

PROJECT PROPOSAL

SECTION 1 - PROJECT IDENTIFICATION

1.1 Title of Sub-Programme:

1.2 Title of Project: Determination of priority actions for the further elaboration and implementation of the Strategic Action Programme for the Mediterranean Sea

1.3 Project Number:

1.4 Geographical Scope:

1.5 Cooperating Agencies and Supporting Organizations: Coordinating Unit for the Mediterranean Action Plan and its associated Regional Activity Centres (Specially Protected Areas, Priority Actions Programme, Cleaner Production Centre), Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, World Health Organization, METAP, FFEM, IUCN and WWF.

1.6 Duration of the Project:

Commencing: July 1999

Completion: June 2002

1.7 Cost of Project: (Expressed in US \$)

	US\$	%
Cost to GEF:	6069	51
Cost to Mediterranean Trust Fund:	875	7
Cost to Counterpart Contribution:	3000	25
Cost to the Cooperating Agency/Supporting Organization		
[FFEM] :	1600	13
[METAP] :	450	4
In Kind Contribution (including UNEP contribution):		
Total Cost of the Project	11994	100

PROJECT BRIEF

1. Identifiers

Project Number:	<i>(Implementing Agency Project Number not yet assigned)</i>
Project Title:	Determination of priority actions for the further elaboration and implementation of the Strategic Action Programme for the Mediterranean Sea.
GEF Implementing Agency:	United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)
Executing Agencies:	Secretariat for the Barcelona Convention Coordinating Unit for the Mediterranean Action Plan (MEDU-MAP) and its associated Regional Activity Centres (RACs): Cleaner Production (CP RAC); Specially Protected Areas (SPA RAC); Priority Actions Programme (PAP RAC) and other regional entities as appropriate. Food & Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations (FAO) General Fisheries Council of the Mediterranean (GFCM) World Health Organisation (WHO)
Requesting Countries:	Regional: Mediterranean (12 countries): Albania, Algeria, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Egypt, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Slovenia, Syria, Tunisia, and Turkey ¹ .
Eligibility:	The countries are eligible under paragraph 9(b) of the GEF Instrument. The SAP MED is consistent with the relevant provisions of regional and global Conventions relating to International Waters and was developed within the Framework of the Barcelona Convention ² .
GEF Focal Areas:	International Waters with relevance to Biological Diversity
GEF Programming Framework:	Waterbody-based Operational Program # 8

2. Summary:

The Strategic Action Programme to Address Pollution from Land-Based Activities in the Mediterranean Region (SAP MED) provides a broad framework and timetable for the implementation of mechanisms and measures that will lead to the protection of the marine environment, including its biological resources and diversity, from the effects of harmful land-based activities. The present project includes preparatory actions leading to the adoption and implementation of regional guidelines and plans; investment in the elimination of regionally prioritised pollution hot spots; development and implementation of management plans for selected sensitive areas; development of a costed and targeted, strategic action plan for biodiversity; enhancement of public participation and institutional capacity in the region; development and implementation of economic instruments for the sustainable implementation of the SAP MED; and development and implementation of National Action Plans (NAPs) for the implementation of the SAP MED.

¹ Cyprus, France, Greece, Israel, Italy, Malta, Monaco, and Spain, are all GEF non-recipient countries which together with the European Union have endorsed the SAP MED through the 10th meeting of Contracting Parties to the Barcelona Convention held in Tunis, November 1997. National activities undertaken by these countries in support of the SAP MED will be listed as Associated Financing in the project document.

² The Barcelona Convention has been ratified by 20 Mediterranean countries and the European Union.

3. Costs and Financing (Million US\$)

GEF:	Project	:	5.950
	PDF	:	0.340
	Subtotal GEF	:	6.290
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Co-financing:	MAP-MEDU in cash	:	0.920
	MAP-MEDU/UNEP in kind	:	0.225
	Governments in cash & kind	:	3.040
	FAO in kind	:	t.b.d.
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Total Project Cost:		:	10.475

4. Associated Financing (Million US\$)

MAP : **12.800**

5. Operational Focal Point Endorsement(s)

The draft document was despatched to GEF Operational Focal Points and in their absence to GEF Political Focal Points between 19 and 23 December 1997. As of 26th January endorsements had been received from all countries (see Annex VIII)

6.IA Contact:

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PROJECT DESCRIPTION

1. Background and Context (Baseline course of action)

Background

- 1.1 The Mediterranean semi-enclosed sea occupies a major portion of the total basin area, with large rivers such as the Ebro, Rhone, Po and Nile draining to it. The Mediterranean Sea is itself divided into sub-basins and semi-enclosed areas such as the Adriatic, the physical and geographical features of which determine the relative importance of land-based activities in the degradation of marine and coastal waters on a sub-regional basis.
- 1.2 The GEF Operational Strategy lists the *degradation of the quality of transboundary water resources, caused mainly by pollution from land-based activities; physical habitat degradation of coastal and near-shore marine areas, lakes, and watercourses as a result of inappropriate management; introduction of non-indigenous species; and excessive exploitation of living and nonliving resources* as the four major global environmental concerns relating to international waters that will be addressed by the GEF. The present proposal addresses directly two of these concerns and in the process seeks to address biodiversity issues relating to sensitive areas thus conforming to the Operational Strategy which recognises that *GEF projects integrating several focal areas have the potential to multiply global benefits from GEF interventions*.
- 1.3 As a result of international efforts to protect the Mediterranean Sea, twenty Mediterranean countries and the European Union are Contracting Parties to the Convention for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea against Pollution (Barcelona Convention) and to the Protocol for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea against Pollution from Land-based Sources (LBS Protocol) and to the Mediterranean Action Plan (MAP)¹. UNEP, through the Coordinating Unit for the Mediterranean Action Plan has served as the Secretariat to the Action Plan and the Convention since their adoption. The Contracting Parties to the Barcelona Convention in partnership with UNEP have therefore extensive experience in regional cooperation at both the operational and policy levels in the Mediterranean region, thus providing a sound basis on which to undertake the activities presented in this Project Brief. The present proposal aims to build on past experience in the region including the data and information collected during the last twenty years.
- 1.4 The revisions of the Barcelona Convention, its related protocols (1995) and the associated Action Plan directed the whole system towards development and implementation of strategic actions designed to address *inter alia* problems of pollution resulting from land-based activities in the framework of overall plans for the sustainable development of the Mediterranean Sea and its coastal region. Past experience together with the findings of the draft Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis² prepared with a GEF Project Development Facility Grant suggest that a major constraint to the protection of the marine and coastal environment results from inappropriate management of the coastal zone. The root causes of this problem result from a lack of adequate coastal zone planning and management; inadequate national legislation and its effective enforcement; weak institutional structures at national and regional levels; inadequate human resources allocated for these types of activities; and lack of mobilisation of adequate financial resources to address the identified issues and problems.

¹The Barcelona Convention adopted in 1976, entered into force in 1978, and was amended in 1995 by the Conference of Plenipotentiaries. The LBS Protocol adopted in 1980, entered into force in 1983, and amended in 1996 by the Conference of Plenipotentiaries. The Mediterranean Action Plan was adopted in 1975 and revised in 1995 by the Conference of Plenipotentiaries.

² The Tenth Ordinary Meeting of the Contracting Parties authorised the Secretariat to revise the TDA prior to its release to a wider public.

- 1.5 Due to financial and temporal constraints it was not possible during the PDF-B phase to develop and adopt an holistic Strategic Action Programme (SAP) for the Mediterranean encompassing all environmental issues as envisaged in the GEF Operational Strategy. Given the priority accorded by governments to the issues of land-based activities and their impacts in the Marine Environment a more restricted SAP addressing Land Based Activities has been developed and adopted by the governments. Preparatory actions relating to biodiversity have been undertaken and in the light of the expected entry into force during the course of 1998, of the recently revised Protocol on Specially Protected Areas and Biodiversity it is proposed to extend these preparatory activities and complete a more holistic strategic approach through the development and adoption of a SAP for Biodiversity.
- 1.6 Through their endorsement of the LBS Protocol and the Protocol on Specially Protected Areas and Biodiversity, the riparian countries of the Mediterranean have demonstrated a desire to address the environmental problems of the Mediterranean Sea through a concerted and coordinated programme of action. The Strategic Action Programme to Address Pollution from Land-Based Activities in the Mediterranean Region (SAP MED), developed during the PDF phase, and adopted during a meeting of Contracting Parties to the Barcelona Convention held in Tunis, November 1997, will assist countries in meeting their obligations under Article 5 of the LBS Protocol that states:

"The Contracting Parties to the LBS Protocol undertake to eliminate pollution deriving from land-based sources and activities and to this end, they shall elaborate and implement, individually or jointly, as appropriate, national and regional action plans and programmes, containing measures and timetables for their implementation."

Context (Baseline course of action)

- 1.7 The initial focus of action under the Mediterranean Action Plan was on assessment and later control of marine pollution, an obvious subject of high priority requiring harmonised regional and national policies and strategies. Experience showed however that protection of the Mediterranean is inseparably linked with social and economic development. The focus of the action plan has therefore gradually shifted from a sectorial approach to pollution control towards its inclusion in the framework of integrated coastal zone planning and management.
- 1.8 As a natural development resulting from this gradual shift from assessment of problems towards their solution the need for a costed and targeted programme of actions became apparent. The SAP MED was therefore prepared through a GEF PDF-B grant to provide a targeted and costed framework for action at national and regional levels to address pollution from land-based activities. This represents one component of the holistic approach advocated by the GEF Council in the adoption of a broad based Strategic Action Programme addressing all environmental issues and concerns relating to a single shared waterbody.
- 1.9 The SAP MED is based on the preliminary findings of the regionally prepared draft Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis (TDA MED) that represents a regional synthesis of issues and problems surrounding the protection of the Mediterranean marine environment from land-based activities. As outlined in the PDF-B document the SAP MED will enable countries to meet agreed objectives: *to protect the marine environment and coastal zones through prevention of pollution, and by reduction and, as far as possible, elimination of pollutant inputs, whether chronic or accidental; and to develop and implement national programmes of action for the protection of the marine environment from land-based activities.*
- 1.10 A key component of the SAP MED is the identification of elements for the formulation of national action plans, consistent and coordinated with regional strategies and guidelines. The central framework of the SAP MED involves the strengthening of regional cooperative arrangements for the development and implementation of pragmatic and comprehensive management approaches to mitigate and remedy land-based sources of degradation of the coastal and marine environment. The SAP MED identifies those areas requiring national intervention and distinguishes them from those

requiring joint regional action.

1.11 In view of the unequal starting point and of the different levels of socio-economic development, progress at the national level has not been homogeneous. However, the Mediterranean countries have all created competent institutions charged with protection of the environment, often at a very high political level, and have adopted legislative measures and regulations. The present proposal seeks not only to strengthen such national institutions in recipient countries but to provide a National Action Plan that is consistent with both the regional agreements outlined above and individual national sustainable development policies and programmes.

1.12 The Contracting Parties to the Mediterranean Action Plan adopted, at their Tenth Ordinary Meeting (Tunis, November 1997) a 1998-1999 biennial work programme and budget of 12.8 million US \$ for MAP with the following main objectives:

- X to secure the entry into force of the new legal provisions and MED POL Phase III (to focus on activities aiming at pollution control);
- X to develop the activities of the Mediterranean Commission on Sustainable Development;
- X strengthen international cooperation in the Mediterranean, in particular within the framework of Euro-Mediterranean cooperation;
- X to implement at national and local levels the policies of environmental protection and sustainable development defined on a regional scale; and
- X develop information on the state of the environment in the Mediterranean region and the policies pursued for its improvement.

The activities in this proposal have been designed to complement and build upon these baseline activities of the MAP.

1.13 In the implementation of the Mediterranean Action Plan during the 1998-1999 biennium high priority is accorded to actions designed to:

- X implement the MAP legal instruments, and provide assistance to countries in the implementation of those instruments, in particular the Land-Based Sources and Specially Protected Areas Protocols; and
- X fully implement the Global Programme of Action for the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-Based Activities, through the implementation of the SAP MED and the development of National Programmes of Action as envisaged in the amended LBS Protocol and the SAP MED.

1.14 The Mediterranean Environmental Technical Assistance Programme (METAP) launched at the end of the 80=s through an agreement between the World Bank, the United Nations Development Programme, the European Commission and the European Investment Bank is now in its third phase of implementation (1996-2000). Reduction of pollution hotspots and capacity building in environmental management are the main elements that link this programme with the Mediterranean Action Plan. In order to create the necessary synergy a cooperation plan will be prepared with METAP regarding collaboration in the implementation of activities relating to Hot Spots. In particular common targets will be identified especially in relation to the pre-investment studies foreseen in this project and the planned interventions of METAP based on the country portfolios.

2. Project Rationale, Objectives (Alternative)

Project Rationale

- 2.1 The present proposal addresses the transboundary environmental concerns of the Mediterranean Sea and as such contributes directly to the Waterbody-based Operational Programme of the GEF Operational Strategy, and to assisting countries in meeting their obligations under: the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (Article 207³); the Convention on Biological Diversity (Annex I of Decision 11/10 of the Contracting Parties⁴); Agenda 21 (Chapter 17⁵); the Convention for the Protection of the Marine environment and the Coastal Region of the Mediterranean (Barcelona Convention); the Protocol for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea against Pollution from Land-based Sources and Activities (LBS Protocol); the Protocol concerning Specially Protected Areas and Biological Diversity in the Mediterranean (SPA Protocol); and the Action Plan for the Protection of the Marine Environment and the Sustainable Development of the Coastal Areas of the Mediterranean (MAP).
- 2.2 Regional and sub-regional cooperation is crucial for the development and implementation of successful actions to protect the transboundary marine environment from land-based activities. Such international cooperation allows for more accurate identification and assessment of transboundary problems and more appropriate determination of priorities for joint action in particular areas, than does uncoordinated, isolated national action. In addition, regional cooperation strengthens mechanisms and institutions at both regional and national level and offers an important avenue for harmonising and adjusting measures according to national, environmental, institutional and socio-economic circumstances.
- 2.3 The SAP MED provides a broad framework and timetable for the implementation of mechanisms and measures that will lead to the protection of the marine environment, including its biodiversity, from harmful land-based activities in particular through the development of an investment portfolio to address the most acute environmental problems resulting from land-based activities. Of the large number of activities contained in the SAP MED, this project will address a selection of the most urgent priorities of GEF Recipient countries, those that are likely to ensure the adoption of long term solutions to identified problems and those which are likely to be socially and environmentally sustainable. Priorities for intervention determined during this project will be based on the principle of maximising regional and global environmental benefits.

Project Objectives

- 2.4 The overall goal of the project is **to improve the quality of the marine environment in the Mediterranean Region by better shared-management of land-based pollution through improved international cooperation in the management of land-based pollution of transboundary and regional significance**. The objectives of the SAP MED are to facilitate the implementation of the LBS Protocol to the Barcelona Convention by the Contracting Parties and to contribute to the maintenance and where appropriate, restoration of the productive capacity and biodiversity of the marine environment, ensuring the protection of human health, as well as promoting the conservation and sustainable use of marine living resources.
- 2.5 The specific objectives of this project are to implement the following components of the SAP MED to address pollution from land-based sources, to:

³ Article 207 requires states to adopt laws and regulations to prevent, reduce and control pollution of the marine environment from land-based sources: to take measures as may be necessary to prevent, reduce and control such pollution: and to endeavour to harmonise their policies in this connection at the appropriate regional level.

