated and Sustainable Management of Coastal Zones (Benidorm, September 1997)
- Conclusions and recommendations on the sustainable management of coastal zones to MCSD and Contracting Parties to the Barcelona Convention

Major publications produced within the framework of the activity

- Report of the International Workshop on Integrated and Sustainable Management of Coastal Zones (Benidorm, September 1997), in English and French, 1997
- Sustainable development for Mediterranean coastal areas: final report, 1997

2.2.3.2. Support activities to mcscd priority subjects: sustainable tourism

Main PAP/RAC achievements within the activity

- 1999**
- Meeting of the MCSD Working Group on Tourism (Split, May 1999), in co-operation with BP/RAC
 - Training Course on Carrying Capacity Assessment for Development of Tourism in Mediterranean Coastal Areas (Tripoli, March 1999)

Major publications produced within the framework of the activity

- Report of the Training Course on Carrying Capacity Assessment for Development of Tourism in Mediterranean Coastal Areas (Tripoli, March 1999)

2.2.3.3. Support activities to MCSD priority subjects: Urban management and sustainable development

Main PAP/RAC achievements within the activity

- 1999**
- Working Group for Urban Management and Sustainable Development established
 - Meeting of the Working Group for Urban Management and Sustainable Development (Split, April 1999)
- 2000**
- First meeting of the Steering Committee of the Working Group on Urban Management and Sustainable Development (Paris, April 2000)

- Questionnaires sent on urban management in Mediterranean municipalities
 - Ad-hoc meeting of the task managers and supporting centres of the MCSD Working Group on Urban Management and Sustainable Development (Barcelona, September 2000)
- 2001**
- Second Meeting of the Steering Committee of the Working Group on Urban Management and Sustainable Development (Sophia Antipolis, January 2001)
 - Meeting to draft recommendations for the Workshop on Urban Management and Sustainable Development (Sophia Antipolis, May 2001)
 - Workshop on Urban Management and Sustainable Development (Barcelona, July 2001)

Major publications produced within the framework of the activity

- Cost Recovery, Public/Private Partnership and Financing of Municipal Actions, 1999
- Qualitative Analysis of Ten MEDCITIES' Towns' Environment Audits and Strategies, 1999
- Volume I: Analysis of Ten MEDCITIES' Towns' Environment Audits and Strategies, 1999
- Volume II: Ten MEDCITIES' Towns' Environment Audits and Strategies - Summary and Synthesis, 1999
- Report of the Meeting of the Working Group for Urban Management and Sustainable Development (Split, April 1999)
- Report of the First Meeting of the Steering Committee of the Working Group on Urban Management and Sustainable Development (Paris, April 2000)
- Analysis of questionnaires on urban management sent to municipalities in the Mediterranean, 2000
- Analysis of questionnaires on urban management sent to Mediterranean national authorities responsible, 2000
- Sustainable Urban Development in Mediterranean: Towards Regional Action Programme, Draft position paper, 2000
- Report of the Second Meeting of the Steering Committee of the Working Group on Urban Management and Sustainable Development (Sophia Antipolis, January 2001)
- Urbanisation and town management in the Mediterranean: assessment and perspectives for sustainable urban development: Sub-regional study for Slovenia, 2001
- Inventaire et gestion des problèmes de dégradation des ressources en terres: une contribution au développement durable des territoires ruraux en Méditerranée, 2001
- Local management and sustainable development, Pre-feasibility study, in English and French, 2001

2.3. INTEGRATING ENVIRONMENT AND DEVELOPMENT

2.3.1. Water resources management for Mediterranean islands and isolated coastal areas

Objectives of the activity

- to contribute to solving problem of water resources management on the Mediterranean islands and coastal areas lacking fresh water
- assistance to interested governments and national organisations or institutions in resolving the problems of water resources management in Mediterranean islands and coastal areas lacking water
- to facilitate decision making relevant to the solution of complex and non-structured problems related to water resources management

Main PAP/RAC achievements within the activity

- 1994**
- Workshop on Application of Integrated Approach to Development, Management and Use of Water Resources (Marseilles, November 1994)
- 1995**
- Expert Meeting on the Preparation of Guidelines and Training Course on Integrated Approach to Development, Management and Use of Coastal Water Resources (Luqa, Malta, July 1995)

- 1997**
 - Expert Meeting to Discuss, Amend and Adopt Guidelines for Integrated Approach to Development, Management and Use of Coastal Resources (Split, May 1997)
 - Expert Meeting on Guidelines for Coastal Urban Water Master Plan (Malta, November 1997)
 - Training Course on the Guidelines for Integrated Approach to Development, Management and Use of Water Resources (Malta, November 1997)
- 1998**
 - Guidelines on Integrated Approach to Development, Management and Use of Water Resources published in English and French
 - Training course on the Application of the Guidelines for Integrated Approach to Development, Management and Use of Water Resources (Tunis, March 1998)
- 1999**
 - Regional Workshop on Integrated Coastal Urban Water System Planning in the Mediterranean (Malta, November 1999)
- 2000**
 - Water Resources Management Study for the Erzeni and Ishmi Rivers (Albania) was published and disseminated

Major publications produced within the framework of the activity

- Report of the Workshop on Application of Integrated Approach to Development, Management and Use of Water Resources (Marseilles, November 1994)
- Development of a National/Regional Water Resources Master Plan, 1997
- Report of the Training Course on the Guidelines for Integrated Approach to Development, Management and Use of Water Resources (Malta, November 1997)
- Integrated Approach to Development, Management and Use of Water Resources, in English, French and Croatian, 1998
- Water Resources Management Study for the Erzeni and Ishmi Rivers (Albania), 2000
- Guidelines for Integrated Coastal Urban Water System Planning (Draft)

2.3.2. Soil erosion and desertification control management in the Mediterranean region

Objectives of the activity

- to assist Mediterranean countries in tackling the problems related to soil erosion and desertification
- to evaluate the consolidated PAP/RAC common methodology for erosion mapping in Mediterranean coastal areas
- to help interested countries in conducting mapping and measurement of erosion processes in selected Mediterranean areas
- to promote measures against soil erosion and desertification

Main PAP/RAC achievements within the activity

- 1994**
 - Selected national case studies on erosion mapping were prepared (Spain, Tunisia, and Turkey)
- 1996**
 - Workshop to present "Guidelines for the Application of Common Consolidated Methodology of Mapping of Rainfall-induced Erosion Processes in the Mediterranean Coastal Areas" and "Guidelines for Measurement of Erosion Processes in the Mediterranean Coastal Areas" (Barcelona, October 1996)
 - Several erosion mapping and measurement case studies were prepared (Spain, Tunisia, Turkey)
- 1997**
 - Guidelines for Mapping and Measurement of Rainfall-induced Erosion Processes in the Mediterranean Coastal Areas were published in English and French
- 1998**
 - National reports on pilot mapping and measurement of rainfall-induced erosion processes in the Mediterranean coastal areas
 - Training Course on Erosion Mapping for Improved Land Use in Malta (May 1998)
- 1999**
 - National reports of Italy, Malta, Morocco, Spain, Tunisia and Turkey on problems and practices of erosion control management in the Mediterranean region