⁴ Annex I of Decision 11/10 of this Convention specifically relates to land-based activities.

⁵ Chapter 17 identifies prevention, reduction and control of degradation of the marine environment from land-based activities as the main management related activity contributing to the goal of sustainable development of coastal and marine areas.

- X complete an analysis of the transboundary importance of the 103 hot spots identified in the TDA MED and SAP MED and finalise the priority list for intervention and investments (ΔInvestment portfolio@)(pre-investment studies will be conducted only in GEF eligible countries);
- X to formulate and adopt principles, approaches, measures, timetables and priorities for action, that address each major land-based source of pollution and assist countries in the implementation of such actions;
- X conduct pre-investment analysis of expected baseline and additional actions needed to address the selected hot spots, and secure recipient country agreement to baseline investments;
- X prepare and adopt at the regional level, detailed, operational guidelines for the formulation of National Action Plans (NAPs) for the protection of the marine environment from land-based activities;
- X assist countries to prepare, adopt at the highest level, and implement, country specific National Action Plans based on the regionally prepared and adopted guidelines;
- X identify roles for, and ensure effective participation of non-governmental organisations in the implementation of components of the SAP MED, and where appropriate incorporate these into the National Action Plans; and to address other transboundary issues as follows:
- X finalise and adopt a comprehensive and holistic Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis; and
- X develop and adopt a strategic action plan for biodiversity in the Mediterranean in conformity with the provisions of the protocol on Specially Protected Areas and Biodiversity.

2.6 The SAP MED is addressed to, and has been endorsed by, all Contracting Parties. It proposes common objectives for all countries, however, it is evident that the implementation of the proposed activities should take into account the state of the environment of each country. The timing for achievement of targets and for activities may also differ between recipient countries, taking into account their present capacity to adapt and reconvert existing installations, the economic conditions and the development needs of individual countries.

2.7 GEF non-recipient countries that are party to the Convention and which have endorsed the Strategic Action Plan will be encouraged to participate in regional activities and to address regionally identified priorities through appropriate national action. Participation in regional activities of representatives and experts from these countries will be supported by the trust funds available to the Mediterranean Action Plan. Approved national actions that are consistent with and in support of the implementation of the SAP MED will be, subsequently listed as associated financing to this project.

3. Project Activities/Components and Expected Results

Project Activities/Components

3.1 The proposed activities are based on the analysis of root causes (Annex IV), the contents of the Strategic Action Programme as endorsed by the 10th Ordinary Meeting of the Contracting Parties and technical reports on pollution Δhot spots@, Δcritical habitats@ and Δsensitive areas@ (areas of concern) taking into account the LBS Protocol, which in Annex 1 states:

"In preparing action plans, programmes and measures, the Parties, in accordance with the Global Programme of Action, will give priority to substances that are toxic, persistent and liable to bioaccumulate, in particular persistent organic pollutants (POPs), as well as to wastewater treatment and management".

3.2 In general, priority actions for the prevention, reduction and elimination of pollution have been established taking into account four pollution-related factors:

- X degradation of the marine environment;
- X land-based origin; and
- X transboundary nature (causes or effects).

3.3 The work plan and timetable is presented in Table 1, which indicates the activities for each quarter. There are 33 major activities proposed in this project, grouped into nine components:

- X Establishment and coordination of the project;
- X Regional cooperative actions (preparation and adoption of 9 sets of regional guidelines; and preparation and adoption of 8 regional plans);
- X Hot spots;
- X Sensitive areas;
- X Preparation of a strategic action plan for biodiversity;
- X Sustainability of SAP MED;
- X Capacity building (7 training courses);
- X Public participation; and
- X National Action Plans (NAPs).

3.4 Activities under the *Establishment and Coordination of the Project* include the hiring of the project manager and support staff to be located in the MAP-MEDU Athens, and to function within the MAP structure; establishment of the Interagency Steering and Coordination Committees; convening of three meetings of the Interagency Steering Committee; two consultations with donors (one re-phased from the PDF-B phase); and regular reporting to GEF and to the Contracting Parties of the Barcelona Convention and the LBS Protocol. During the project appraisal phase extensive consultations will be undertaken with UNDP, the World Bank, METAP and other appropriate regional programmes to determine and agree upon the precise modalities for execution of this project and coordination of its activities with those of other regional programmes. Timely execution of this component should ensure smooth operation of project activities, regular contacts with recipient countries and GEF, consultations with potential donors, in particular regarding the pre-investment studies and Investment portfolio, and mandatory reporting of the results to participating governments.

3.5 The Interagency Steering Committee is vital to the success of inter agency collaboration particularly as a means of involving METAP and the World Bank in the envisaged development of investment opportunities. The Interagency Committee will be chaired by the lead Implementing Agency UNEP in accordance with the agreed procedures for GEF International Waters Projects, and will include representatives from the Implementing Agency GEF Coordination Offices the MEDU and other regional programmes as determined under 3.4 above. National Coordinators will be nominated by the recipient countries and will be expected to convene regular meetings of inter-ministry committees at the national level to oversee the planning and execution of national activities. National Coordinators from GEF eligible countries may be invited to participate in the meetings of the Interagency Steering Committee. In addition a Coordination Committee will be established, consisting of the nationally nominated coordinators for activities undertaken in the framework of this project.

3.6 Activities under the **Regional Cooperative Actions** include the preparation and adoption of nine sets of regional guidelines for:

- X sewage treatment and disposal;
- X disposal of urban solid waste;
- X industrial wastewater treatment and disposal;
- X application of BAT, BEP and clean technologies in industries;
- X application of BAT and BEP in industrial installations which are sources of BOD, nutrients and suspended solids;

- X application of BEP for the rational use of fertilisers and the reduction of losses of nutrients from agriculture;
- X environmental inspection system;
- X development of ecological status and stress reduction indicators; and
- X river (including estuaries) pollution monitoring programme; and the preparation and adoption of eight regional plans concerning:
 - X collection and disposal of all PCB waste;
 - X reduction of input of BOD by 50% by 2007;
 - X reduction by 20% by 2007 of the generation of hazardous waste from industrial installations;
 - X management of hazardous waste;
 - X regional inventory of quantities and uses of nine pesticides and PCBs, as well of industries which manufacture or condition them;
- X establishment of regional pollution monitoring, reporting, and data quality assurance programmes for rivers;
- X establishment of regional pollution monitoring, reporting, and data quality assurance programmes for the marine environment; and,
- X collection of information on levels, trends and loads of pollution reaching the Mediterranean.

3.7 Preparation and adoption of regional guidelines and plans will establish the administrative, legal and technical basis for the implementation of the SAP MED at the level of participating countries and will be based on data and information collected and assembled through the MED POL programme. Preparation and adoption of these plans and guidelines will be carried out in consultation with country representatives, relevant international organisations and with the assistance of experts. Periodic consultations will be convened as required to finalise the documents prior to their submission to meetings of the Contracting Parties for adoption. These activities will be closely coordinated with MAP funded activities on monitoring and reporting and data quality assurance.

3.8 Activities under **Hot Spots** include the preparation of an analysis of the main causes and impacts in the areas of the 103 hot spots identified during the SAP MED preparation and their transboundary and regional importance. Of these 103 hot spots 51 are located in GEF recipient countries. Criteria and methods for determining the regional and transboundary significance of these hot spots will be developed, priorities determined and a selection made of the most important from a regional perspective. Following regional and national agreement on the selection, pre-investment studies will be executed for those occurring in GEF eligible countries, leading to investment by countries and donors in the elimination or reduction of transboundary pollution from these hot spots.

3.9 This component is extremely important, if not the most important package of actions in the SAP MED that should lead directly to a reduction in pollution of the Mediterranean Sea. Activities will be carried-out in cooperation with relevant international organisations and international financial institutions. Regarding pre-investment studies (point 4.4 of the budget в Table 3) GEF funds will be used only in recipient countries. It is expected that donors will assist in the financing of the pre-investment studies (which should be carried-out by competent international institutions) and in financing of relevant investments in the countries. Also, it is expected that countries will actively participate in, and co-finance the preparation of the pre-investment studies.

3.10 Activities under **Sensitive Areas** include the preparation of a detailed analysis of the major threats and an environmental audit of the 51 sensitive areas identified during the SAP MED preparation in order to determine their regional and global significance and likely risks from future development activities. Of the 51 sensitive areas 32 are located in GEF recipient countries. Criteria and methods for determining the regional and transboundary significance of these sensitive areas will be developed in order to identify priority areas in GEF eligible countries for investment in environmental protection and the preparation of comprehensive integrated management plans. Sensitive areas, at risk of becoming future pollution hot spots, require special attention from the international community and respective countries in order to prevent their future degradation.

- 3.11 Activities under Preparation of a **Strategic Action Plan for Biodiversity** include an analysis of: the relationships between pollution (including enhanced nutrient inputs), primary production and biodiversity; problems of non-indigenous species; the causes of human induced changes to populations and communities of organisms, in particular threatened species of global significance; the regional and global significance of sensitive areas and critical habitats; and preparation of a listing of areas of concern encompassing pollution hot spots, critical habitats for threatened and endangered species and sensitive areas threatened by future land-based activities including pollution. This Strategic Action Plan will be prepared to enable countries to fully implement the Protocol on Specially Protected Areas and Biodiversity. To ensure appropriate coordination of these activities with the actions of other regional bodies this component of the project will be executed by the Specially Protected Areas Regional Activity Centre of MAP in close collaboration with FAO and the General Fisheries Council of the Mediterranean (GFCM). Activities will be designed to enhance communication amongst the various stakeholders involved with living marine organisms and biodiversity in the Mediterranean Sea with a view to developing regionally agreed strategies for action. As appropriate joint technical meetings of the MAP and GFCM will be convened.
- 3.12 Activities under **Sustainability of SAP MED** include identification of economic instruments that will assist in developing a sustainable financial platform for the continued implementation of the SAP MED in the longer term and incorporation of such economic instruments at the national level in the National Action Plans. These activities will develop administrative, legal and fiscal mechanisms for the sustainable financing of the implementation of SAP MED at country level. These activities will be undertaken in close cooperation with country partners, relevant international organisations and institutions and appropriate regional experts.
- 3.13 Activities under **Capacity Building** include the preparation and implementation of seven regional training programmes. Participants in the training courses will be selected with the intention to improve the competence of the national administrative and technical experts in the implementation of the SAP MED. The following training programmes will be undertaken:
- X environmental auditing and management;
 - X environmental education;
 - X pollution monitoring and inspection;
 - X cleaner production techniques and practices;
 - X operation and maintenance of waste water treatment plants;
 - X river pollution monitoring; and
 - X Integrated Coastal Zone Management.
- 3.14 Activities to be executed under **Public Participation** include the development and implementation of a regional programme of public participation in the implementation of the SAP MED that will include provision of information to the general public on the state of the environment and the measures taken to improve it; facilitation of public access to activities for the protection and management of the environment; and identification of the potential role of NGOs in the implementation of the SAP MED.
- 3.15 Activities envisaged under **National Action Plans (NAPs)** include assistance to the inter-ministerial committees of the twelve recipient countries in the development and implementation of individual NAPs. Development of NAPs should include consideration of all the above-mentioned components of the SAP MED and SAP for Biodiversity and should be executed in close partnership with country authorities, international organizations, international institutions, and experts from the region.

Table 1. Workplan, Timetable and GEF disbursement schedule (in US \$ thousands) for the implementation of the components and activities.

ACTIVITIES	PDF PHASE						DURATION OF PROJECT 36 MONTHS										
	3	6	9	12	15	18	3	6	9	12	15	18	21	24	27	30	33
Project Preparatory Phase PDF																	
Steering Group meetings (2)		7	7														
Expert Group meetings (2)			14	60													
Contracting Parties meeting (Adoption of SAPMED)																	
Preparation of SAP MED		10	14	10													
Preparation of draft TDA MED	28	47	38														
Preparation of Hot Spots Review		10	26	20													
Finalisation of Project Brief & Mtg. of GEF Coordinators					40												
Establishment and Coordination of the Project																	
Hiring of Project Manager and support staff							140				130				130		
Preparation, translation, publication and distribution of documents and plans							20				20				20		
Establishment of the Interagency Steering, & Coordination Committees																	
Meetings of Interagency Steering Committee							17				16				17		
Donors Consultations							9 ⁶								30		
Reporting to GEF and Contracting Parties							7				6				7		
Regional Cooperative Actions																	
Preparation and adoption of Regional Guidelines (MAP)							85				15						
Preparation and adoption of Regional Plans (MAP)							80				25						
Hot Spots⁷																	
Prepare an analysis of 103 Hot Spots (51 in GEF recipient countries) their main causes and impact evaluation (WHO/MAP-MED POL)							400										
Develop criteria and methodology for prioritizing hot spots for pre-investment studies (WHO/MAP-MED POL)							20										
Selection of priority hot spots for pre-investment studies (WHO/MAP-MED POL) ⁸							20										
Pre-investment studies (MAP-MED POL & Governments)											1300				500		
Investment by countries																	
Sensitive Areas																	
Prepare an analysis of the 51 sensitive areas (32 in GEF recipient countries) with main threats and environmental audit (WHO/MAP-MED POL)							300										
Develop criteria and methodology for prioritizing sensitive							20										
Selection of priority sensitive areas for investment in environmental protection and preparation of management plans (WHO/MAP-MED POL)											20						

⁶ Rephased disbursement of PDF-B grant funds.

⁷ The bulk of the funds under this component will be transferred to nationally designated institutions in GEF eligible countries under a Memorandum of Understanding forming part of the final project document.

⁸ The bulk of the funds under this component will be transferred to nationally designated institutions in GEF eligible countries under a Memorandum of Understanding forming part of the final project document.

3.16 Execution of these activities will be undertaken by the relevant national authorities in close collaboration with the regional entities established under the Barcelona Convention and Mediterranean Action Plan including the Mediterranean Coordinating Unit, MED POL and the Regional Activity Centres for Priority Actions Plan, Specially Protected Areas, and Cleaner Production. Specialized international organizations will be responsible for Coordinating the work undertaken in relation to components on hot spots and sensitive areas (WHO) and SAP for biodiversity (FAO) while the World Bank is expected to assist in the design and execution of the pre-investment studies.

Expected Results

3.17 Expected results of the project are:

- improved quality of the environment in the Mediterranean region;
- 9 regional guidelines for implementation of components of the SAP MED, published and adopted by the Contracting Parties that will be implemented at the national level;
- 8 regional plans for implementation of components of the SAP MED, published and adopted by the Contracting Parties that will be implemented at the national level;
- a revised Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis approved by the governments;
- Investment portfolio of selected pollution hot spots for which pre-investment studies will be conducted;
- management plans for selected sensitive areas;
- agreed actions for joint implementation by FAO, the GFCM and MAP;
- a strategic action plan for biodiversity in the Mediterranean, linked with and complementary to the SAP MED for land based activities;
- development and implementation of economic instruments which will assist governments in developing a sustainable financial basis for the long-term operation of the SAPMED;
- improved capacity of national administrators and technicians to deal with environmental problems and to enforce adopted legal instruments and regulations;
- development and implementation of National Action Plans for the implementation of SAP MED;
- agreed indicators for process, stress reduction and environmental status; and
- improved administrative, legal and technical basis for the implementation of the SAPMED and LBS Protocol.

4. Risks and Sustainability

- 4.1 A logical framework matrix is appended as Annex II to this document which outlines a number of the critical assumptions and associated risks inherent in this project. The adoption of the SARMED by the 10th meeting of Contracting Parties to the Barcelona Convention would suggest that risks associated with government commitments to the implementation of this project are small. Nevertheless the possibility exists that at individual government level, other national priorities will result in the inability of some governments to invest in the required remedial actions where these involve substantial capital investment.
- 4.2 At a technical level it is assumed that regional guidelines and plans can be drafted and agreed by technical experts from the region and that these will be approved by the Contracting Parties. Since such plans and guidelines are envisaged both within the framework of the LBS protocol and the SAP MED, governments have already endorsed the principle of their development hence the risk of non-delivery is small.
- 4.3 The issue of sustainability is more complex, at one level the existing activities of the Mediterranean Action Plan are fully self-sustaining relying as they do on government and other contributions to the Mediterranean Trust Fund and the Mediterranean Coordinating Unit has enjoyed continued support from the regional governments for more than twenty years. However activities fostered through the Mediterranean Action Plan are not financially self-sustaining at a national level where shortages of funds often prevent successful implementation of actions agreed regionally. Component 7 of this project seeks to explore mechanisms for making such actions self-financing at the national level through revenue generation and demonstration of the economic benefits of more integrated approaches to management.

5. Stakeholder Participation and Implementation Arrangements

- 5.1 The implementation of this project will take place through a network of executing agencies responsible for various components, operating according to a common timetable and workplan. The primary Executing Agency will be the Secretariat to the Barcelona Convention and its associated Mediterranean Coordinating Unit that will provide overall coordination. Some individual components will be operated through joint implementation agreements with the Food and Agriculture Organisation (component 6 B Preparation of a SAP for Biodiversity) and the World Health Organisation (component 3 B preparation of three regional guidelines; component 4 B hot spots; component 5 B Sensitive Areas; and component 8 B two training programmes) both of whom participated in the Preparatory Phase activities. Other regional organisations and programmes such as METAP and Euromed will be involved as appropriate.
- 5.2 In addition to the MAP-MEDU a network of six Regional Activity Centres have been established by participating governments, charged with particular responsibilities under the Action Plan. Of these centres the Cleaner Production Regional Activity Centre in Spain will take responsibility under the direction of MAP for the preparation of three regional guidelines, one regional plan and one regional

training programme; the Specially Protected Areas Regional Activity Centre will in collaboration with the FAO and GFCM take responsibility for the development of the Biodiversity SAP (component 6); and the Priority Action Programmes Regional Activity Centre will be responsible for the implementation of the component on Sustainability of SAP MED (component 7) and preparation of one regional training programme (component 8).

- 5.3 The primary stakeholders in the execution of this project are the governments, although a role for regional and international NGOs such as IUCN is foreseen in the context of their effective participation in specific components of the overall programme. A Public Involvement Plan is appended as Annex V to this document. Governments will be directly involved in the regionally coordinated activities *via* the participation of government nominated experts in regional meetings convened under this project document. Where they are engaged, consultants will be drawn from the countries of the Mediterranean Basin and the periodic meetings of the Contracting Parties will have oversight of activities on a regular basis throughout the period of project execution.
- 5.4 In a broader context the entire coastal population of the Mediterranean Basin and the 100 million tourists visiting the Mediterranean annually may be seen as stakeholders that would benefit from an improvement in the environmental quality of the Mediterranean Sea and the coastal zone. Whilst the resident populations in the environs of the hot spots and sensitive areas will be directly consulted during the pre-investment activities envisaged under this project.

6. Incremental Costs and Project Financing

- 6.1 Table 2 presents an incremental cost table based on the component costs presented in Table 3 and the discussion contained in Annex I. As noted in that Annex benefits under this project accrue at both regional (global) and national level. However given the nature of the proposed activities benefits may also be viewed as being of two distinct types. Those that result in direct environmental benefits within the life of the project (3 years) and those which provide longer term environmental benefits through enhancing the capacity of participating countries to manage their environment in a **regionally harmonised** manner.
- 6.2 The benefits of regional approaches are outlined in section two of this document, but adopting such an approach places an added financial burden on the countries concerned beyond those associated with achieving purely national environmental benefits. Through their ratification of the Barcelona Convention and its associated LBS protocol and through their adoption of the SAPMED, participating countries have recognised their obligations at a regional level hence there is a significant component of baseline financing *via* the participation of countries in the regionally coordinated activities proposed in this project document and *via* the commitment of Mediterranean Environment Trust Fund monies to the execution of components of the SAPMED that complement the existing MAP work programme (Annex VIII).

Table 2. Incremental Cost Analysis (US \$ thousands)

	Baseline	Alternative	Increment
Global & Regional Environmental Benefits	1,885	8,175	6,290
Component 1 PDF B	165	496	331
Component 2	165	734	569
Component 3	230	435	205
Component 4	560	2,800	2,240
Component 5	200	540	340
Component 6	90	600	510
Component 7	50	270	220
Component 8	140	140	0
Component 9	50	170	120
Component 10	210	1,560	1,350
Administrative overheads & evaluation costs	25	430	405
Domestic Benefits	2,300	2,300	0
Component 1 PDF B	0	0	0
Component 2	0	0	0
Component 3	0	0	0

Component 4	1,500	1,500	0
Component 5	0	0	0
Component 6	0	0	0
Component 7	100	100	0
Component 8	250	250	0
Component 9	0	0	0
Component 10	450	450	0
Administrative overheads & evaluation costs	0	0	0
Total Cost	4,185	10,475	6,290

- 6.3 Through their adoption of the biennial budget (1998-1999) for the MED POL programme and their agreement regarding financing of the SAP-MED the contracting parties have agreed to a regional baseline contribution during the biennium 1998-1999 of 840,000 US \$ in cash and 200,000 US \$ in kind to the present project. It is anticipated that this level of financing will continue to be provided during the third year of the project.
- 6.4 Table 3 presents the project budget and component financing by activity. The total cost of the project (including the PDF-B phase) is 10.475 million US \$ of which 3.04 million is the anticipated costs in cash and in-kind to participating countries and 1.12 million is the cost to the Mediterranean Trust Fund¹⁰ established by the Contracting Parties to the Barcelona Convention.
- 6.5 A significant proportion of the GEF funds (38%) are allocated to addressing hot spots resulting from land-based activities in the Mediterranean. The Strategic Action Programme, prepared under the PDF-B phase of this project identified 103 hot spots and 51 sensitive areas in the Mediterranean basin. Although these were prioritized in a preliminary manner a fuller analysis of the impacts and the extent to which these may be considered national and transboundary, is required prior to decisions concerning the appropriateness of committing GEF resources to their solution.
- 6.6 The first phase of activities (Table 1) to address regional hot spots therefore involves the development of regionally acceptable criteria for the selection of priority hot spots and identification of related stress reduction and ecological status indicators. Priority hot spots of transboundary concern, once identified will be addressed through the conduct of full pre-investment studies concerning the costs and possible alternative actions required to alleviate these problems. Investment by the countries in such studies will occur only following this phase and only following a full analysis of baseline and incremental costs in each case. It is envisaged that the incremental component of the resultant national investment portfolios will be rather small, hence it is planned to actively engage the wider donor community in this analysis with a view to their subsequent support for actions designed to reduce pollution from land-based activities.
- 6.7 The second component that represents a significant proportion (23%) of the GEF resources involves the development of National Action Plans to implement the regional SAP MED in the GEF eligible countries. Such an investment is considered largely incremental since it involves the design of national standards that meet the regionally adopted criteria. In many instances such standards have greater regional than domestic benefit, particularly in open coastlines where land-based discharges are rapidly dispersed or transported beyond territorial waters.

¹⁰ The budget of MAP is decided biennially, hence only the components for 1998 and 1999 can be guaranteed at this stage.

Table 3. Project budget and component financing (in US \$ thousands). Figures in Italics in the MAP column represent in-kind support from the MAP-MEDU, WHO, and participating Regional Activity Centres.

Activities	GEF	Co-financing		TOTAL
		Countries ¹¹	MAP	
1. Pre-Project preparatory phase PDF				
1.1 Steering Group meetings (2)	14			14
1.2 Expert Group meetings (2)	74	90	10	174
1.3 Contracting Parties meeting (Adoption of SAP MED)				
1.4 Preparation of SAP MED	34		10	44
1.5 Preparation of draft TDA MED	113	20		133
1.6 Preparation of Hot Spots Review	56	10		66
1.7 Finalization of Project Brief & document meeting MAP-GEF Coordinators	40		25	65
Subtotal	331¹²	120	45¹³	496
2. Establishment and Coordination of the Project			40	40
2.1 Hiring of Project Manager and support staff (including travel)	400	0	30	430
2.2 Preparation, translation, publication and distribution of documents and plans	60	0	30	90
2.3 Establishment of the Interagency Steering Committee	0	0	0	0
2.4 Meetings of Interagency Steering & Coordination Committees (including National GEF Coordinators)	50	20	0	70
2.5 Donors Consultations	39	0	35	74
2.6 Reporting to GEF and Contracting Parties	20	0	10	30
Subtotal	569	20	145	734
3. Regional Cooperative Actions			30	30
3.1 Preparation and adoption of Regional Guidelines (MAP-MEDU)	100	0	100	200
3.2 Preparation and adoption of Regional Plans (MAP-MEDU)	105	0	100	205
Subtotal	205	0	230	435
4. Hot Spots			30	30
4.1 Prepare an analysis of 103 Hot Spots (51 in GEF recipient countries) with main causes and first impact evaluation (WHO/MAP-MED POL)	400	100	40	540
4.2 Develop criteria and methodology for prioritizing hot spots for pre-investment studies (WHO/MAP-MED POL)	20	50	20	90
4.3 Selection of priority hot spots for pre-investment studies (WHO/MAP-MED POL)	20	50	20	90
4.4 Pre-investment studies (MAP-MED POL & Governments)	1,800	200	50	2,050
4.5 Investment by countries	0	1,500	0	1500
Subtotal	2,240	1,900	160	4,300
5. Sensitive areas			10	10
5.1 Prepare an analysis of the 51 sensitive areas (32 in GEF recipient countries) with main threats and environmental audit (WHO/MAP-MED POL)	300	50	20	370

¹¹ Estimated cash and in-kind contributions.

¹² US \$ 9K carried forward to the appraisal phase under item 2.5

¹³ US \$ 35K carried forward to the appraisal phase under item 2.5

5.2 Develop criteria and methodology for prioritizing sensitive areas for investment in environmental protection (WHO/MAP-MED POL)	20	50	10	80
5.3 Selection of priority sensitive areas for investment in environmental protection and preparation of management plans (WHO/MAP-MED POL)	20	50	10	80
Subtotal	340	150	50	540
6. Development of a Strategic Action Plan for Biodiversity			20	20
6.1 Preparation of a SAP for biodiversity (MAP-SPA RAC/FAO/GFCM)	510	50	20	580 ¹⁴
Subtotal	510	50	40	600*
7. Sustainability of SAP MED			10	10
7.1 Development of economic instruments for sustainable implementation of the SAP MED (MAP-PAP RAC)	20		20	40
7.2 Adoption and Implementation of economic instruments at the national level (MAP-PAP RAC)	200	100	20	320
Subtotal	220	100	50	370
8. Capacity Building			20	20
8.1 Regional training programme	0	250	120	370
Subtotal	0	250	140	390
9. Public Participation			10	10
9.1 Development and implementation of a regional programme of public participation in the implementation of SAP MED (MAP)	40	0	10	50
9.2 Identification of the potential role of NGOs in the implementation of SAP MED (MAP)	30	0	10	40
9.3 Facilitation of public access to activities for the protection and management of the environment (MAP)	20	0	10	30
9.4 Provision of information to the general public on the state of the environment and the measures taken to improve it (MAP)	30	0	10	40
Subtotal	120	0	50	170
10. National Action Plans (NAPs)			30	30
10.1 Assistance to countries in the development and implementation of NAP (MAP)	150	50	20	220
10.2 Assistance to countries in the implementation at national level of Regional Guidelines (point 3.1) (MAP)	150	50	20	220
10.3 Assistance to countries in the implementation at national level of Regional Plans (point 3.2) (MAP)	150	50	20	220
10.4 Assistance to countries in activities regarding Hot Spots (point 4) (MAP)	150	50	20	220
10.5 Assistance to countries in activities regarding Sensitive Areas (point 5) (MAP)	150	50	20	220
10.6 Assistance to countries in activities regarding national action plans for biodiversity(point 6) (MAP)	150	50	20	220
10.7 Assistance to countries in activities regarding Sustainability of SAP MED (point 7) (MAP)	150	50	20	220
10.8 Capacity building in countries (point 8) (MAP)	150	50	20	220
10.9 Public participation in countries (point 9) (MAP)	150	50	20	220
Subtotal	1350	450	210	2,010
PROJECT TOTAL (including PDF-B grant)	5885	3040	1,120	10,045
Administrative Overheads	350	0	0	350
Evaluation Costs	55	0	25 ¹⁵	80
TOTAL COSTS	6,290	3040	1,145	10,475

WHO B World Health Organization; MAP B Mediterranean Action Plan; MAP-MED POL B Mediterranean Pollution Programme of MAP; MAP-CP RAC B Cleaner Production Regional Activity Centre of MAP; MAP-MEDU B Coordinating Unit of MAP; FAO B Food and Agricultural Organization of the UN; MAP-SPA RAC B Specially Protected Areas Regional Activity Centre of MAP; MAP-PAP RAC B Priority Action Programme Regional Activity Centre of MAP

¹⁴ Additional funds will be provided through co-financing from FAO.