- 2000**
 - A project entitled “Capacity building for desertification/erosion control management in the Mediterranean region” was initiated, co-financed by MTF funds and grant funds approved by the European Commission
 - Synthesis of national reports on problems and practices of erosion control management in the Mediterranean region was published and disseminated
 - Workshop on Technologies for and Management of Erosion and Desertification Control of the Mediterranean Region (Malta, June 2000 and Tunis, October 2000)
- 2001**
 - Guidelines for Erosion and Desertification Control Management with Particular Reference to Mediterranean Coastal Areas were finalised
 - Proposal for a sub-regional project on soil erosion and desertification control management in Maghreb countries (Algeria, Morocco, Tunisia), to be submitted for international financing
 - Workshop to finalise the Proposal for a sub-regional project on soil erosion and desertification control management in Maghreb countries and to propose relevant pilot watersheds for implementation of the project (scheduled September 2001, Morocco)

Major publications produced within the framework of the activity

- Report of the Workshop to present "Guidelines for the Application of Common Consolidated Methodology of Mapping of Rainfall-induced Erosion Processes in the Mediterranean Coastal Areas" and "Guidelines for Measurement of Erosion Processes in the Mediterranean Coastal Areas" (Barcelona, October 1996)
- Guidelines for Mapping and Measurement of Rainfall-induced Erosion Processes in the Mediterranean Coastal Areas, in English, French and Croatian, 1997
- Erosion Measurement in Caybogazi Catchment, south-western Mediterranean Coastal Region – Turkish national report on pilot mapping and measurement of rainfall-induced erosion processes in the Mediterranean coastal areas, 1998
- Spanish case study “Erosion and Sediment Yield in the Vallcebre Experimental Catchments – Spanish national report on pilot mapping and measurement of rainfall-induced erosion processes in the Mediterranean coastal areas”, 1998
- Rapport national tunisien sur la cartographie de l'érosion potentielle des bassins versants de l'Oued El Khairat et l'Oued Ermel, 1998
- Synthesis of national reports on problems and practices of erosion control management in the Mediterranean region (Italy, Malta, Spain, Tunisia and Turkey), 2000
- Report of the Workshop on Technologies for and Management of Erosion and Desertification Control of the Mediterranean Region (Malta, June 2000)
- Report of the Workshop on Technologies for and Management of Erosion and Desertification Control of the Mediterranean Region (Tunis, October 2000)
- Guidelines for Erosion and Desertification Control Management with Particular Reference to Mediterranean Coastal Areas, in English and French, 2001

2.3.3. Solid and liquid waste management practices in the Mediterranean

Objectives of the activity

- to contribute to upgrading of sanitary conditions in the rural and urban areas of the Mediterranean basin through the improvement of planning, maintenance and operation of appropriate systems of water management
- to alleviate undesirable effects of discharged wastewater in the Mediterranean coastal sea areas
- to undertake actions oriented to the improvement of solid and liquid waste management in the Mediterranean countries

Main PAP/RAC achievements within the activity

- 1996**
 - Training Course on Urban Solid Waste Management in Coastal Mediterranean Countries (Zagreb, June 1996)

- 1997** • The activity was terminated; experience gained during the activity implementation was consolidated and is now being used in CAMP Projects

Major publications produced within the framework of the activity

- Solid waste management in Mediterranean countries: Case study "The Kastela Bay" – Croatia, 1996
- Solid waste management practices in Zagreb, Croatia, 1996
- Wastewater Treatment and Disposal Pre-Feasibility Study for Town of Bou Merdes, Tunisia, 1999

2.3.4. Environmentally sound management of Mediterranean aquaculture

Objectives of the activity

- to study aquaculture-environment interrelationship
- to provide decision-makers with guidelines for application of sustainable aquaculture activities in the Mediterranean region
- to propose to Mediterranean states adequate planning and monitoring activities aimed at environmentally sound development and protection of aquaculture
- to identify and protect sites suitable for aquaculture activities in Mediterranean coastal zones
- to prepare methodological documents in the field of aquaculture, disseminate them to national counterparts, and to enhance capacity of national and local institutions by means of training courses, workshops and seminars

Main PAP/RAC achievements within the activity

- 1994** • PAP/RAC participated in the activities of PAP/MEDRAP II Network on Environmental Aspects of Aquaculture Activities in the Mediterranean (EAM);
- Workshop on Environmental Aspects of Shellfish Culture in the Mediterranean with Special Reference to Monitoring (Dubrovnik, July 1994)
- 1995** • Expert Meeting on the Progress of Work Concerning the Guidelines for the Selection and Protection of Sites Suitable for Aquaculture (Toulon, February 1995)
- Workshop on the Selection and Protection of Sites Suitable for Aquaculture (Iraklion, November 1995)
- 1996** • Finalisation of the Guidelines for Selection and Protection of Sites Suitable for Aquaculture
- 1997** • The activity was terminated; experience gained during the activity implementation was consolidated to be used in CAMP Projects

Major publications produced within the framework of the activity

- Aquaculture and Coastal Planning in the Mediterranean, 1994
- Environmental Aspects of Aquaculture Development in the Mediterranean Region (Documents Produced in the Period 1985 - 1987), 1994
- An Approach to the Inventory of Sites Suitable for Aquaculture in the Mediterranean Coastal Area, 1994
- Report of the Workshop on Environmental Aspects of Shellfish Culture in the Mediterranean with Special Reference to Monitoring (Dubrovnik, July 1994), 1994
- General Guidelines for Preparation of Environmental Impact Assessment of Cage Mariculture Projects, 1995
- General Guidelines for Preparation of Environmental Impact Assessment of Lagoon-like Mariculture Projects, 1995
- Report of the Workshop on the Selection and Protection of Sites Suitable for Aquaculture (Iraklion, 1-4 November 1995), in English and French, 1995
- Approaches for Zoning of Coastal Areas with Reference to Mediterranean Aquaculture, in English and French, 1996

2.4. EVOLUTION OF THE PRIORITY ACTIONS PROGRAMME IN THE PAST DECADE

PAP/RAC has been established in Split, Croatia, in 1980, following a decision of an Intergovernmental meeting organised in Split in 1977. In that meeting it was decided that the Priority Actions Programme would be implemented through six priority fields of action (soil protection, water resources management, management of living marine resources, human settlements, tourism, and renewable sources of energy), which evolved into ten priority actions which gave the name to the programme. During the 1980s two major changes occurred in the overall PAP activity which defined its further action until the present day: refocusing on integrated coastal area planning and management, and launching of Country Pilot Projects which were later renamed as CAMP.