¹⁵ UNEP headquarters in-kind contribution

Workplan and Timetable:

Implementation of SAP MED

Coordination

Activity	Timing	Output	Responsibility
Hiring of the project manager and support staff	July 2000		UNEP/MAP
Meetings of the Inter-Agency Steering Committee	July 2000 July 2001 October 2002	Report of the Meetings	UNEP/MAP
Meetings of the Coordination Committee	July 2000 July 2001 October 2002	Report of the Meetings	UNEP/MAP
Organization of Donors Meetings	October 2000 October 2002	Report of the Meetings	UNEP/MAP

Pollution hot spots and sensitive areas

Activity	Timing	Output	Responsibility
Development of scientific and socio-economic criteria for the prioritization of pollution hot spots and sensitive areas	September 2000	Criteria document	WHO/MAP for scientific, METAP for socio-economic
Experts consultation meeting to finalize the scientific criteria for pollution hot spots and sensitive areas	October 2000	Report of the meeting	WHO/MAP
Consultations with countries for the finalization of the common scientific and priority criteria	November - December 2000	Final criteria	"
Preparation of revised country reports according to the criteria adopted on pollution hot spots and sensitive areas	February 2001	Country reports	Countries
Meeting of the ad-hoc technical committee to select pollution hot spots for the preparation of pre-investment studies	March 2001	Report of the meeting	UNEP/MAP
Preparation of pre-investment studies			
(i) Definition/agreement with countries on study objectives and scope	July - December 2000	Study concept notes	METAP
(ii) Preparation of study TORs	September 2000 -	TORs	A

	March 2001		A
(iii) Consultant selection	January - June 2001	Consultants selected	A
(iv) Launching of studies	March - September 2001	Consultants mobilized	A
(v) Completion of studies	July 2002 - January 2003	Final reports	A

Regional cooperative actions

Activity	Timing	Output	Responsibility
Identification and recruitment of individual experts to review available information and prepare first draft of regional guidelines and plans	September 99- January 2001	Establishment of contracts	MAP/MED POL WHO/MED POL CP/RAC
Preparation of first draft of regional guidelines and plans	February 2001 - March 2002	First draft of nine guidelines and eight plans	Experts supervised by MAP/MED POL, WHO/MED POL, CP/RAC
Review of first draft by small team of experts through correspondence	July-October 2002	Approval of technical details of texts	MAP/MED POL
Meeting of government designated experts to review the regional guidelines	January 2003 Athens	Approval of technical details of text of selected guidelines and plans	MAP/MED POL WHO/MED POL
Meeting of government designated experts to review the regional plans	March 2003 Athens	Approval of technical details of text of selected guidelines and plans	MAP/MED POL
Meetings of respective Focal Points to approve guidelines and plans	April - June 2003	Formal approval of texts	MAP/MED POL

Capacity building

Activity	Timing	Output	Responsibility
Train-the-trainers= workshops at the national level for environmental impact assessment	May - October 2000	Report and manual of the workshops	METAP
Regional workshop on environmental impact assessment	November 2000	Report of the workshop	METAP
Regional training course on wastewater treatment plants operation and management	November 2000	Report and manual of the training course	WHO/MED POL
Two national training courses on wastewater treatment plants operation and management	December 2000	Reports and manual of training courses	WHO/MED POL

Regional training course on clean production techniques	May 2001	Report and manual of the training course	CP/RAC
Regional training course on pollution monitoring and inspection	October 2001	Report and manual of the training course	WHO/MED POL
Regional training course on river pollution monitoring	November 2001	Report and manual of the training course	UNEP/MED POL
Two national training courses on wastewater treatment plants operation and management	December 2001	Reports and manual of training courses	WHO/MED POL

Two national training courses on pollution monitoring and inspection	December 2001	Reports and manual of training courses	WHO/MED POL
Two national training courses on river pollution monitoring	February - March 2002	Reports and manual of training courses	UNEP/MED POL
Three national training courses on clean production techniques	October 2001 March 2002 June 2002	Reports and manual of training courses	CP/RAC
Two national training courses on river pollution monitoring	September - October 2002	Reports and manual of training courses	UNEP/MED POL
Two national training courses on wastewater treatment plants operation and management	December 2002	Reports and manual of training courses	WHO/MED POL
Two national training courses on pollution monitoring and inspection	December 2002	Reports and manual of training courses	WHO/MED POL
One national training course on wastewater treatment plants operation and management	June 2003	Reports and manual of training courses	WHO/MED POL
Three national training courses on pollution monitoring and inspection	June 2003	Reports and manual of training courses	WHO/MED POL

Sustainability of SAP MED

Activity	Timing	Output	Responsibility
Expert meeting to adapt the existing evaluation methodology of economic instruments in order to assess sustainability of the SAP MED	July 2000	Methodological paper, expert meeting report; questionnaire	NFPs, PAP/RAC, World Bank
Dissemination of questionnaires on the state-of-art in application of economic instruments in selected countries, signing contracts with national experts	August 2000	Contracts with national experts	PAP/RAC, National experts
Comparative analysis of economic instruments= application for environmental purposes in selected Med. countries	October 2000	Draft state-of-art analysis of the implementation of economic instruments	PAP/RAC,
Instructive seminar to determine the state of art in implementation of economic		Final state-of-art analysis on	

instruments, to determine changes in their application in the period 1994-2000, to train selected national experts and to determine specific environmental purposes given by national governments to be met by implementation of economic instruments at national level	December 2000	the existing implementation of economic instruments in Mediterranean countries, Trained national experts, Seminar report	NFPs, PAP/RAC, World Bank
Dissemination of the state-of-art analysis to national govt. institutions	December 2000	/	PAP/RAC
National institutions and experts preparing and submitting work plans and timetables for pilot projects on implementation of economic instruments	January - February 2001	Tentative work plan and timetable of pilot projects	NFPs, National instit. And experts, PAP/RAC
Selection of a baseline pilot project, setting terms of reference of the pilot project, signing relevant country agreement on preparation of project	March 2001	Country agreement; TOR for pilot project	NFPs, PAP/RAC

Preparation of the baseline pilot project	April-May 2001	Baseline pilot project study	National institutions and experts
Evaluation of newly introduced / adapted economic instruments at regional and national level	April-June 2001	Final evaluation paper on effects of the Project on introducing new/adapting existing economic Instruments	National institutions and experts PAP/RAC
Implementation of five additional pilot projects in selected countries	June-November 2001	Country agreements; five pilot project studies; draft proposals on new/adapted existing economic instruments	National institutions and experts
Expert meeting to prepare proposals for introducing new / adapting existing economic instruments in selected countries	December 2001	Expert meeting report	NFPs, PAP/RAC
Dissemination of the proposals for introducing new / adapting existing economic instruments	December 2001	/	PAP/RAC
Implementation of proposed measures in economic instruments= application at national and regional level, with special emphasis on making SAP MED programme sustainable	January 2002-March 2003	Improvement of national legislation on economic instruments; sustainable implementation of SAP MED	National govt. institutions, NFPs

Public participation

Activity	Timing	Output	Responsibility
Preparation of a proposal for a regional programme for public participation	August - December 2000	Draft programme for public participation	UNEP/MEDU
Meeting of national representatives and NGOs to develop a regional programme for public participation	February 2001	Final programme	UNEP/MEDU

National Action Plans

Activity (in each country)	Timing	Output	Responsibility
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Contacts with national authorities for the creation of inter-ministerial committee	June-December 2000	Establishment of committee	National authorities
Contacts with national authorities for the appointment of Coordinator of Committee and expert	June-December 2000	Appointment of coordinator and expert	National authorities in consultation with MAP

Preparation of draft sectorial plans; meetings of experts and of Inter-ministerial Committee	January-June 2002	Sectorial plans related to regional plans and guidelines, hot spots and sensitive areas, capacity building and public participation prepared	National experts in consultation with MAP
Preparation of draft integrated National Action Plan; meetings of experts and of Inter-ministerial Committee	July-December 2002	Draft National Action Plan prepared	National experts in consultation with MAP
Formal adoption of National Action Plan; meeting of national authorities	June 2003	National Action Plan adopted	National authorities

Development of a SAP for biodiversity

Activity	Timing	Output	Responsibility
First meeting of the Advisory committee	August 2000	Proposals for outline of SAP BIO and guidelines for the national reports	SPA/RAC
First meeting of national correspondents	November 2000	Final outline of SAP BIO and guidelines for the national reports	SPA/RAC
Preparation of National reports - identification and recruitment of national consultants - preparation of draft national reports by the consultants - national consultation processes (including establishment of <i>ad hoc</i> Committees, convening of workshops, ... as appropriate) - finalization of the national reports	November 2000 - September 2001 November - December 2000 January - April 2001 November 2000 - June 2001 June – September 2001	National reports (one per country)	SPA/RAC

Preparation of regional reports	December 2000 - December 2001	Regional report	SPA/RAC
Preparation of the SAP BIO		SAP for biodiversity	
- first draft of the SAP BIO	December 2001		
- second meeting of the Advisory committee	February 2002		
- revised draft of the SAP BIO	March 2002	First draft of SAP BIO and proposals for revision	SPA/RAC
- second meeting of national correspondents	June 2002		
- finalized draft of the SAP BIO	September 2002	Revised draft of SAP BIO	
- submission of the draft SAP BIO to the 12th Ordinary Meeting of the Contracting Parties for adoption	October 2002		

Table 4

Sources of cash funding in accordance with the approved budget of the Project Brief and related to the revised and detailed budgets in UNEP format.

PDF	UNEP Budget	GEF	MTF	FFEM	METAP	TOTAL
2. Establishment and Coordination of the Project						
2.1 Hiring of Project Manager and support staff (including travel)	Line 1101 Line 1301 Line 1601	306 99 90	- - 30	- - -		306 99 120
TOTAL		495	30	-		525
2.2 Preparation, translation, publication and distribution of documents and plans	Line 1208 Line 1220	80 20	30	-		110 20
TOTAL		100	30	-		130
2.3 Establishment of the Interagency Steering Committee	-	-	-	-		-
2.4 Meeting of Interagency Steering & Coordination Committees (including National GEF Coordinators)	Line 3303	50	-	-		50
TOTAL		50	-	-		50
2.5 Donors Consultations	Line 3304	39	35	-		74
TOTAL		39	35	-		74
2.6 Reporting to GEF and Contracting Parties	Line 5201	60	30	-		90
TOTAL		60	30	-		90

3. Regional Cooperative Actions						
3.1 Preparation and adoption of Regional Guidelines (MAP-MEDU)	Line 1201	10	10	-		20
	Line WHO 1204	12	-	-		12
	Line WHO 1205	12	-	-		12
	Line WHO 1206	13	-	-		13
	Line WHO 1207	13	-	-		13
	Line WHO 3303	50	15	-		65
	Line CP/RAC 1201	15	15	-		30
	Line CP/RAC 1202	10	10	-		20
	Line CP/RAC 1203	15	15	-		30
	TOTAL	150	65			215
3.2 Preparation and adoption of Regional Plans (MAP-MEDU)	Line 1202	90	85	-		175
	Line CP/RAC 1204	15	15	-		30
	TOTAL	105	100			205
4. Hot Spots						
4.1 Prepare an analysis of 103 Hot Spots (51 in GEF recipient countries) with main causes and first impact evaluation (WHO/MAP-MED POL)	Line 1203	106	-	-		106
	Line 3301	90	30	-		120
	Line 3302	50	10	-		60
	Line WHO 1201	18	-	-		18
	Line WHO 1202	6	-	-		6
	Line WHO 1203	25	-	-		25
	Line WHO 1208	40	-	-		40
	Line WHO 1220	10	15	-		25
	Line WHO 1601	15	-	-		15
	Line WHO 3220	21	-	-		21
	TOTAL	381	55			436
4.2 Develop criteria and methodology for prioritising hot spots for pre-investment studies (WHO/MAP-MED POL)	Line WHO 3301	30	15			45
	TOTAL	30	15			45

4.4 Pre-investment studies (MAP-MED POL & Governments)	Line 2205	1800	50	1000	110*+110**	2850
TOTAL		1800	50	1000	110**	2850
4.5 Investment by countries	-	-	-	-		-
5. Sensitive areas						
5.1 Prepare an analysis of the 51 sensitive areas (32 in GEF recipient countries) with main threats and environmental audit (WHO/MAP-MED POL)	-	0	0	-		0
5.2 Develop criteria and methodology for prioritising sensitive areas for investment in environmental protection (WHO/MAP-MED POL)	Line WHO 3302	30	15	-		45
TOTAL		30	15			45
5.3 Selection of priority sensitive areas for investment in environmental protection and preparation of management plans (WHO/MAP-MED POL)	-	0	0	-		0
6. Development of a Strategic Action Plan for Biodiversity						
6.1 Preparation of a SAP for biodiversity (MAP-SPA RAC/FAO/GFCM)	Line SPA/RAC 1201	100	14			114
	Line SPA/RAC 1202	25	-			25
	Line SPA/RAC 1203	30	-			30
	Line SPA/RAC 1204	10	-			10
	Line SPA/RAC 1301	40	-			40
	Line SPA/RAC 1601	25	-			25
	Line SPA/RAC 2101	80	-			80
	Line SPA/RAC 2201	30	-			30
	Line SPA/RAC 2202	40	-			40
	Line SPA/RAC 3301	25	-			25
	Line SPA/RAC 3302	100	-			100
	Line SPA/RAC 3303	15	-			15
	Line SPA/RAC 5201	30	-			30
	Line SPA/RAC 5301	-	6			6

7. Sustainability of SAP MED						
7.1 Development of economic instruments for sustainable implementation of the SAP MED (MAP-PAP RAC)	Line PAP/RAC 3301	20	-	-		20
TOTAL		20				20
7.2 Adoption and Implementation of economic instruments at the national level (MAP-PAP RAC)	Line PAP/RAC 2203	125	-	-		125
	Line PAP/RAC 3201	40	20	-		60
	Line PAP/RAC 3302	25	15	-		40
	Line PAP/RAC 3303	10	5	-		15
TOTAL		220	40			260
8. Capacity Building						
8.1 Regional training programme	Line 3201	-	30	30		60
	Line 3220	-	-	120		120
	Line WHO 3201	-	30	30		60
	Line WHO 3202	-	-	120		120
	Line WHO 3203	-	30	30		60
	Line WHO 3204	-	-	120	50	170
	Line CP/RAC 1205	-	-	40		40
	Line CP/RAC 1206	-	-	40		40
	Line CP/RAC 3201	-	15	35		50
	Line CP/RAC 3202	-	15	35		50
	-	-	-	-	400	400
TOTAL		0	120	600	450	1170
9. Public Participation						
9.1 Development and implementation of a regional programme of public participation in the implementation of SAP MED (MAP)	Line 2101 (part)	40	10	-		50
TOTAL		40	10			50
9.2 Identification of the potential role of NGOs in the implementation of SAP MED (MAP)	Line 2101 (part)	30	10	-		40

9.3 Facilitation of public access to activities for the protection and management of the environment (MAP)	Line 2101 (part)	20	10	-		30
TOTAL		20	10			30
9.4 Provision of information to the general public on the state of the environment and the measures taken to improve it (MAP)	Line 2101 (part)	30	10	-		40
TOTAL		30	10			40
10. National Action Plans (NAPs)						
10.1 Assistance to countries in the development and implementation of NAP (MAP)	Line 1205 (part) Line 1602	145 30	20 -	- -		165 30
TOTAL		175	20			195
10.2 Assistance to countries in the implementation at national level of Regional Guidelines (point 3.1) (MAP)	Line 1204 (part) Line 2102 (part) Line 3306 (part)	20 95 60	- 30 -	- - -		20 125 60
TOTAL		175	30			205
10.3 Assistance to countries in the implementation at national level of Regional Plans (point 3.2) (MAP)	Line 1204 (part) Line 3305 Line 3306 (part)	30 40 105	- 20 -	- - -		30 60 105
TOTAL		175	20			195
10.4 Assistance to countries in activities regarding Hot Spots (point 4) (MAP)	Line 1204 (part) Line 1205 (part) Line 1206 (part) Line 2102 (part) Line 3306 (part)	30 75 10 35 25	- - 20 - 10	- - - - -		30 75 30 35 35
TOTAL		175	30			205

10.5 Assistance to countries in activities regarding Sensitive Areas (point 5) (MAP)	Line 1204 (part)	20	-	-		20
	Line 1205 (part)	70	-	-		70
	Line 1206 (part)	20	-	-		20
	Line 2102 (part)	35	20	-		55
	Line 3306 (part)	30	10	-		40
TOTAL		175	30			205
10.6 Assistance to countries in activities regarding national action plans for biodiversity (point 6) (MAP)	Line SPA/RAC 1205	95	10	-		105
	Line SPA/RAC 2203	40	10	-		50
	Line SPA/RAC 3304	15	-	-		15
TOTAL		150	20			170
10.7 Assistance to countries in activities regarding Sustainability of SAP MED (point 7) (MAP)	Line PAP/RAC 1201	22	-	-		22
	Line PAP/RAC 1202	10	-	-		10
	Line PAP/RAC 1203	10	-	-		10
	Line PAP/RAC 1204	13	-	-		13
	Line PAP/RAC 2201	20	5	-		25
	Line PAP/RAC 2202	75	15	-		90
TOTAL		150	20			170
10.8 Capacity building in countries (point 8) (MAP)	Line 1204 (part)	30	-	-		30
	Line 1205 (part)	70	-	-		70
	Line 1206 (part)	30	-	-		30
	Line 2102 (part)	20	20	-		40
	Line 3306 (part)	30	10	-		40
TOTAL		180	30			210

10.9 Public participation in countries (point 9) (MAP)	Line 1204 (part)	50	-	-		50
	Line 1206 (part)	60	-	-		60
	Line 1207	35	-	-		35
	Line 3306 (part)	30	30	-		60
	TOTAL	175	30			205
Evaluation costs	Line 6551	55	-	-		55
	TOTAL	55	0			55
Administrative Overheads	Line 6552	153	-	-		153
	Line 1302	91	-	-		91
	TOTAL	244	-			244

* The amount indicated will be used for follow-up of the Pre-investment studies by METAP.