By 1990s PAP had well developed activities in all of the ten priority actions, and a number of CAMP projects. With regard to the resources available to the Centre, it was evident that, in spite of great support and need of the Mediterranean countries for that kind of PAP activity, it would be necessary to streamline and, in a way, redesign PAP operation. Apart from that, since the last meeting of the National Focal Points in 1992, several highly important events have occurred in the world and in the Mediterranean in the domain of environmental management affecting directly or indirectly the program orientation of PAP, such as:

- UN Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED), Rio de Janeiro, 1992;
- Mediterranean Conference on Environment and Development, Tunis, 1994;
- Revision of the Barcelona Convention adopted in the Meeting of Contracting Parties in Barcelona in 1995;
- Establishment of the Mediterranean Commission on Sustainable Development, end 1996.

One of the principal features of PAP is that it permanently monitors impulses in its environment pointing at new requirements in environmental management, especially regarding the coastal areas, and at the new needs of its partners that require prompt response. These impulses have mostly been incorporated into the decisions and recommendations of the meetings of the Contracting Parties to the Barcelona Convention. During the 1990s, the following important decisions were taken in those meetings affecting the evolution of PAP:

- a) The 7th Ordinary Meeting held in Cairo (1991) decided to merge the priority action (PA) on Land-use Planning in Seismic Zones in the PA on Integrated Planning and Management of Coastal Areas (ICAM). The same was decided for the PA on Renewable Sources on Energy.
- b) The 8th Ordinary Meeting held in Antalya (1993) decided to discontinue the PA on Historic Settlements which was carried over to the Marseilles Secretariat for 100 Historic Sites.
- c) The 9th Ordinary Meeting held in Barcelona (1995) redefined the role of PAP within MAP Phase II, as involvement in activities relevant to Environmentally Sound Management of Mediterranean Coastal Zones, ICAM methodologies and tools, capacity building, and implementation of MAP CAMPs.
- d) The Extraordinary Meeting held in Montpellier (1996) reconfirmed the role of PAP in ICAM, CAMP and natural resources management.
- e) The 10th Ordinary Meeting held in Tunis (1997) recommended further streamlining of PAP activities and concentration on ICAM, through the implementation of new CAMP projects, capacity building, developments of tools and techniques for ICAM, and support to MCSA.
- f) The 11th Ordinary Meeting held in Malta (1999) paid special attention to CAMP. It recommended that PAP take the co-ordinating role, on behalf of MAP, of the entire programme, and that activities within individual CAMP projects be focused on sustainable development of coastal zones. The meeting also emphasised the role of PAP in catalysing other actors in undertaking joint actions in the Mediterranean coastal areas, in particular the EU Euro-Mediterranean Partnership.

Another important catalyst of PAP activities in 1990s was the establishment of the Mediterranean Commission on Sustainable Development (MCSD) in 1996. That event gave an entirely new, we could even say strategic, dimension to the PAP activity. Since MCSD is a consultative body, with an inevitably regional dimension, PAP's role had to be adapted to that fact. In practice that meant a certain shift of its operational level from local and sub-national to regional one. Thus PAP was no longer just a centre implementing "local-level" priority actions, but came into position to define and recommend regional guidelines for certain topics. Of course, it was only possible owing to the fact that PAP excelled in the implementation of its hitherto basic activity: the implementation of priority actions. In the meeting in Tunis (1997) the Mediterranean countries determined that PAP be one of the supporting centres to certain working groups of the MCSD. So far, PAP has played a key role in the operation of the working groups for the priority topics of sustainable coastal area management, and urban management and sustainable development. Apart from that, PAP has had an important role in the operation of the working groups on water demand management, and tourism.

As the last important element of PAP evolution we can mention its good results in attracting funds from other sources for the implementation of activities directly or indirectly linked to the PAP core programme. Although PAP possibilities were rather limited, a very good co-operation has been established with the European Union, The World Bank, METAP, FAO, UNEP, etc.

It could be concluded that, during the 1990s, PAP has gone through a dynamic transformation from a comparatively static and diffusely set programme to a programme focused on providing assistance to the Mediterranean countries in satisfying their concrete needs, especially regarding their coastal areas. It would be useful to mention the basic determinants of that transformation, since those will make the basis for defining its future mandate in the programming period to come:

- orientation to Integrated Coastal Area Planning and Management;
- reduction of the number of the priority action and focusing on those complementary with ICAM;
- continued implementation of CAMP projects;
- support to the Mediterranean Commission on Sustainable Development; and
- pronounced catalytic role of the Centre.

3. PROPOSED PROGRAMME, RECOMMENDATIONS AND BUDGET FOR 2002-2003

3.1. POLLUTION PREVENTION AND CONTROL

3.1.1. Recommendations

a) Recommendations addressed to the Contracting Parties

1. To give priority to the implementation of the activities within the GEF funded Strategic Action Programme (SAP), and in particular those related to achieving the long-term sustainability of the project through the implementation of appropriate economic instruments.

b) Recommendations addressed to the Secretariat

1. To invite the Secretariat (PAP/RAC) to continue the implementation of SAP project component "Sustainability of SAP", and to contribute to the creation of the financial platform in GEF eligible countries to reduce the land-based pollution of the sea, by promoting the use of the most appropriate economic instruments.

3.1.2. Budget for the component

ACTIVITY	Proposed budget (in US\$)					
	2002			2003		
	MTF	EU	EXT	MTF	EU	EXT
Economic Instruments: Implementation of the SAP MED project (support to the national authorities in the implementation of economic instruments in ICAM and mitigation of pollution from land based activities)			263,000			177,000

3.2. SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF COASTAL ZONES

3.2.1. Issues at stake

The Mediterranean region has for some millennia been in the centre of interest of civilisations that developed specific forms of activities in its coastal areas. Scarcity and vulnerability of natural resources, as well as limited coastal space have influenced the distribution of settlements and economic activities. However, in spite of many international and national efforts in recent decades to ensure sustainable management of coastal natural resources and a guarantee for the improvement of the quality of life of the coastal populations, while at the same time maintaining the integrity of the environment, the development trends and pressures in the Mediterranean region persistently indicate the opposite results.

Among the most serious and worrying issues the following ones could be elaborated:

- *Coastal urbanisation* in the Mediterranean has in recent decades entered a phase of rapid expansion, reaching a state of "hyper-development", typified by high population densities, environment degradation and decline of the quality of life, with activities concentrating in a few large urban centres and in coastal areas. Population is increasingly occupying coastal areas, exacerbating "littoralisation" phenomena which further attracts population and economic activities. Coastal urbanisation thus represents the bulk of consequences, such as: i) vast coastal spaces (e.g. farm land, habitats) are inevitably reduced, ii) concentration of waste, resulting in problems of groundwater pollution and run-offs of wastewater into the sea, iii) sewage run-off (it is estimated that 48% of the largest Mediterranean coastal cities have no sewage treatment systems), and iv) increased levels of air and noise pollution (traffic, industry).
- *Tourist activities* are rapidly growing and worsening the situation. Often they exceed local coastal capacities (such as facilities, services, municipal sewage and waste treatment, imbalance between seasons, etc.). Diminished biological diversity and landscape values of the coastal areas that the tourist industry occupies can not be overlooked.
- *Water consumption* is increasing, reaching its maximum rates in coastal areas of many southern and eastern Mediterranean countries. Moreover, population growth in areas suffering from water scarcity can exacerbate the crisis. In certain water-scarce countries, the high demands for irrigation and water consumption are accompanied by a striking increase of domestic consumption demand, which itself results from rising living standards. Increasing water consumption is also registered in the tourist sector, which places a heavy demand on water resources in high seasons coinciding with peaks in irrigation.
- *Pollution* is also highly concentrated in certain areas, particularly in and around large Mediterranean urban agglomerations. Around 100 priority hot spots have been identified in 19 Mediterranean countries. Although this number does not account for all the polluted sites within the Mediterranean basin, it nevertheless represents the major part of pollution loads for most of the domestic and industrial contaminants.

- *Biodiversity losses* in coastal areas, reduction of forests and habitats, especially coastal wetlands (3 million hectares in the Roman era to 200,000 hectares by 1994, representing a reduction of 93%), dune loss, and environment degradation have imposed a serious threat to many aquatic species, especially water bird species inhabiting the Mediterranean coastline.
- *Soil erosion* in coastal areas persists to be a serious threat particularly in agricultural areas, and *coastal erosion* is causing damage to many beaches in the region.

Evidently, these conflict situations are still the most important ones in coastal areas of the Mediterranean. Conflicts in the use of coastal resources, threats to natural habitats and landscapes, pollution and resource degradation reduce the potentials that sustainable and integrated management, if prudently implemented, could offer. The implementation of policies adopted at various levels within MAP, internationally and in individual states, applying integrated approach, is therefore a major challenge for the region. It must allow for:

- a better balance between the coastal strip and the hinterland, between the North and the South,
- a better balance between socio-economic development and the protection of the environment,
- the coastal strip to be protected against all-out conversion to built areas, and the conservation and rehabilitation of degraded natural and cultural landscapes,
- anticipating and preventing irreversible destruction of resources, and
- an effective system of coastal planning and management.

Integrated Coastal Area Management (ICAM) approach has been widely recognised as a conceptual framework to develop policies and actions leading to sustainable use of natural resources and improved quality of life in coastal areas. However, ICAM has not yet become a common approach in the Mediterranean, and the integration between sectors, stakeholders, administrative levels, and involvement of public has not yet been achieved at a satisfactory level. Lack of resources and inadequate institutional arrangements for ICAM in many Mediterranean countries have prevented coastal actors to implement needed policy tools and instruments for effective ICAM, as well as to develop adequate coastal management strategies, and legal and regulative instruments for ICAM. The MAP CAMP is a programme aimed at introduction of ICAM at sub-national and national levels, as well as at institutional strengthening and capacity building. The CAMP projects implemented so far have shown the advantages of conducting projects in coastal areas, particularly in smaller pilot zones. However, effective project implementation, as a means of solving imminent coastal problems, as well as to show that ICAM can become effective instrument, still requires many efforts to become a standard procedure in the majority of the Mediterranean coastal areas.

3.2.2. Responses

PAP/RAC activities in the last biennium have been directed mainly towards achieving both, a long-term MAP objective which is a promotion of sustainable management in coastal areas of the Mediterranean, and concrete actions to give immediate results in most problematic fields and areas. In short, PAP activities to reduce issues at stake can be elaborated as follows:

Integrated Coastal Area Management (ICAM)

PAP/RAC has continued being the leading force in promoting ICAM in the Mediterranean. In order to raise the awareness on the need for sustainable management of coastal zones in the region, the White Paper on Coastal Zone Management in the Mediterranean has been prepared. It will be distributed all over the region with the hope that a more decisive action will be taken. With the same purpose, a number of strategic guidelines were printed and distributed widely (on ICAM, on formulation and implementation of CAMP projects, whereas the Good Practices Guide for ICAM is in preparation with a financial support of EU). Moreover, the

Mediterranean Project on Coastal Zone Management (MedProCoast) has been submitted to the EU to be financed through SMAP. If accepted this project will significantly influence the development of a regional concept of ICAM in the future.

PAP/RAC has conducted an extensive analysis of national legislation in member states in the field of coastal area management for the purpose of, firstly, identifying the situation in coastal states and, secondly, of proposing recommendations concerning introduction of a framework legislation specific for the coastal zones in these countries. Having examined the responses to the questionnaire (from 16 countries and the EU), a set of principles to support an integrated coastal zone strategy has been formulated.

Development of tools and techniques for ICAM is a continuous activity of PAP aiming at transferring the experience in and approaches to appropriate management of coastal areas to member states, experts and other stakeholders in the ICAM process. Assisting Mediterranean states is of utmost importance if ICAM is to develop as a common approach. Therefore, strengthening of capabilities of local and national institutions, authorities and experts was seen a very important activity in this period. EIA, and especially SEA, as assessments at different project levels have been promoted. Applicability of SEA procedure and practice in the Mediterranean was discussed at workshops in Haifa and Tunis. The status and practice of SEA in the region was studied, and outline for the practical guidelines for the implementation of SEA has been prepared. In addition, Guidelines for Integrated Coastal Area and River Basin Management (ICARM) have been promoted through workshops and seminars, and a River Cetina Project, as a practical test of the Guidelines, was conducted and results disseminated.

MAP CAMPs

PAP continued playing the role of an overall co-ordinator of CAMPs, and four CAMP projects, in Israel, Malta, Lebanon and Algeria, were implemented in this period. The CAMP Israel has been completed and the final presentation conference was held in Jerusalem in May 2000. The CAMP Malta is in full swing, and a full range of good results has already been shown. The Inception Workshop was held in February 2000, while the Harmonisation Workshop will be held in June 2001. In addition, a number of activity-specific meetings and seminars were held. The CAMP Lebanon Agreement was signed in April 2001, and the Inception Workshop is expected to be held in September 2001. The CAMP Algeria preliminary activities have started recently. All those projects are aiming at solving problems defined by individual states as priority issues in coastal areas. They should result in improving the state of the environment and socio-economic situation in these areas, hopefully also in some follow-up activities that will result in concrete projects in the field. Countries should envisage and attract donors before the CAMP projects are finalised. In this way, the list of issues at stake, elaborated above as important ones in coastal zones, should be reduced and experiences and results disseminated to similar situations in the region. The PAP/RAC co-ordinating role contributed to a number of improvements in the CAMP projects implementation, such as: streamlining of the activities, more strict project management, improved linkages between project needs and project results, and shortening of the time for the project implementation. All this was achieved without increase in MAP financial contribution, but with an increased commitment of the host countries.

3.2.3. Gaps

In spite of significant efforts ICAM is not yet widely used and not enough focus has been given to the implementation of strategic issues that would result in tackling major and common problems. Additionally, involvement of and integration among administrative levels, private sector, general public, NGOs, other potential end-users and partners has not reached a satisfactory level. Strong approach to integration of coastal sectoral policies, which is a prerequisite of successful integrated coastal management, is still very weak and is a challenge to be overcome. Governments, experts and institutions in the Mediterranean still need support in capacity building in order to be able to implement ICAM. Capacity building and training,

development of tools and techniques is still to be improved, as well as a diffusion of the information and results of various activities.