** GEF will provide for the same follow-up an additional amount of US\$ 110000.

Table 5

Budget with total columns showing original amounts in accordance with the approved budget of the Project Brief as it is related to the revised budget as per Table 4 and the marked differences.

PDF	GF			MTF			FFEM	METAP	TOTAL		
	GEF approved	Revised	Differ.	GEF approved	Revised	Differ.			GEF approved	Revised	Differ.
2.1	400	495	95	30	30	-	-		430	525	95
2.2	60	100	40	30	30	-	-		90	130	40
2.3	0	0	-	0	0	-	-		0	0	-
2.4	50	50	-	0	0	-	-		50	50	-
2.5	39	39	-	35	35	-	-		74	74	-
2.6	20	60	40	10	30	20	-		30	90	60
3.1	100	150	50	100	65	(35)	-		200	215	15
3.2	105	105	-	100	100	-	-		205	205	-
4.1	400	381	(19)	40	55	15	-		440	436	(4)
4.2	20	30	10	20	15	(5)	-		40	45	5
4.3	20	0	(20)	20	0	(20)	-		40	0	(40)
4.4	1800	1800	-	50	50	-	1000	110*+110**	1850	1960	1110
4.5	0	0	-	0	0	-	-		0	0	-
5.1	300	0	(300)	20	0	(20)	-		320	0	(320)
5.2	20	30	10	10	15	5	-		30	45	15
5.3	20	0	(20)	10	0	(10)	-		30	0	(30)
6.1	510	550	40	20	20	-	-		530	570	40

PDF	GF			MTF			FFEM	METAP	TOTAL		
	GEF approved	Revised	Differ.	GEF approved	Revised	Differ.			GEF approved	Revised	Differ.
8.1	0	0	-	120	120	-	600	450	120	120	1050
9.1	40	40	-	10	10	-	-		50	50	-
9.2	30	30	-	10	10	-	-		40	40	-
9.3	20	20	-	10	10	-	-		30	30	-
9.4	30	10	-	10	10	-	-		40	40	-
10.1	150	175	25	20	20	-	-		170	195	25
10.2	150	175	25	20	30	10	-		170	205	35
10.3	150	175	25	20	20	-	-		170	195	25
10.4	150	175	25	20	30	10	-		170	205	35
10.5	150	175	25	20	30	10	-		170	205	35
10.6	150	150	-	20	20	-	-		170	170	-
10.7	150	150	-	20	20	-	-		170	170	-
10.8	150	180	30	20	30	10	-		170	210	40
10.9	150	175	25	20	30	10	-		170	205	35
Adm. Overh.	350	244	(106)	0	0	-	-		350	244	(106)
Eval. costs	55	55	-	0	0	-	-		55	55	-

* The amount indicated will be used for follow-up of the Pre-investment studies by METAP
 ** GEF will provide for the same follow-up an additional amount of US\$ 110000.

Justification for difference noted

- 2.1 The actual cost of an L4 officer and a secretary, taking the required travel expenses into consideration, is more than originally estimated.
- 2.6 The costs required for reporting in at least two different languages, taking into consideration the fact that there are many activities to be reported to the Contracting Parties, give reason for the marked increase.
- 3.1 Preparation and adoption of Regional guidelines also involve the convening of meetings in order to decide on the direction and actual content of the guidelines proposed. This resulted in a slight increase.
- 4.1 Part of the pollution hot spots areas analysis has already been executed but there is still a need to update the reports on pollution hot spots. Therefore, a slightly smaller amount will be required.
- 4.2 The need to agree on the criteria to be adopted for the prioritisation of pollution hot spots, taking into consideration that this was a point of strong disagreement among the countries, calls for wider participation in the consultation meeting.
- 4.3 Selection of the priority pollution hot spots will take place within the framework of the regular meetings of the Steering Committee, so there is no need to provide funds for this activity.
- 4.4 Additional funds will be provided by FFEM and those for METAP will be used to support their participation. GEF will also provide for the METAP follow-up of the pre-investment studies additional US\$ 110000.
- 5.1 Analysis of sensitive areas will run together with the updating of the pollution hot spots. Therefore, all activities related to pollution hot spots include pollution sensitive areas and will result in the saving of some resources.
- 5.2 Given the importance of the criteria on prioritisation of pollution hot spots, it seems appropriate to convene a separate consultation meeting on the criteria for pollution sensitive areas, with wider participation. This will result in a slightly higher than estimated budget.
- 5.3 Same as 4.3.
- 6.1 The importance of the SAP for biodiversity and related activities for full integration of this specific issue need to be followed by a temporary assistant. The increased allocation will, therefore, be used for temporary assistance.
- 7.1 - 7.2 20,000 USD have been shifted from activity 7.1 to activity 7.2 because of envisaged high expenses of the instructive seminar to define specific environmental purposes to be met by

implementation of economic instruments (total funding remains unchanged).

8.1 Additional funds will be provided by FFEM and METAP.

10.1-10.9 (excluding 10.6, 10.7)

Implementation of the SAP on a national level is quite important and needs to meet the full support of the countries. Therefore, the establishment of national committees from competent ministries will strengthen participation and effectiveness of the measures to be taken. Such activities will result in increased budget because they will involve increased national mobilization.

Admin. The needs are calculated on the basis of actual assistance which is translated into hiring an administrative assistant (G5) for 30 months and an FMO for 18 months.

* The amount indicated will be used for follow-up of the Pre-investment studies by METAP

7. Monitoring and dissemination of results

- 7.1 Monitoring of the progress in executing the components and activities will be undertaken *via* UNEP=s normal procedures that require regular quarterly reports on substantive and financial matters. In addition the GEF Coordination Office in consultation with the Mediterranean Coordination Unit will develop process indicators during the initial phase of the project that will serve as evaluation benchmarks during project execution. The MAP will also develop stress reduction and environmental status indicators as integral components of activities within the project. The Interagency Steering Committee will review progress and advise the Project Manager and Executing Agencies on the overall progress and any necessary adjustments to the work plan and timetable that may arise through unforeseen contingencies. Regular reporting by the Project Manager and the Mediterranean Coordinating Unit will be undertaken to all meetings of the Contracting Parties to the Barcelona Convention and to the Bureau that meets between ordinary meetings of the Contracting Parties.
- 7.2 A terminal desk evaluation will be undertaken by UNEP as the lead Implementing Agency in accordance with internal agency procedures. In addition an independent evaluation will be commissioned during the final 6 months to provide a substantive evaluation of the project management, execution and outcomes.
- 7.3 Dissemination of results to the public will take place through various media including *inter alia* the quarterly newsletter of the Mediterranean Action Plan MedWaves, through the public participation plan to be developed during the project and through *ad hoc* press releases and conferences as required. Substantive results at the national level will be communicated to other national experts through periodic regional expert group meetings and through the documents presented to the meetings of the Contracting Parties. In addition it is intended to involve the National Coordinators in recipient countries in the periodic meetings of the Interagency Committee thereby enhancing information flow and strengthening country involvement in the regional components of the project.

8. Institutional framework and evaluation

8.1 Institutional Framework:

The project will be managed by the Coordinating Unit for the Mediterranean Action Plan. For this purpose, a project manager will be hired who will report directly to the MAP Coordinator. The proposed job description for the post is attached as Annex IX. The following committees will also be established:

(a) Inter-Agency Steering Committee

This committee will be composed of the implementing and donor agencies. It will be chaired by the lead implementing Agency (UNEP), in accordance with the agreed procedures for GEF International Waters Projects and will include representatives from the UNEP GEF Coordination Unit, UNEP/MEDU, GEF, UNDP, the World Bank, METAP and French GEF (FFEM), as well as other donors which will participate following the donors meeting. This committee will overview the execution of the project and will decide on the precise modalities for execution and

coordination of the activities. It is expected to meet once a year.

(b) Coordination Committee

This committee will be composed of the members of the Inter-Agency Steering Committee and by nationally nominated coordinators for activities undertaken in the framework of the project. The Coordination Committee is expected to meet once a year and right after the meeting of the Inter-Agency Steering Committee. It will be briefed on the progress of the activities.

(c) Ad-hoc Technical Committee

This committee will be composed of representatives from MAP/MED POL, WHO/MAP, METAP and its partners, GEF and FFEM. It will be responsible for the coordination of the implementation of the pre-investment studies and METAP will follow up technically the implementation of these studies. However, the pre-investment studies will be undertaken under the responsibility of the Governments themselves with the guidance of the Ad-hoc Technical Committee.

MAP will have the overall responsibility of the management of the project. However, in the execution it will be assisted by MED POL and its Regional Activity Centres. More specifically, MED POL in cooperation with WHO/MAP will be the main actor in the implementation of the project having the responsibility for pollution hot spots and sensitive areas, pre-investment studies, preparation of regional action plans and guidelines and most of the training programmes. PAP/RAC will have the responsibility of the component on the sustainability of SAP MED and the organisation of the training programme on integrated coastal zone management. SPA/RAC will be responsible for the preparation of the SAP on biodiversity (see below for the details of the mechanisms for the implementation of this activity). CP/RAC will assist in the preparation and adoption of three regional guidelines, one regional plan and the organisation of one training programme.

METAP as a member of the Ad-hoc Technical Committee will be responsible for following the pre-investment studies and advising the Government accordingly. The World Bank is expected to cooperate in the preparation of the economic instruments.

Development of a SAP for biodiversity

Besides SPA/RAC, which holds the overall responsibility of the project under the supervision of the MAP Coordinating Unit, the following main actors/elements are expected to be identified and take part in the process:

National correspondents: Person responsible for the running of the project at the national level in each of the participating countries. Their main role is to stimulate and coordinate activities at the national level aimed at providing inputs to the SAP. This should include the definition and the coordination of the national consultation process. He/she will constitute the main contact point of SPA/RAC at the national level, and will participate in regional meetings convened by SPA/RAC to examine the progress of the preparation of the SAP and refine the documents being prepared. National correspondents are appointed by the MAP

National Focal Points.

Advisory Committee: Expected to have a role of technical advice in the process of elaboration of the SAP. It will be established at the outset of the project and will include representatives of international and regional bodies with technical and scientific expertise in Mediterranean marine and coastal biodiversity issues (e.g. WWF - International Mediterranean Programme; IUCN Mediterranean Programme; the MedWet programme carried out under the auspices of the Ramsar Convention; FAO; Council of Europe (Secretariat of the Bern Convention); European Topic Centre/Nature Conservation (ETC/NC); Arab League (ALECSO); ACCOBAMS Interim Secretariat).

IGOs/NGOs: Besides the participation of some of them in the Advisory Committee, they are expected to intervene in national and/or regional activities.

8.2 Evaluation:

The evaluation to be followed will be an in-depth evaluation i.e. a comprehensive evaluation that will examine the project in its entirety. The evaluation will be both process and impact evaluation. Information will be gathered from secondary sources and from the field and will be concentrated at achievements of the project against the stated objectives, the cost effectiveness and the delivery of outputs as well as impacts.

The methodology employed will be the participatory evaluation methodology which will involve a number of key stages that should be taken into account. According to the requirements of the participatory methodology, the evaluator will become facilitator in a process that allows all interested parties to participate in an interactive process of action-reflection-action. The programme manager will be a major facilitator of evaluation.

The evaluation will consider all secondary sources of information including project documents, revisions, reports etc. to provide the necessary background. The evaluation will acquire primary information from the following: (i) interviewing and dialoguing with key informants, (ii) interviews with project implementers and/or cooperating agencies, (iii) interviews and discussions with project beneficiaries, (iv) site visits (where appropriate and feasible), and (v) administration of questionnaires where appropriate.

The evaluator will facilitate a dialogue. A draft report will be shared with all interested parties to allow for social ratification of the evaluation results. Lessons from each evaluation should be compiled and circulated to both programme and managers.

The Coordinating Unit for the Mediterranean Action Plan will assist in the preparation of the terms of reference for all evaluators.

9. Monitoring and reporting

9.1 Progress Reports:

Within 30 days of the end of the reporting period, the World Health Organisation (European Office) and the Regional Activity Centres concerned (SPA/RAC, PAP/RAC and CP/RAC) will submit to the Coordinating Unit, for review and subsequent submission to the Coordinator, UNEP/GEF Unit, half-yearly progress reports as at 30 June and 31 December, using the format in attached Annex X.

9.2 Terminal Reports:

Within 60 days of the completion of the project, the World Health Organisation (European Office) and the Regional Activity Centres concerned (SPA/RAC, PAP/RAC and CP/RAC) will submit to the Coordinating Unit, for review and submission to the Coordinator, UNEP/GEF Unit, and the Chief, Budget and Fund Management Service, a terminal report on the project as described in attached Annex XI.

9.3 Financial Reports:

(a) Project expenditure accounts

The World Health Organisation (European Office) and the Regional Activity Centres concerned (SPA/RAC, PAP/RAC and CP/RAC) will submit to UNEP quarterly project expenditure accounts and final accounts for each project, showing amount budgeted for the year, amount expended since the beginning of the year, and, separately, the unliquidated obligations, as follows:

- i) Details of project expenditures, will be reported on a project-by-project basis, reported in line with project budget codes as set out in the project document, as at 31 March, 30 June, 30 September and 31 December each year (see format in Annex XII). The expenditure accounts will be dispatched to UNEP within 30 days of the end of the quarter to which they refer, certified by a duly authorized official of the World Health Organisation (European Office) and the Regional Activity Centres concerned (SPA/RAC, PAP/RAC and CP/RAC).
- ii) The expenditure account as at 31 December, certified by a duly authorized official, should be despatched to UNEP within 30 days, as for other quarters, but, in addition, UNEP requires that the end of year expenditure accounts should be reported in an opinion by a chartered accountant, which will be despatched to UNEP by 31 March. In particular, the auditors should be asked to report whether, in their opinion:
 - a. proper books of account and records have been maintained;
 - b. all project expenditures are supported by vouchers and adequate documentation;
 - c. expenditures have been incurred in accordance with the objectives outlined in the project document.

- iii) Within 90 days of the completion of the project, the World Health Organisation (European Office) and the Regional Activity Centres concerned (SPA/RAC, PAP/RAC and CP/RAC) will supply UNEP with a final statement of account in the same format as for the quarterly statement, certified by a chartered accountant. If requested, the World Health Organisation (European Office) and the Regional Activity Centres concerned (SPA/RAC, PAP/RAC and CP/RAC) will facilitate an audit (by United Nations Board of Auditors and/or the Audit Service) of the accounts of the project.