The state of national legislation concerning integrated coastal area management is not satisfactory, and additional efforts have to be employed. Endeavours towards achieving a region-wide agreement on coastal zone management should be continued. And finally, countries need help in developing their national ICAM strategies, as well as long-term visions for their coastal areas.

Activities in CAMP projects are still too diffuse to be commensurate with the need for achieving targeted objectives within the limits of available financial and human resources. There is a lack of a stronger link between local projects and national coastal strategies. A better link should also be established with potential financiers of the projects indicated as priority in the individual CAMP's Action Plans, and Follow-up activities. CAMP as a concept needs a permanent rethinking in order to be more effective and to become more instrumental in countries' efforts to better manage their coasts.

3.2.4. Recommendations

a) Recommendations addressed to the Contracting Parties

General

1. To support the concerted EU MEDA/SMAP, MAP and the Countries implementation of the "MedProCoast" project for the sustainable management of Mediterranean coastal areas.
2. To support sub-regional initiatives on sustainable management of coastal areas. Furthermore, countries are invited to increase their efforts towards preparing or updating national strategies for coastal management.
3. To invite concerned authorities in their countries to continue the implementation of the MCSD recommendations on sustainable management of coastal regions.
4. To increase efforts towards creating a consensus on regional legal arrangements for sustainable management of coastal areas.

ICAM

5. To continue efforts towards adopting and/or improving the national legislation for integrated coastal management.
6. To support and assist the national and local institutions in using methodologies, tools and instruments for the implementation of ICAM, developed by MAP.

MAP CAMPs

7. To invite authorities in Malta, Lebanon and Algeria to support the implementation of CAMP projects in their countries. Morocco and Slovenia are invited to start preliminary activities leading towards signing the agreement for the projects in their countries. Furthermore, CAMP projects should continue being focussed on a smaller number of fully implementable activities, with a strong integration of sectoral policies. National teams for the implementation of CAMP projects should consist of highly qualified experts with experience in ICAM, while the international experts should continue being of the highest reputation.
8. To invite authorities in countries where CAMP projects were completed to prepare and implement the follow-up programme in co-operation with MAP. Furthermore, countries that haven't had CAMP projects yet, are invited to explore the possibilities of proposing new projects.

b) Recommendations addressed to the Secretariat

Euro-Mediterranean Partnership

1. To invite the Secretariat (PAP, BP, ERS) to implement a regional EU MEDA/SMAP "MedProCoast" project on the sustainable management of coastal areas, including coastal management policy making (building up political support, developing regional legal framework, assisting in preparation of national strategies and policies for ICAM, and implementing capacity building), assessment and monitoring of the processes in coastal areas, and implementing demonstration action on specific coastal issues (establishing ICAM process at local level, regional networks, and in-depth pilot interventions).

ICAM

2. To invite the Secretariat (PAP/RAC) to continue supporting the Contracting Parties in developing their national strategies, plans and programmes in ICAM, and to provide technical assistance when specifically required by the Contracting Parties, in particular their national reports on integrated coastal management.
3. To invite the Secretariat (PAP/RAC) to continue institutional strengthening and capacity building of Contracting Parties' national and local institutions by means of the traditional and internet-based (MedOpen) training courses on ICAM, exchange of information on ICAM through establishing the regional "clearing house" on coastal management initiatives, maintaining an informative web site, increased publishing and dissemination of guidelines, thematic papers, programme results and other achievements.
4. To invite the Secretariat (PAP/RAC) to assist the Contracting Parties in developing their national legislation for integrated coastal management.
5. To invite the Secretariat (PAP/RAC) to develop elements of a regional action plan to fight the coastal erosion.
6. To invite the Secretariat (PAP/RAC) to continue the development and implementation of ICAM tools and instruments, specifically SEA, EIA, CCA for tourism, coastal information systems, rapid coastal environmental assessment, land and sea use planning instruments, and integrated coastal area and river basin management.

MAP CAMPs

7. To invite the Secretariat (PAP/RAC) to co-ordinate the various MAP activities in relation to CAMP projects, within the overall co-ordination responsibility of the Co-ordinating Unit.
8. To invite the Secretariat (PAP/RAC) to prepare CAMP feasibility studies, CAMP programmes and agreements, and to implement the on-going MAP CAMP projects and those which it has already been decided to implement.
9. To invite the Secretariat (PAP/RAC) to suggest to the countries where MAP CAMP projects are completed the introduction of new and adaptation of existing instruments for environmental management which would enable the follow-up of CAMPs, and to assist those countries in preparing bankable projects which will represent the continuation of MAP CAMP projects.
10. To invite the Secretariat (PAP/RAC) to develop new types of CAMP projects which would place more emphasis on strategic coastal area management and policy making in the countries concerned.

3.2.5. Budget for the component

ACTIVITY	Proposed budget (in US\$)					
	2002			2003		
	MTF	EU	EXT	MTF	EU	EXT
MAP CAMPs Co-ordinating role; implementation of ICAM activities in Lebanon and Algeria; natural resources management (water resources, soil erosion and desertification, aquaculture management); participatory programmes; data management; capacity building; environmental assessment; sustainable urban management; carrying capacity assessment for tourism; preparation of ICAM programmes and plans; integration of activities; preparation of final integrated reports; preparation of bankable projects as a follow-up of CAMP activities; preliminary activities for CAMP projects in Slovenia and Morocco	130,000			130,000		
ICAM Further development of ICAM and ICARM (Integrated Coastal Area and River Basin Management) methodologies and assistance to countries in their application; application of tools and instruments for ICAM (SEA, CCA for tourism, rapid coastal assessments), coastal information systems, land and sea use planning systems	30,000			30,000		
Assistance to countries in preparing their strategies on integrated coastal area management (policy tools, assessment of coastal environment and development processes, institutional arrangements, legislation for ICAM, economic instruments for coastal management, plans and programmes, strategy proposals, action plans; improvement of institutional structure for ICAM)	15,000			10,000		
Assistance to Mediterranean countries in preparing their national reports on coastal management	15,000			10,000		
Assistance to countries in developing their national legislation for integrated coastal management	10,000			10,000		
Analysis of the problems of coastal erosion in Mediterranean countries: causes, effects, actors, possible remedies and solutions, programme of action	15,000					
Regional workshop to discuss and adopt the programme of action to fight coastal erosion in the Mediterranean coastal areas				30,000		
Development and implementation of the internet-based open training course on ICAM (MEDOpen): approach, methodology, training documents, case studies, selection of candidates, helpdesk, discussion groups, the first training course, examinations	25,000			20,000		
Development of the regional "clearing house" for documentation, information dissemination and awareness on coastal area management initiatives in the Mediterranean countries	10,000			10,000		
Implementation of the MEDA SMAP "MedProCoast" project (tentative)			736,000			736,000
National Focal Points Meeting of PAP/RAC (jointly with ERS/RAC and BP/RAC)				20,000		