- iv) Any portion of cash advances remaining unspent or uncommitted by the World Health Organisation (European Office) and the Regional Activity Centres concerned (SPA/RAC, PAP/RAC and CP/RAC) on completion of the project will be reimbursed to UNEP within one month of the presentation of the final statement of accounts. In the event that there is any delay in such disbursement, the World Health Organisation (European Office) and the Regional Activity Centres concerned (SPA/RAC, PAP/RAC and CP/RAC) will be financially responsible for any adverse movement in the exchange rates.

(b) Cash advance accounts

A statement of advances of cash provided by UNEP should be submitted upon receipt of the quarterly financial report (see format in Annex XIII) at 31 March, 30 June, 30 September and 31 December.

9.4 Terms and Conditions:

9.4.1 Non-Expendable Equipment:

The World Health Organisation (European Office) and the Regional Activity Centres concerned (SPA/RAC, PAP/RAC and CP/RAC) will maintain records of non-expendable equipment (items costing \$1,500 or more as well as items of attraction such as pocket calculators) purchased with Mediterranean Trust Fund, and will submit an inventory of all such equipment to UNEP twice a year indicating description, serial number (if any), date of purchase, cost and present condition of each item attached to the progress report submitted on 30 June and 31 December. Within 60 days of the completion of the project the World Health Organisation (European Office) and the Regional Activity Centres concerned (SPA/RAC, PAP/RAC and CP/RAC) will submit to UNEP a final inventory of all non-expendable equipment purchased under the project indicating description, serial number (if any), date of purchase, cost and present condition, together with a proposal for the disposal of the equipment. Non-expendable equipment purchased with funds administered by UNEP remains the property of UNEP until its disposal is authorized by UNEP, in consultation with the World Health Organisation (European Office) and the Regional Activity Centres concerned (SPA/RAC, PAP/RAC and CP/RAC) SPA/RAC. The World Health Organisation (European Office) and the Regional Activity Centres concerned (SPA/RAC, PAP/RAC and CP/RAC) will be responsible for any loss of or damage to equipment purchased with UNEP funds. The proceeds from the sale of equipment (duly authorized by UNEP) shall be credited to the accounts of UNEP, or of the appropriate trust fund or counterpart fund.

9.4.2 Responsibility for Cost Overruns:

The World Health Organisation (European Office) and the Regional Activity Centres concerned (SPA/RAC, PAP/RAC and CP/RAC), may enter into commitments or incur expenditures up to a maximum of 20 per cent over and above the annual amount foreseen in the project budget under any budget sub-line, provided prior authorization is obtained from UNEP/MAP and the total cost of the UNEP annual contribution is not exceeded. Once the need for these additional funds becomes apparent, a revised budget request should be submitted to UNEP immediately. Cost overruns are the responsibility of the World Health Organisation (European Office) and the Regional Activity Centres concerned (SPA/RAC, PAP/RAC and CP/RAC), unless a revised budget has been agreed with UNEP.

Any cost overrun (expenditure in excess of the budgeted amount) on a specific budget sub-line over and above the 20 per cent flexibility mentioned above should be met by the organization which originally assumed responsibility for authorizing the expenditure, unless a revision has been agreed to by UNEP prior to the authorization to cover it. Savings in one budget subline may not be applied to overruns of over 20 per cent in other sub-lines, even if the total cost to UNEP remains unchanged, unless this is specifically authorized by UNEP upon presentation of the request. In such a case, a revision to the project document

amending the budget will be issued by UNEP.

9.4.3 Claims by third parties against UNEP:

The World Health Organisation (European Office) and the Regional Activity Centres concerned (SPA/RAC, PAP/RAC and CP/RAC) shall be responsible for dealing with any claims which may be brought by third parties against UNEP and its staff, and shall hold UNEP and its staff non-liaible in case of any claims or liabilities resulting from operations carried out by the cooperating Agencies under this project document, except where it is agreed by the cooperating Agencies and UNEP that such claims or liabilities arise from gross negligence or wilful misconduct of the staff of UNEP.

List of Annexes

Annex I	Incremental costs and benefits of the Project "Determination of priority actions for the further elaboration and implementation of the Strategic Action Programme for the Mediterranean Sea"
Annex II	Logical Framework Matrix
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ANNEX I

Incremental costs and benefits of the Project "Implementation of the Strategic Action Programme to Address Pollution from Land Based Activities in the Mediterranean Region"

Background

The GEF Incremental Costs analysis requires a consideration of baseline and incremental costs associated with achieving >domestic= and global environmental benefits (see Table 2). The regional scope of the present proposal presents methodological difficulties in assessing the baseline and incremental costs of the project which are normally calculated in a purely national context. In the present case the benefits resulting from this project are seen as accruing at global, regional and national scales.

National & Regional Benefits

National benefits resulting from this activity are of two distinct types: those that relate to improvement in the condition of the environment under national jurisdiction and those that relate to improvement in the national capacity to manage and control adverse environmental impacts. Regional benefits resulting from this activity are also of two distinct types: those relating to the abatement or mitigation of transboundary environmental impacts occurring either in the >global commons= or that are of a transboundary nature and those that result from adoption of a harmonised regional approach to action. This duality of benefits at both levels reflects the nature of the project that includes activities designed to harmonise national actions on a regional basis and actions designed to concretely address hot spots of land based pollution and sensitive areas that have been identified as being of regional concern and/or importance.

Whilst an individual country could be expected to pay as part of the baseline, for actions designed to improve the conditions of its marine and coastal environment such actions in many cases are inadequate when considered in a wider regional context. Although the majority of impacts of land-based activities occur within the territorial waters of the countries generating the contaminant or pollutant, the national incentive to reduce pollution is conditioned by the time taken to remove or flush the contaminant or pollutant from national to extra-national waters. The faster the flushing time the less the incentive for national action, and the greater the transboundary component.

It is important to recognise in this context that the Mediterranean littoral countries have not declared or agreed upon the delineation of Exclusive Economic Zones hence most of the Mediterranean sea surface falls within the >global commons=. For some littoral states territorial waters extend only some 6 miles from the coast.

It is important to state at the outset that no direct measurable environmental benefit will result from actions proposed during the three years of this project. It is anticipated that as a result of the activities proposed, pre-investment studies will be completed for around 15 >hot-spots= of regional and transboundary importance that will enable countries to seek donor or loan support to actions directed towards remedial and mitigatory action, i.e. the project will lead to significant national investment. More importantly, the project as a whole will lead to a regionally agreed set of targets and management plans thus providing the

framework for national action that will be implemented outside the framework of this project, but under the umbrella of the LBS Protocol of the Barcelona Convention.

National & Regional Actions

Through their ratification of the Barcelona Convention and its associated Land Based Sources Protocol the riparian states of the Mediterranean have recognised their collective responsibilities at a regional level for the sound management of the Marine Environment. Over a twenty year period the governments, with the support of UNEP have financed various regional activities designed to facilitate the acceptance of common environmental goals, culminating in the recent adoption of the Strategic Action Programme to address Pollution from Land-Based Activities in the Mediterranean by the Contracting Parties at their 10th ordinary meeting in Tunis, November 1997. The recently signed Protocol on Specially Protected Areas and Biodiversity which is anticipated to enter into force in 1998 provides an internationally agreed legal basis on which to develop a strategic action programme for biodiversity.

This SAP MED, the development of which was funded during the PDF-B phase represents a significant departure from previous actions in that it recognises the obligations of states to contribute financially to the solution of common Mediterranean problems that are also of national concern. The preliminary estimates of addressing all components of the SAP MED between 1998 and the year 2007 are estimated at around 8 billion US \$. Section 11.6 of the SAPMED states:

"However, it is important to clearly state that most of the resources should be national and that it is the polluters, the consumers, the users and the governments which should provide the resources necessary for application of the Programme, knowing that the benefits obtained could be greater than the costs involved." [UNEP(OCA)/MED IG.11/9 p.65]

Baseline Actions

Section 2 of this document outlines the present baseline actions taken by states collectively regarding the implementation at regional level of actions designed to promote the further development and implementation of actions contained in the SAP MED.

The Mediterranean countries have been conducting a pollution assessment programme, MEDPOL, within the framework of the Mediterranean Action Plan (MAP) of the Barcelona Convention since 1976. The estimated cost of this assessment to the Mediterranean Trust Fund and the cooperating UN Agencies is US \$ 35 million. This cost does not include the contribution of the countries for implementing national monitoring programmes and research projects. The full cost of MEDPOL, including national and individual contributions, is **estimated as US \$ 180 million**¹⁶. A socio-economic study, designated **the Blue Plan**, has also been conducted within the framework of MAP and the Barcelona Convention. The estimated cost to the Mediterranean Trust Fund and the Government of France is US \$ 9 million for the 1978-1996 period. The corresponding costs of developing national scenarios elevate this figure to some **US \$ 20 millions**, which does not include the costs of socio-economic assessments conducted in the framework of the coastal area management plans and other activities of the Priority Areas Programme of the MAP. The entire budget for the 1998-99 biennium as approved by the 10th meeting of the Contracting Parties is US \$ 12.8 million encompassing actions not directly related to pollution but to all areas of action in the protection and sustainable management of the Mediterranean environment (see Annex VIII).

At a national level all contracting parties have sought over the last twenty years to strengthen their national capacity for sound and sustainable management of the marine and coastal environment of the Mediterranean. Following the past emphasis on assessment of problems and potential solutions the base of information and data required for management decisions regarding mitigatory and remedial actions is now extensive for many countries in the region. In some instances however GEF eligible countries have been unable to devote sufficient resources internally to developing such mechanisms and hence the stage of development varies widely from country to country. Assessing the national baseline for all 20 countries is therefore a task requiring more extensive analysis of current investment patterns than has been possible in the past twelve months. The national baseline investment in regional coordination of pollution related

¹⁶ This figure includes equipment and training for developing country scientists; field sampling measurements and observations, laboratory analyses and experiments not envisaged in the framework of the present proposal. Consequently this figure cannot be considered in total as a baseline contribution.

actions has been of the order of 7 million US \$ annually for all riparian states, this is additional to the true national baseline associated with national investment in management for national environmental benefit.

Incremental Actions

The present proposal adds significantly to this >regional baseline= enabling the countries to accelerate the timeline for Implementation of the SAP MED. The question arises therefore as to whether or not the costs of the regional activities proposed in this project (Components 2, 3, 5, 6, 8, and 9 in full; and components 4 and 7 in part) represent additional baseline or truly incremental costs. In that these proposed regional components build on existing national and regional level actions both past and ongoing, they may be considered complementary and therefore from a GEF perspective entirely incremental.

Components 4 and 10 include actions at the national level and it is for these components that the largest national contributions in terms of co-financing are expected since these actions are anticipated to bring significant national benefits. However in the case of the pre-investment studies (Activity 4.4) the selection will be based on a combination of national and regional priorities and only those hot spots considered of regional significance will be funded for full pre-investment analysis from the GEF funds. Developing countries will be encouraged and assisted *via* donor consultations to seek alternative sources of funding for similar studies of hot spots considered of high national but low regional priority, and non-GEF eligible countries in the region will be encouraged to invest in remedial and mitigatory actions in the case of regionally significant hot spots occurring within their territorial waters.

The development of National Action Plans for the implementation of the SAP MED will involve significant co-financing from participating countries in terms of the commitment of inter-ministry teams to their development, and the required detailed analysis of current government investment and spending patterns. The financing of the development of such Action Plans for the twelve GEF eligible countries in the region is seen as a legitimate incremental cost in that they must be developed in such a manner as to conform to the regional requirements of the SAP MED.

ANNEX II
LOGICAL FRAMEWORK MATRIX

PROJECT PLANNING MATRIX			
SUMMARY	OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATORS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	CRITICAL ASSUMPTIONS AND RISKS
Overall Objectives			
Improved marine environmental quality of the Mediterranean	Reduced pollution load ¹⁷ Reduced inputs from land-based activities	Measurable reduction in land-based discharges, observed through national and regional monitoring	That governments will agree to invest the required baseline costs. This assumption presents a low risk given that the SAPMED as already endorsed by Contracting Parties outlines the anticipated costs
Outcomes			
Improved management of the Mediterranean marine and coastal environment at regional and national levels through the implementation of the SAP MED	Regional: Adoption by the Contracting Parties to the Barcelona Convention of the finalised Regional Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis (TDA MED)	Meeting report of the Contracting Parties	Revised TDA MED will be accepted by the Contracting Parties. This assumption seems likely to be met since agreement was reached on the value of the TDA MED, and the need to revise certain sections
	Endorsement by the Contracting Parties to the Barcelona Convention of the finalised Strategic Action Programme (SAP MED)	Meeting report of the 10th ordinary meeting of the Contracting Parties to the Barcelona Convention	This critical assumption of the PDF-B phase was met through adoption and endorsement of the SAP MED at the 10th meeting of Contracting Parties to the Barcelona Convention held in Tunis, November 1997
	National: Adoption by National Governments of NAPs that include transboundary and regional considerations	11 Nationally published NAPs	That governments will develop and adopt NAPs that include regional considerations in their assessment of national priorities for action. This assumption seems likely to be met given existing national commitments to regional action under MAP, the Barcelona Convention and its LBS Protocol . The SAP MED includes an obligation on states to produce such plans
Improved integration of fisheries and pollution management in the Mediterranean	Agreement on joint priorities for action between the GFCM and MAP and adoption by Contracting Parties to the Barcelona Convention and participant states in the GFCM of joint goals and objectives relating to fisheries and environment	Meeting Reports	That governments support more integrated approaches at national level to management of fisheries and environmental issues. This assumption presents a higher risk than those outlined above due to inherent sectorial approaches at the national level, the GFCM has directed FAO to cooperate with MAP thus reducing this risk
Improved regional capacity for EIA, environmental auditing and management; operation and maintenance of wastewater treatment plants etc.	Numbers of individuals trained	Periodic reports to the GEF and Contracting Parties by the Project Coordinator on the execution of training activities	It is assumed that governments will release appropriately qualified staff for purposes of training an assumption which is likely to be met since such training is envisaged under the endorsed SAPMED

¹⁷ The extent and nature of this reduction can only be determined following completion of the pre-investment studies.

Improved NGO and public participation	Endorsement of the NGO and Public participation plans by appropriate regional meetings	Meeting Reports and publications by the MEDU	Already major NGO=s play a defined role in executing components of the Mediterranean Action Plan, hence it seems likely that the assumption of government agreement to such involvement will be met
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LOGICAL FRAMEWORK MATRIX (Cont.)