3.3. INTEGRATING ENVIRONMENT AND DEVELOPMENT

3.3.1. Issues at stake

Tourism and sustainable development

Tourism is still one of the basic development activities in the Mediterranean. Many countries, especially those in the South and the East of the Mediterranean, as well as the Adriatic region, consider tourism to be their main development opportunity. However, besides its positive effects on national income, employment and quality of life, tourism still has negative effects, especially in the coastal zones of the Mediterranean countries. Increased pressure on ecosystems, construction along the coastline, diminished surface of protected areas, increased pollution and construction of communications along the coastline, are just some of the problems encountered by those countries. It is evident that the growth of tourism activity in the Mediterranean, that will remain for long the premier tourist destination of the world, can not be uncontrolled and that restrictions have to be posed to that growth with regard to both its physical and socio-economic limits. The main challenge for the Mediterranean tourist countries is how to harmonise the development needs and tourist potential to meet those development appetites with the carrying capacity of their environmental and socio-economic systems.

Urban management and sustainable development

More than 64% of the Mediterranean population lived in its cities in the year 2000. In the year 2025, the rate of urbanisation of the region as a whole could reach 72% (trend scenario). In the countries of the northern shore (from Spain to Greece), the urbanisation rate will grow only slightly in 25 years, from 67% to 69%. The population of the agglomerations will grow from 129 million inhabitants in the year 2000 to 135 million in the year 2025, with the urban population of the coastal regions remaining practically unchanged. In the countries of the southern coast (from Turkey to Morocco), in spite of a strong slowing down of demographic growth, the rate of urbanisation will grow from nearly 62% to 74%. The population of the agglomerations will grow from 145 million inhabitants in the year 2000 to 243 million in 2025, of which more than 30 million new inhabitants for the agglomerations in the coastal regions. In the future, 94% of urban growth in the region will occur in the countries of the South.

Most of the environmental and other issues of the Mediterranean cities have their obvious manifestations and immediate causes which are quite easy to identify. The understanding of these causes (or issues *per se*) should enable a more precise formulation of the regional action programme. The key issues analysed and relevant policy instruments include:

- inappropriate urbanisation, manifested through sprawl development, deficient infrastructure and land speculations, requires appropriate land policies, particularly just development (impact) fees and effective mechanisms of their collection;
- provision of environmental services, in a situation of adoption of high environmental standards vs. weak tax base, requires alternative sources of financing, realistic and just, such as betterment levy (development value tax);
- lack of understanding and communication between urban research, policy makers and citizens, requires improved co-ordination and co-operation, as well as development and adoption of common sustainability indicators and indices;
- existence of many cross-sectoral urban issues requires horizontal and vertical integration of policy analysis and formulation (particularly at the policy planning stage), through balance between the powers of existing line agencies and real operational powers of co-ordinating bodies;
- urban management in local political context is characterised by conflicting priorities (employment and income vs. environment, short- vs. long-term actions) – it requires a lasting pressure on politicians for more sustainability considerations, above all through more civil society (civic engagement through citizens and community-based

- organisations, NGOs, different interest groups) as the most important trigger and control of political actions;
- modern urban management requires urban planning professionals with wider expertise which, in turn, requires capacity building for more bottom-up, participatory planning (as opposed to top-down approach or planning “for people”) and more skills in policy planning, environmental and development management, and consensus and partnerships building.

Rural development, natural area and resources

Water and soil are two natural resources that are crucial for the functioning of the ecosystem and for development. The Mediterranean region is unique in the world for its highly pronounced contrasts in the richness in these resources by its various sub-regions: some areas abound in water and good quality soils, while others belong to the driest areas of the world with most pronounced desert zones. Anyway, the problems of water and soil are not expressed only in the inadequate physical supply of the resources, but additionally worsened by inadequate management. Thus, for example, we have a situation where urban areas of some countries with very high rainfall rates almost constantly face crisis situation regarding the water supply for urban population. Other problems that need mentioning are inappropriate agricultural practices causing increased soil erosion and diminished replenishment of the underground aquifers, as well as increased flooding; inadequate systems of protection against fires in coastal forests; absence of systematic programmes of water savings resulting in exaggerated consumption and growing water demand, etc.

3.3.2. Responses

Tourism and sustainable development

The Contracting Parties have adopted the MCSD recommendations for sustainable tourism. PAP/RAC has been developing and implementing for years the method of carrying capacity assessment for tourism. This method was applied in numerous areas where CAMP projects were implemented, as well as by some countries (Malta) and developed Mediterranean tourist destinations (Rimini) outside the CAMP projects. The method is flexible, enables easy adaptation to the local conditions, and offers a realistic framework for planning of tourism within the limits of sustainable development of an area. The results of a carrying capacity assessment make a key input in the preparation of ICAM programmes and plans of coastal areas.

Urban management and sustainable development

Through a number of CAMP projects, PAP/RAC has analysed the situation in some large Mediterranean coastal urban agglomerations (Split, Izmir, Sfax, Lattakia, Marsa Matrouh, Rhodes). Although most of the activities were aimed at the problems relative to the pollution of marine environment, the integrated approach to the problem required an analysis of pollution causes which were land-based, as well as an analysis of the wider development context that led to the situation where pollution and diminished environmental standards have become principal features of those urban areas. Proposals made within those projects regarded sanitary pollution, but also gave a planning and management framework for a sustainable development of those urban agglomerations.

The MCSD has established a working group on urban management and sustainable development which has implemented a number of activities aimed at identifying the state of urban areas of the Mediterranean. At the first stage of the activity, the questionnaires were prepared and sent to urban and national authorities in order to provide the first basic insight into the city and national authorities' views and perceptions of the issues they deal with. Through the establishment of this contact, the relevant authorities were involved in the process and offered active participation, enabling thus the preparation of the recommendations that reflect true needs of the cities around the Mediterranean. In addition, two position papers were prepared

with the aim to inform and facilitate the discussion. The first one was focused on the identification and description of the main urban issues, trying to distinguish between the specific features of urban development in the Mediterranean North and South. The second one briefly analysed important underlying causes of the known urban issues, from global to local ones, which are necessary to be understood in order to formulate appropriate solutions. Furthermore, regional experts prepared three sets of studies. The five sub-regional studies secured additional information on specific urban policy concerns related to different issues and stages of urban growth in different sub-regional country groupings. The regional synthesis study has been prepared presenting the main trends and challenges of urban development in the Mediterranean region. Finally, six in-depth studies for selected Mediterranean cities are being prepared.

The whole activity of the Working Group leads to a regional workshop where the strategic proposals and recommendations will be formulated showing directions for a useful regional action and Mediterranean co-operation regarding the urban development in the Mediterranean and concerning almost 2/3 of the Mediterranean population.

Rural development, natural area and resources

Jointly with FAO, PAP/RAC has developed a methodology of soil erosion and desertification mapping and management. Several guidelines have been prepared, as well as 6 national studies on the problems of soil erosion which were discussed in several expert meetings and regional workshops. With financial support by the EU, the project "Capacity building for desertification/erosion control management in the Mediterranean region" has been implemented. A sub-regional project is being prepared in Tunisia, Algeria and Morocco aimed at introducing soil erosion management in the planning systems of those countries.

After PAP/RAC had laid, in the previous period, the foundations for an integrated approach to development, management and use of water resources, a draft has been prepared of a guidelines for the management of urban water resources. The main objective of this activity is the integration of water resources management and urban management in order to provide advise on how to stabilise water supply for urban population.

3.3.3. Gaps

Tourism and sustainable development

The principles of sustainable tourism development have not yet entered all spheres of decision-making in tourism, or development in general, in the Mediterranean. A great effort is required to explain to provide a widespread explanation on the meaning of CCA for tourism. Although the mere calculation of the carrying capacity is not mathematically complicated, a proper understanding of all relevant CCA parameters and definition of their interrelations still requires great efforts. A special problem is posed by a lack of appropriate statistics at the national, and even more, at the local levels.

Urban management and sustainable development

The knowledge of typology of Mediterranean urban areas is still wanting. It is evident that the traditional division into towns of the North and of the South is not sufficient, being much more subtle. Identification of the present situation makes the basis for future differentiation of urban strategy in the region. The roles of various actors in urban management are not clear, nor what is the true role of urban planning in relation to the application of appropriate instruments and policies, institutional arrangements in urban management, and the role of national authorities.

Rural development, natural area and resources

In spite of clearly defined priorities, which are mostly contained in the recommendations of the MCSD for water resources management, the concrete actions are still primarily related to the

creation of water supply and not to limitations or changes in the structure of water demand. At the regional level, a common water resources management strategy has not yet been adopted, nor ones regarding soil erosion reduction and desertification prevention. There is still a lack of adequately educated experts able of setting correct priorities in water use and acting accordingly. Majority is still made of water experts who are basically hydroengineers who see increased water use as a solution for financing numerous problems of the water sector, including the activities aimed at reducing pollution by wastewaters. However, the key of a positive change leading to sustainable development is in a changed behaviour of all stakeholders of the water sector. Soil erosion control is a long process, and for the moment there is a lack of educated experts able to launch changes in the agricultural practice of many Mediterranean countries.

3.3.4. Recommendations

a) Recommendations addressed to the Contracting Parties

Tourism and sustainable development

1. To invite concerned authorities in their countries to continue the implementation of the MCSD recommendations on tourism and sustainable development.
2. To support the concerted EU MEDA/SMAP, MAP and the Countries implementation of the project for the sustainable tourism development in the Mediterranean.
3. To invite the Contracting Parties to encourage their national and local authorities, and profit and non-profit organisations to apply, where appropriate, carrying capacity assessment for tourism activities as a common tool for sustainable development of tourism.

Urban management and sustainable development

4. To invite the Contracting Parties to support the implementation of the MCSD recommendations on urban management and sustainable development, and to provide support to urban authorities in their countries in the same endeavour.

Rural development, natural area and resources

5. To invite the Contracting Parties to support efforts to introduce better practices for urban water resources management.
6. To invite the Contracting Parties to continue activities related to erosion/desertification control management as an essential element of sustainable development in the region.
7. To invite the Contracting Parties to support the hitherto successful co-operation between FAO and PAP/RAC in the field.

b) Recommendations addressed to the Secretariat

Tourism and sustainable development

1. To invite the Secretariat (PAP/RAC) to promote the use of carrying capacity assessment as a tool for sustainable development of tourism, through the enhancement of the capacity of Mediterranean national and local institutions in specific tourist areas, and to continue offering technical assistance.
2. To invite the Secretariat (PAP/RAC) to implement the EU MEDA/SMAP portion of the project on tourism and sustainable development related to the good practices guide on carrying capacity assessment for tourism.

Urban management and sustainable development

3. To invite the Secretariat (PAP/RAC) to assist the Contracting Parties in their endeavours in implementing the MCSD recommendations on urban management and sustainable

development through development of the appropriate urban management tools and instruments and by establishing the mechanisms of the exchange of experience on good urban management practices.

4. To invite the Secretariat (PAP/RAC) to further study and analyse the issue of integration of coastal management and urban management, and to identify strategies and actions that should be encouraged in this field.

Rural development, natural area and resources

5. To invite the Secretariat (PAP/RAC) to develop guidelines for urban water resources management and to train regional experts for their application.
6. To invite the Secretariat (PAP/RAC) to implement the sub-regional project on soil erosion and desertification control and management in Maghreb countries, and to develop training on the methodologies, tools, procedures and technologies in Syria, Lebanon and Turkey.
7. To invite the Secretariat (PAP/RAC) to provide support to the MCSD Working Group on Agriculture and Rural Development, particularly in the field of soil erosion and desertification control and management.

3.3.5. Budget for the component

ACTIVITY	Proposed budget (in US\$)					
	2002			2003		
	MTF	EU	EXT	MTF	EU	EXT
MCSD						
<u>Urban Management and Sustainable Development</u> Implementation of the recommendations of the MCSD Working Group on Urban Management and Sustainable Development: development of urban management tools, integration of coastal management and urban management, regional exchange of experience	25,000			20,000		
<u>Agriculture and Rural Development</u> Support to the Working Group on Agriculture and Rural Development with special emphasis on the problems of soil erosion and desertification in the Mediterranean countries	5,000			5,000		
PRIORITY ISSUES						
<u>Soil Erosion and Desertification Control and Management</u> Preliminary activities, formulation and implementation of the sub-regional project in Maghreb countries: inception report, definition of protection, rehabilitation and management measures	30,000			25,000		
Regional training on the methodologies, tools, procedures and technologies of erosion and desertification control and management (Syria, Turkey and Lebanon)	7,000			7,000		
<u>Water Resources Management</u> Development of guidelines for sustainable urban water resources management	23,000					
Regional training course on application of guidelines for sustainable urban water resources management				23,000		
<u>Tourism and sustainable development</u> Development of the Good Practices Guide for Carrying Capacity Assessment for Sustainable Tourism in the Mediterranean: Implementation of the MEDA SMAP project (tentative)	10,000			5,000		
Translation of the Guidelines for Carrying Capacity of Tourism in Arabic				5,000		

4. FRAMEWORK FOR A NEW MANDATE OF THE PRIORITY ACTIONS PROGRAMME

4.1. Background

In the recent times, following the changes that have affected considerably the creation of a new framework of environmental and coastal zone management in the world and in the Mediterranean, initiatives have become ever more frequent for PAP to start redefining its original mandate, i.e. its mission statement, which has remained unchanged since its inception in 1977. PAP/RAC has been paying great attention to those initiatives and tried, within the limited conditions posed by an intergovernmental organisation such as MAP, to adapt as much as possible to the new requirements of the Contracting Parties and its other partners in the management of the Mediterranean coastal areas. However, the organisation of a Joint Focal Point Meeting offers a good opportunity to address the needs of both formal and substantial adaptation of PAP to the new conditions in the region, and to integrate, compare and harmonise those proposals with similar proposals relevant to other centres belonging to the so called socio-economic component of MAP (BP and ERS).