Results			
Finalised Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis	Adoption of the TDA MED by the Contracting Parties to the Barcelona Convention	Publication of the TDA MED by MEDU Meeting Reports	That the TDA MED can be finalised in a manner acceptable to the Governments. This assumption seems likely to be met since the concerns of governments have been registered and revision is envisaged in the next quarter
Criteria for selection and adoption of priority listing of Hot Spots of regional significance	Endorsement of the criteria by regional expert meetings and adoption of the priority listing at national and regional level	Meeting Reports and publication of the criteria by MEDU	Governments will agree and adopt the priority listing at national and regional level. This assumptions will likely be met since the TDAMED and SAP MED identify 103 hot spots of regional importance
Criteria for selection and adoption of priority sensitive areas of regional and global significance that are at risk from land-based activities	Endorsement of the criteria by regional expert meetings and adoption of the priority listing at national and regional level	Meeting Reports and publication of the criteria by MEDU	Governments will agree and adopt the priority listing at national and regional level. This assumptions will likely be met since the TDAMED and SAP MED identify 51 sensitive areas of regional importance
8 sets of regional guidelines for: sewage treatment; disposal of urban solid waste; industrial wastewater; application of BAT BEP and clean technologies etc.	Adoption of the guidelines by appropriate expert group and Contracting Parties meetings	Meeting Reports and publication of the 8 sets of guidelines by the MEDU	That guidelines can be drafted that are acceptable to national governments. This assumption is likely to be met since the development of such guidelines was agreed as a component of the SAPMED
8 regional plans for: collection and disposal of PCB wastes; reduction of BOD loading by 50% by 2007; reduction by 20% of hazardous waste by 2007 etc.	Adoption of the regional plans by appropriate expert group and Contracting Parties meetings	Meeting Reports and publication of the 8 regional plans by the MEDU	That regional plans can be drafted that are acceptable to national governments. This assumption is likely to be met since the development of such regional plans was agreed as a component of the SAPMED
Jointly agreed actions relating to fisheries and environment	Adoption of priorities by the GFCM and Contracting Parties	Meeting Reports of MEDU and GFCM	That joint discussion of priorities and agreement can be reached. As noted above this assumption presents a higher risk than the others given the sectorial approach to fisheries and environment at national government level, however the last meeting of the GFCM directed FAO to collaborate with the MEDU on these issues
Up to 11 National Action Plans for recipient countries	Adoption and approval of NAPs at country level	Publication of the plans in National Gazette & other official media	That countries will develop and adopt NAPs in support of the SAP MED. This seems likely to occur since the SAPMED includes agreement on their development and framework elements for inclusion and the LBS protocol requires development of NAPs

LOGICAL FRAMEWORK MATRIX (Cont.)

Components/Activities			
<p><i>Establishment of the Management Framework</i> Hiring of staff Meetings of the Interagency Committee 2 Donor Consultations</p>	<p>Issuance of contracts Disbursement records</p>	<p>Meeting reports Donor investment</p>	<p>That staff can be hired within three months of completion of the internal project document</p>
<p><i>Regional Cooperative Actions</i> Preparation of 8 sets of regional guidelines Preparation of 8 regional plans</p>	<p>Availability of drafts & convening of expert meetings according to agreed work plan</p>	<p>Publication of regional guidelines & regional plans</p>	<p>That regional guidelines and plans will be prepared and adopted at regional level is an assumption likely to be met, since these activities were agreed as a component of the SAP MED</p>
<p><i>Hot spots</i> Development of criteria & impact analysis Selection of priority hot spots Completion by countries of pre-investment studies of selected hot spots</p>	<p>Preparation of drafts and convening of regional expert and subsequent Contracting Parties meetings according to agreed work plan Adoption at national level of pre-investment studies</p>	<p>Publication of criteria and listing of selected priorities Meeting Reports Signed agreements</p>	<p>That countries will agree to select priority hot spots is an assumption likely to be met, since list of 103 hot spots was identified in the SARMED That countries will agree to undertake pre-investment studies of selected hot spots. This seems likely to be met since countries were directly involved in identification of the initial 103 identified hot spots</p>
<p><i>Sensitive areas</i> Development of criteria and analysis Selection of priority sensitive areas for investment and action</p>	<p>Preparation of drafts and convening of regional expert and subsequent Contracting Parties meetings according to agreed work plan</p>	<p>Publication of criteria and listing of selected areas having regional priority</p>	<p>That countries will agree to select priority sensitive areas is an assumption likely to be met, since list of 51 sensitive areas was identified in the SAP MED</p>
<p><i>Fisheries and Environment</i> Detailed analysis of issues and joint resolution of priority areas for action</p>	<p>Preparation of draft analysis and convening of joint expert group meetings according to agreed work plan</p>	<p>Publication of Analysis and priority areas for joint action</p>	<p>It is assumed that GFCM and MAP will work jointly on the implementation of this component</p>
<p><i>Sustainability of SAPMED</i> Development of economic instruments to assist in sustainability of the SAP MED</p>	<p>Preparation of draft proposals and national level discussions according to agreed work plan Adoption of the economic instruments at regional and national level</p>	<p>Appropriate action at National level to implement the proposed actions</p>	<p>An assumption is that national governments will take action at a national level to implement the recommendations. The risk associated with this assumption cannot be evaluated since this will depend on other national development and investment priorities. However through careful integration of the regional priorities into national action plans it is hoped that this assumption will be met</p>
<p><i>Capacity Building</i> Conduct 8 regional training courses</p>	<p>Disbursement records according to agreed work plan</p>	<p>Reports of training courses & numbers of individuals trained in implementation of SAP MED activities</p>	<p>It is assumed that governments will release individuals for training an assumption that has a high probability of being met</p>
<p><i>Public Participation</i> Prepare and implement regional programme of action for the public participation in the implementation of the SAP MED</p>	<p>Identified role for NGO=s in the execution of the SAP MED Preparation & dissemination of information and public awareness materials</p>	<p>Adoption of the regional programme by the Contracting Parties</p>	<p>It is assumed that countries will agree to the development and implementation of the regional plan of public participation, since this component was identified in the SAPMED</p>
<p><i>National Action Plans</i> Drafting of up to 11 National Action Plans</p>	<p>Preparation of drafts according to agreed work plan and timetable</p>	<p>Publication and adoption of National Action Plans</p>	<p>It is assumed that countries will actively cooperate in the development of NAPs, since NAPs were identified as important activities in SARMED and LBS Protocol</p>

ANNEX III

STAP ROSTER EXPERT REVIEW
Ray C. Griffiths, Marine Scientific and Environmental Consultant

**IMPLEMENTATION OF THE STRATEGIC ACTION PROGRAMME TO ADDRESS POLLUTION FROM
ACTIVITIES IN THE MEDITERRANEAN REGION**

Mr Griffiths states

Since the appraisal's main purpose is to draw attention to weaknesses in the proposal (to facilitate remedy) strengths, the following observations are inevitably in a negative tone; however, overall, the project is worth on the good long-term work of the Mediterranean Action Plan. Its financing through GEF is fully justified.

He identifies a series of Key issues which have been addressed in revising the project brief.

1. Scientific and technical soundness of the project: In which he notes that nothing is stated ab assurance and the scientific difficulties of assessing pathways and sinks. UNEP accepts these amended the brief to accommodate the first issue raised. Regarding the difficulties of assessing pollutant s and sinks UNEP acknowledges the difficulty of determining absolute values but comparative importance is requisite for establishing thetransboundary priority of hot spots and must be attempted.

2. Overall objective: Mr Griffiths proposals regarding the rewording o the objectives have been address and UNEP notes that his comments in this regard were extremely helpful in improving the clarity of the d the reviewers comments parallel those of the GEF Secretariat regarding the preparatory nature of the prop these have been fully addressed in this revision.

Mr Griffiths further notes that:

- § **the project has value but also notes the difficulties associated with alternate modes of dispos such as heavy metals;**
- § the project responds to the GEF objectives of sustainable development of land-based activitie protection of international waters by reduction of marine pollution and conservation ofbiodiversity;
- § the collaboration achieved by UNEP since 1975 is remarkable, given that the region **is one of** cor south, east-west, temperate-desertic, developed-developing, rich-poor, cultural and religious pc project must exploit that advantage, he concludes that the regional institutional context is sound;
- § a very important, **indirect**, benefit of the proposed project, in global environmental terms, if it is reasc in achieving its objectives, would be the example it would set for other regions (e.g., Caribbean, seas, etc.) of the feasibility of regional coordination and co-action of the riparian states in managin based sources of pollution and thus in protecting the regional marine environment;
- § if the project enjoys full success, GEF's strategies and policies will have been justified, at least w

Mediterranean region. Mr Griffiths notes the need for objective careful monitoring and evaluation a has noted and will accommodate in the elaboration of the full project document.

Mr Griffiths lists a number of secondary issues which have been addressed in the revised project will be addressed during the finalisation of the full project document. These include: linkages to other linkages to other programmes and action plans at regional and sub-regional levels: other beneficial environmental effects: degree of involvement of stakeholders in the project: capacity-building aspects: and the project.

STAP EXPERT APPRAISAL

Project title: IMPLEMENTATION OF THE STRATEGIC ACTION PROGRAMME TO ADDRESS FROM LAND-BASED ACTIVITIES IN THE MEDITERRANEAN REGION

The following appraisal is based on the **Terms of Reference for Technical Review of Project Proposals** UNEP/GEF Coordination Office, International Waters Programme. Since the appraisal's main purpose is to identify weaknesses in the proposal (to facilitate remedy) rather than to highlight its strengths, the following observations are on a negative tone; however, overall, the project is worthwhile, and builds on the good long-term work of the Mediterranean Action Plan. Its financing through GEF is fully justified.

KEY ISSUES

1. Scientific and technical soundness of the project: Although the Contracting Parties decide what marine environmental "quality" to be set and achieved will be, based on the best available scientific knowledge and understanding, nothing is said about how this quality will be monitored to ensure that it is achieved. The experience of the Mediterranean Action Plan and of other international organizations, worldwide, has shown that it is practically and technically difficult to monitor environmental quality (especially of water, sediments and air) on a regional basis. Careful, regular, and successful, intercalibration of analytical results is needed and is hard to achieve on a small regional basis.

Since the SAP MED is, essentially, a new phase of the pollution component of the Mediterranean Action Plan, though with an emphasis on pollution control, it will certainly exploit the experience gained under MAP, but identifying and assessing pollutant sources, pathways and sinks are formidable obstacles to the evaluation of the relationship between source (site, quantities and discharge rates) on land, and the environmental quality of the coastal sea. Appropriate provisions for the monitoring of rivers among the activities proposed, estuaries and deltas are not specified. Estuaries are usually the sites of drastic transformations between riverine loads and coastal-sea inputs, and should attract particular attention.

2. Identification of the global environmental benefits and/or drawbacks of the project: To the extent that the project substantially improves the management, and reduction, of land-based sources of pollution, it will contribute to creating a cleaner Atlantic Ocean; improving the air quality of the region, which would have appreciable benefits for human beings and farm/domestic animals and plants (agricultural and forestry); it would also contribute to reducing the amount of "greenhouse" gases in the atmosphere, which would be felt outside the Mediterranean region. However, the elemental pollutants (notably, heavy metals), whatever the shared-management applied, still have to be controlled. In other words, good sinks have to be found for them, and undisturbed sea-floor sediments are probably not good sinks, whereas discharge of non-biological, contaminated waste into landfills may lead to leaching of some contaminants into surrounding soil and/or water bodies, and incineration mainly discharges such pollutants into the atmosphere. The sea is, up to a point (still not precisely known), another medium-term sink.

3. How the project fits within the context of the goals of GEF, as well as its operational strategy, priorities, GEF Council guidance and the provisions of the relevant conventions: The project responds to the objectives of sustainable development of land-based activities combined with protection of international waters and of marine pollution and conservation of biodiversity.

The project is of an essentially structural/institutional/financial nature, so can be said generally objectives. A reservation may be made, however: the project is said to fall within the GEF Waterbody-ba Programme, although the Project's aims are directed not only at the "commons" of the Mediterranean Sea water-quality enhancement and fisheries), but also, in practice, at the coastal zone and, indeed, the (agriculture, industry, forestry, urban life etc.) in the hinterland of the Mediterranean region. However environmental management, the Mediterranean Sea must be treated as a whole, and the "national" **ideally**, be totally subordinated to the regional requirements. This is not the case, either in practice or with this project.

4. Regional context: The **regional institutional context** for this project was established in 1975, with the Mediterranean Action Plan and then the Barcelona Convention, in 1976, followed by the Land-based F However, a useful foundation had already been laid through the Cooperative Investigations in the Med Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission of UNESCO, the Food and Agriculture of the United Nations Fisheries Council for the Mediterranean and the International Commission for the Scientific Exploration of the Sea, adopted in 1967 (lasting till the appearance of UNEP and the preparations for MAP, about 1973), and bodies remain active in the region.

The **regional geographical context** is based on the fact that the Mediterranean Sea is a semi-enclosed sea with some specific characteristics: the very high proportion of sea area to the area of its drainage basin, due mainly to the northern side, in particular, in Turkey and in the south-western part, the strong development of mountains generally steep slopes into the sea, hence with relatively little "continental" shelf (to which most of the fisheries and mining are confined, for technical, financial and biological reasons), and which goes a long way to explain many features of the Mediterranean culture.

The **regional cultural context** is based on the fact that, on the northern and eastern side, in particular, were historically strongly tied to ports hemmed in on the coast by the mountains, leading to dependence on the sea for political independence, cultural diversity; and, on the southern and south-eastern side, a generally mountainous hinterland, also leading to a strong tendency for populations to prefer the coastal area and to concentrate on maritime activities. Mediterranean coastal shipping and for north-south trade. This is therefore a region of considerable north-south trade. This is therefore a region of considerable north-south trade. This is therefore a region of considerable north-south trade. The collaboration achieved since 1975 is therefore remarkable, and this project must exploit that advantage, but move forward from that position.

5. Replicability of the project (added value for the global environment beyond the project itself): The project, by reducing marine, and possibly atmospheric, pollution in the way proposed by this project would, as noted above, have a positive, even if modest, effect on the global marine environment in the central Atlantic region. Given that other Regional Seas Action Plans have been relatively successful in promoting regional international cooperation, a project, suitably adapted to local circumstances, could possibly achieve more, quicker. The learning curve based on the Mediterranean experience, could be much steeper.

A very important, **indirect**, benefit of the proposed project, in global environmental terms, would be the example it would set for other regions (e.g., Caribbean Sea, etc.) of the feasibility of regional coordination and co-action of the riparian states in managing regional sources of pollution and thus in protecting the regional marine environment. Success in this region would be a success in this sense.

6. Sustainability of the project: Sustainability of the project is taken to mean the possibility of successful operation of the mechanisms established by the project to "improve the quality of the marine environment in the Mediterranean Region through better shared-management of land-based pollution". This is the project's overall objective.

The following comments are made on the Objectives with a view to assessing the likely strength of their achievement and the sustainability of the results, hence of the project. This would go a long way towards convincing the countries concerned to maintain the institutions responsible for the achievement, at all levels.

Overall objective: The title might be made more precise if the term "shared-management" were defined in such a way as to include such a definition. Indeed, one of the strong stresses in the project proposal is the elaboration of **National Action Plans**. What is likely to be shared is information and experience, but this is not management. Nor, really, is uncoordinated management. The text might be usefully reworded to "...through improved regional international cooperation in the management of land-based pollution.". It is risky to assert also "that will result from the implementation of the SAP MED." [this phrase should be deleted].

Although objectives are always valid in the eyes of those who set them, the question is whether it is worth the money to pursue the above-mentioned overall objective? Probably, yes, if there is a reasonable chance of success. However, the mechanism [Logical Framework Matrix] for the appraisal of this chance of success in the project is somewhat optimistic: the adoption by the Contracting Parties of a particular study (e.g., TDA) or the endorsement of the preparation of NPAs etc., even if "objectively verifiable", is by no means a guarantee of achievement, let alone sustainability. Few international conventions produce more than a moderate success and often only after a long period of evolution of social, commercial and governmental attitudes.

It will be necessary not only to develop the [8] regional guidelines and [8] regional plans proposed, but they are followed and carried out, respectively, if the project's sustainability is to be ensured.