These initiatives to adjust PAP's mandate to new conditions emerged on several occasions over the past few years. In 1999, UNEP performed an "in-depth" evaluation of PAP. Among others, the evaluation report points out the need to prepare a "new mission statement for PAP/RAC", and recommends that the following be done:

- That PAP be strategically positioned as a MAP and UNEP centre for coastal zone management, which implies a somewhat greater role than the regional Mediterranean role that the Centre has had so far;
- That PAP, as a measure of this new confidence emanating from its increased role, search for new partners, refine its operating procedures and develop new tools to introduce a measure of accountability on the part of countries, in the fields for which PAP is responsible;
- To promote the preparation of a protocol on coastal zone management in the Mediterranean which would strengthen PAP's institutional position;
- There is a suggestion to make changes in the PAP/RAC name. The value that the acronym has for the recognisability of the Centre is acknowledged, but the need is pointed out for a new name to reflect more adequately the activity and the new role of the Centre;
- To strengthen co-operation with NGOs and other "non-institutional" partners in order to strengthen the effects of the local-level action at which PAP has so far been mostly engaged.

Another occasion at which the new mandate of PAP was discussed was an expert meeting held in Split in the beginning of 2001, when several strategic elements for defining the new PAP mandate were identified, such as:

- The wording in the present mandate should not change drastically; it should be more general to allow flexibility, but it is the biannual workprogramme that should reflect priority needs of the coastal areas of the region;
- ICAM should be a major activity, and under this umbrella other priority actions should be implemented;
- More synergies should be found between PAP, BP and ERS;
- A new slogan "The Coastal Management Centre" attached to the name PAP/RAC should be used wherever possible.

A new evaluation of PAP, to be based primarily on identifying the cost-effectiveness of its activities, which is currently in course, will certainly provide some new elements for the definition of the new PAP mandate.

4.2. Strategic elements of a new PAP mandate

Transformation through which PAP went in the late 1990s, and the above mentioned suggestions for the change of PAP mandate, indicate that the following basic elements have filtered out:

- Orientation to Integrated Coastal Area Management and Planning;
- Reduction of the number of priority actions and focusing on those that are complementary to ICAM;
- Continued implementation of CAMP projects;
- Support to the Mediterranean Commission on Sustainable Development; and
- Pronounced catalytic role of the Centre.

Orientation to Integrated Coastal Area Management and Planning. Environmental situation in the region is still deteriorating, and trends for the future pressures on the coastal areas are not promising. The White Paper on Coastal Zone Management in the Mediterranean (published by PAP) argues that the need for ICAM will be there for quite some time to come. National and local authorities will in the future still need advice and assistance both on general methodology, policy and strategy of ICAM, as well as to solve some critical problems in their coastal areas. Since ICAM will probably remain a priority in the region, the expertise and knowledge of a centre such as PAP/RAC will still be needed by the Contracting Parties. However, PAP will have to seek constantly new operational procedures, as well as to shift priorities with regard to issues and the level of intervention (from local to sub-national to strategic-regional). It will be of utmost importance that PAP be given the mandate to take almost exclusive responsibility, on behalf of MAP, of the strategic issues on coastal management and coastal regions in the Mediterranean. A proposed “MedProCoast” project, if approved, will certainly be quite instrumental towards reaching this objective.

Reduction of the number of priority actions and focusing on those that are complementary to ICAM. The hitherto trend will continue, but PAP will more strongly link the priority actions thematically to ICAM and coastal areas. The analyses of the situation in coastal areas, to be implemented at the regional/strategic and local levels, will indicate which problems and issues prevail in the coastal areas. According to the needs, possibilities and priorities, “new” priority actions will be defined. Those actions should have a methodological component, which means that PAP should (as has been the case so far) define new and most appropriate methodological approaches (using the positive Mediterranean experience) within those priority actions. However, the practical components will also be of great importance, i.e. highly practical advice, policies and action plans will be defined. The capacity building component will also have a prominent role, as well as the systems of exchange of good experience and practice. PAP should continue focusing on water resources management, solid and liquid waste management, sustainable tourism, aquaculture and fisheries, but always in strict relation to the needs of coastal areas and implementation through the overall concept of ICAM.

Continued implementation of CAMP projects. Local-level action was definitely confirmed as a positive MAP experience. The interest of the countries is still great, and it would be a pity if this practice were discontinued. Apart from the “traditional” CAMP projects, new types of projects will be sought, such as assistance to the countries in defining and implementation of strategies and policies of sustainable coastal development; “transboundary”, and “sub-regional” CAMP projects. The CAMP projects will continue offering the possibility to test regional recommendations and strategies at the local level, while remaining a tool for growth of “grassroot” needs that will lead to the formulation of regional guidelines.

Support to the Mediterranean Commission on Sustainable Development. PAP will remain one of important MCSD components. At present, it is difficult to envisage the priority fields in which PAP could, in near or distant future, offer support to the MCSD. There are indications that those could be local management and sustainable development, and agriculture and rural development. However, this issue should remain open so that new priority topics can be found

within the spectrum of PAP expertise, or that the need for support that may come from MCSD may be requested from PAP, meaning that it will have to increase its capacity in order to respond appropriately. In any case, support to the MCSD will be one of strategic determinants of the new PAP mandate.

Pronounced catalytic role of the Centre. PAP has already proved that it is capable of attracting funds from other sources. Also, the fact that PAP participated in an activity was considered guarantee for other important partners in the region that they can safely join it. This function of PAP should be further strengthened in the future, along with a more pronounced participation of the Contracting Parties and MEDU. The “in-house” capacity of PAP should also be strengthened in order to be able to respond adequately to this new role. Another important field of action in this context would be a greater involvement of NGOs and other non-governmental stakeholders in the implementation of ICAM in the Mediterranean.

4.3. Conclusion

Adaptation of PAP to the new conditions in environmental management in the Mediterranean is a permanent process that has to be reflected in the formal aspect of its mandate. This will require certain changes in both PAP programme for the next biennium and organisation of the Centre itself.

The programme for 2002-2003 is clearly focused on ICAM. If the “MedProCoast” project is approved by the EU MEDA/SMAP, this orientation will be further strengthened. The number of priority actions has been reduced, and those are markedly complementary to ICAM.

Since PAP operates under highly rigid institutional conditions, changes in its institutional and organisational structure can not be made overnight. However, what will be insisted on in the future is raising the “in-house” capacity of the Centre to take more demanding actions and to reduce, in a way, the dependence on outside collaborators. We hope that, at this, we shall have support of the Contracting Parties, and especially of the host-country – Croatia.