First specific objective: This objective is not adequately focussed. Five "concepts" have to be formulated: principles, approaches, measures, timetables and priorities. And these for **each** major land-based source of these actually entails action to control or reduce pollution, only the preparation for it. On the other hand, substantive project activities (actions?), embodied in paragraphs 3.6, 3.8 and 3.10 seem more specific than what is suggested by the first specific objective. If, as a result (of this project), each source is dealt with, no more such sources should arise, so sustainability would not be an issue.

Second specific objective: This is more precise, but, if completion means "most of the work has still to be done", analysis of 103 hot spots is a tall order in itself. But here too, none should remain if the objectives of the project are met, so, again, sustainability would not be an issue.

Third specific objective: This also is not very precise, in the absence of a definition of "baseline and needed".

Fourth specific objective: This is also "iterative"; e.g., "prepare and adopt **guidelines** for the preparation of I in section 3.16, the "Activities envisaged.....include **assistance**.....in the development and implementation only "getting set up" or "actual execution"?) of individual NAPs...".

Fifth specific objective: This, however, is to "prepare and adopt **National Action Plans** for each recipient country. The first two strongly suggest that the fourth specific objective be simply combined with the fifth, the real specific objective. The follow-up will be to keep NAPs under review and to update them periodically, and would be essential to ensure sustainability.

Sixth specific objective: This also is not very precise; why "potential" roles rather than real ones, for the project? And how can their **effective** participation be ensured in advance? The pursuit of this objective beyond the project probably be necessary to ensure sustainability.

7. Extent to which the project will contribute to the improved definition and implementation of GEF strategies and policies: If the project enjoys full success, GEF's strategies and policies will have been justified, at least in the Mediterranean region. Until we know those results, little can be said in response to this term of reference. If, and not unreasonable, the project results do not match up to the high hopes placed in them initially, a thorough review of the project (from the standpoints of national development in the field of pollution control and management, regional coordination of objectives and actions, pre-investment studies and consequent investment, sustainable pollution control mechanisms at national and regional levels, and so on) will be necessary to determine the project's contribution in the sense of this term of reference. Although provision is made within the project for such a review to be, at best, only placed on an equal footing with UNEP's internal evaluation. However, UNEP is an "interested party" in the determination of GEF's strategies and policies.

SECONDARY ISSUES

1. Linkages to other focal areas: There are possible linkages to: (a) atmospheric pollution (since regional air quality will be affected by land-based sources of pollutants, if only because a number of "non-gaseous" pollutants are carried by wind)

some organic pesticides and mercury, have significant atmospheric pathways from terrestrial sources to the coastal-zone development and management, with particular reference to direct land run-off and the sitir environmental impacts of sea-bed mining, because mining (and to some extent fish-trawling, as a fo mining") reduce the sea bed's role as a pollutant sink by recirculating pollutants adsorbed onto sediments.

2. *Linkages to other programmes and action plans at regional and sub-regional levels:* There are programmatic linkage, two strong, the others much weaker. The fundamental linkage is to the Medi Plan/Mediterranean Pollution Monitoring and Research Programme (MAP/MED POL), which, in this significant regional activity; the second is to the GEF Black Sea Strategic Action Plan, because the Black S enclosed sea, with some analogous problems. The others are: the European Union Regional Cooperativ Control Marine Pollution (Spain, France, Portugal and Morocco); a complementary, though weak, linkage but passive sub-regional marine environmental projects ? RAMOGE (France-Monaco-Italy, in the Liguria Northern Adriatic Programme (Italy-Croatia-Slovenia, at an inter-institutional level); and a weak, thoug linkage to two regional oceanographic initiatives sponsored by the IOC (the Physical Oceanography Mediterranean [POEM] and the Programme de recherche international en Méditerranée occidentale [PR by France)), the linkage being that the oceanography of the Mediterranean plays a non-negligible role in quality of the sea water (e.g., flushing of coastal and shelf seas); and a possible linkage with the Pr Environment of the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden [PERSGA] sponsored by Saudi Arabia and the Sudan.

3. *Other beneficial or damaging environmental effects:* By dealing with essentially all land-bz pollution, successfully, the project would also benefit, in general, agriculture, forestry and urban life, by r load. The Mediterranean is really a part of the Atlantic Ocean and therefore, indirectly, of the world ocean. : in the Mediterranean or in the Atlantic) cannot, in the long run, be judged in isolation.

This central problem of disposal makes recycling of industrial, urban, agricultural, forestry and othe very attractive. Nevertheless, the **overall** energy demand made by recycling may exceed that of dispc artificially, to potential or proven sinks. Therefore, the wise use of the sea (as well as the land) for disposa be discarded out of hand. The project makes no provision for an analysis of such wise use, but should be s leading up to it; the first drafts of NAPs and relevant regional action plans should include such a provisio control and reduction of land-based sources of pollution may simply lead to a "sideways" shuffle of s substances to places where they will not be easily visible - until another "hot spot" adds to the list of those a future project. Studies of biogeochemical cycles of key elements (especially heavy metals) and dange must be promoted if the real goal of safe pollutant sinks is to be reached in the long run.

4. *Degree of involvement of stakeholders in the project:* The proposal defines the role of national the primary stakeholders, in this project; their degree of involvement is high and largely ensured. It is less role of their peoples (the "general public"), also major stakeholders. This role can only be ensure involvement of non-governmental organizations and associations, especially of a regional nature, but a nature (e.g., HELMEPA in Greece) and of an international nature (e.g., IUCN). The proposal seeks onl **potential** role for NGOs, whereas it could be desirable to determine the respective competences and ca such body, for UNEP to decide precisely the practical possibility of their real involvement. The proposal i the general weaknesses of NGOs, but apparently goes no further.

The involvement of the relevant intergovernmental organizations (i.e., those having a stakehold region on behalf of their Member States, such as: the Food & Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

Fisheries Council for the Mediterranean - for fisheries, mariculture and biodiversity questions; the World Health Organization - for human environmental health questions) is clear enough and announced. More or less useful roles might be found for: the International Atomic Energy Agency and its Marine Environmental Laboratory, in Monaco, for analysis and intercalibration with respect to pollution monitoring; UNESCO and its International Hydrological Programme for river monitoring and drainage-basin questions; and the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission for oceanographic and ocean-observing questions. This involvement should be, however, technical and specifically demonstrated capability (of the institutions or individuals acting on behalf of these organizations).

5. Capacity-building aspects: These are still a comparatively minor part of the project and unlikely to have a significant impact on the outcome unless participants in the proposed training courses are carefully chosen on the basis of their experience in pollution control and management. Otherwise, such courses are only paying lip service to national needs for competent staff, hence institutions.

Courses on the energetics and environmental advantages and disadvantages of recycling human waste, and on regional (if not global) biogeochemical cycles of key pollutants/elements, would be most desirable and useful (section 3.13).

6. Innovativeness of the project: The project cannot be said to be particularly innovative. A general approach (plan of action), incorporating development of national facilities, capabilities and supporting academic structures, in the regional context, might well have been tried, given the considerable experience acquired in the fact that, in the long run, all forms of pollution have a transboundary component.

A new Project Implementation Unit is not innovative; project implementation might be better served by strengthening (funding and staffing) of MAP-MEDU. This does not appear to be the intention and nothing is said about the relationship between the Project Implementation Unit and MAP-MEDU. The Secretariat of the Barcelona Convention is described as [one of? the leading?] Executing Agency, yet the MAP-MEDU, also described as the Secretariat of the Convention, is also listed as an Executing Agency. This should be made clear (or clearer).

The idea of "sustainability of the project" seems innovative, but amounts, in the present context, to a proposal for mechanisms to address future new institutional costs for managing and protecting the Mediterranean Sea, an issue which is the sustainability of economic development without compromising the environment: that is in other words, the proposal does not go that far.

Ray C. Griffiths
Marine Scientific and Environmental Consultant

ANNEX IV

ROOT CAUSE ANALYSIS FOR THE MEDITERRANEAN BASED ON THE RESULTS OF THE TRANSBOUNDARY DIAGNOSTIC ANALYSIS

[The analysis in this table does not apply equally to all Contracting Parties to the Barcelona Convention. Main root causes and action areas are listed in descending order of priority.]

MAJOR PROBLEMS	TRANSBOUNDARY ELEMENTS	Main root causes*		MAIN ROOT CAUSES	
Degradation of coastal and marine ecosystems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Damage to transboundary ecosystems, including loss in productivity, biodiversity and stability - Reduction of regional values - Decreased quality of life - Degradation due to pollution & eutrophication - Region-wide loss of revenue 	M F L H S	P R	LEGAL (L) Inadequate legal and institutional framework	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inadequate cooperation at the regional level - Inadequate legislation at the national level relevant to regional problems - Inadequate institutional framework and capacity necessary for the implementation of legislation, ICZM and EIA - Inadequate pollution compliance and trend monitoring - Ineffective coordination between various governmental sectors and local and national level
Unsustainable exploitation of coastal and marine resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Impacts on habitats and biodiversity - Impacts of physical changes on coastal and beach dynamics - Loss of existing and potential income from fishing and tourism - Conflicts between user groups 	M F S H L	R P	MANAGEMENT (M) Inadequate planning and management at all levels	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Poorly coordinated intersectorial planning and management - Lack of integrated watershed/coastal zone management plans - Lack of application of ICZM and its tools - Inappropriate harvesting practices in fisheries - Inadequate pollution control strategies with monitoring
Loss of habitats supporting living resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Damage to migratory species and their habitat changing patterns of migration - Endangered biotic resources - Loss of values for development - Habitat and food web changes 	M F S H L	P R	HUMAN (H) Insufficient human and institutional capacity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inadequate human and institutional capacity (at national and local level) for the implementation of the legislature and ICZM with its tools - Inadequate human and institutional capacity (at national and local level) for compliance and trend monitoring of pollution
Decline in biodiversity, loss of endangered species and introduction of non-indigenous species	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Loss of regional values - Damage to endangered and endemic species of regional and global significance - Loss of genetic biodiversity 	M F L H S	P R	STAKEHOLDERS (S) Insufficient involvement of stakeholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lack of general environmental awareness - Poor identification of stakeholders - Lack of adequate participation of stakeholders in the planning and management of environmental problems
Inadequate protection of coastal zone & marine environment & increased hazards and risks (health, seismic, climate change, pollution, fires, accidents, extreme events)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reduction of regional values - Loss of revenues - High costs of curative interventions - Decreased quality of life 	M F L H S	P R	FINANCIAL (F) Inadequate financial mechanisms and support	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lack of effective economic instruments - Lack of internalization of environmental costs - Low monetary value assigned to environment within national economic policies
Worsened human related conditions (lower quality of life, increased unemployment & poverty, socio-economic decline, increased quality gap in development level)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Human health impacts - Costs of dealing with human migration - Reduced human and institutional capacity - Reduction of development potential - Increased poverty with transboundary impacts 	M F L H S	P R	TYPES OF ACTION	
				PLANNING (P) Integrated planning and management and reduction of pollution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improvement of legal and institutional framework at regional and national level for ICZM and associated tools - Development of integrated management for river basin/coastal areas and for urban agglomerations - Improved involvement of stakeholders in environmental decision-making - Identification and elimination of pollution hot-spots

ANNEX V

PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT PLAN SUMMARY

There are no systematic studies or assessments describing the evolution of public participation in the Mediterranean area. Existing rare, scattered articles are general, without references to institutional provisions, costs and benefits or results of experiences gained from previous public participation in the fields of the protection of the environment and sustainable development in the region.

Often the starting point of a public participation initiative is a local or national issue but in many cases the debate quickly expands to transboundary and global issues of an economic, social or political nature that are recognised as the root causes of the problems or the obstacles inhibiting their efficient and timely solution.

The State administrations of most Mediterranean countries often lack staff, means and tools to meet the ever-increasing internal demands and external pressures. The existing social and political systems have not provided rapid and efficient solution to the problems and solutions tried in other parts of the world were not easily and safely transferable to the Mediterranean without prior testing.

Despite the socio-economic, political and cultural diversity of the region and the differences in the philosophical background and starting points of participating processes in the various countries and subregions, one can recognise a genuine transformation of the prevailing conditions in the Mediterranean. A general tendency is apparent that is slowly but gradually favouring popular participation in reaching more creative and innovative solutions, in an administratively less rigid and more flexible scheme. Most of these changes have taken place in the period since 1985 and with greater pace in the last five years.

It seems that in most Mediterranean countries one may observe a rapid evolution in the nature of public participation, but the process is still slow, inhibited by several obstacles among which the most important are:

- § lack of, or inadequate legal framework without adequate provision for public participation (including access to information and justice);
- § inadequate administrative infrastructures with limited resources to cope technically with requests by the public;
- § lack of coordination among the various administrative sectors, reducing their ability to be efficient and participatory even with other services or agencies;
- § fragmentation of NGOs initiatives and structures, particularly at the national level; and
- § reluctance by the authorities to provide information to the public even when this is technically and legally feasible due to lack of acceptance by many authorities and the majority of civil servants of the NGOs as legitimate partners.

However, the real root problem that reduces drastically the efficiency of participatory procedures is the lack of concrete support, institutional and/or financial, to independent citizens' groups, which act outside political parties, or religious groups.

The main problems related to public participation in Mediterranean countries that are associated in one way or another with land-based activities are the following:

- § the still prevalent lack of recognition of the actual role of civil society (organised NGO groups, social partners etc.) by national authorities;
- § a failure to transform declarations or good intentions into a practical commitments on the part of Governments;

- \$ to great a reliance on the majority or ruling political party in many Mediterranean countries such that groups of people which tend to criticise the government, because of lack of measures or its developmental choices, are quite frequently considered as *opposition* or siding with opposition parties; and
- \$ a lack of prior consultation in the majority of the Mediterranean countries where there are no *prior consultation* procedures and no *consensus* culture.

Funding for NGOs is a problem in the Mediterranean since NGOs have no adequate financial means and their financial basis is not sustainable. Membership alone cannot support them and they are dependent on volunteers. Because of the lack of paid, in house expertise the majority of Mediterranean NGOs cannot provide the continuity of input expected in developing policies and strategies, and often lack the required *professional* approach.

Proposed targets for the improvement of the public participation are:

- \$ to provide to the general public access to the information available on the state of the environment of the Mediterranean and its evolution, and the measures taken to improve it;
- \$ to enhance the environmental awareness of pollution, and create a common approach to the environmental problems of the Mediterranean;
- \$ to facilitate public access to activities for the protection and management of the environment and to scientific knowledge; and
- \$ to mobilise and ensure the participation and involvement of the major actors concerned including local and provincial committees, economic and social groups, consumers, etc.

Proposed activities at the regional level are:

- \$ to identify potential roles for nongovernmental organisations in the implementation of the SAP MED and to ensure that all relevant IGOs and NGOs have appropriate access to information concerning the SAP MED and its application;
- \$ to implement coordinated information campaigns and special activities on environmental protection;
- \$ to continue and expand publication and distribution of brochures, leaflets, posters, reports, newsletters and other information materials, as well as the use of the media in all its forms; and
- \$ to enhance and strengthen the exchange of information and experience on the environmental problems of the region, and to develop cooperation in this field.

ANNEX VI

AVAILABLE REFERENCE DOCUMENTS

A. Documents prepared under the Mediterranean Action Plan

1. Mediterranean Action Plan and Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment and the Coastal Region of the Mediterranean and its Protocols, Informal Document (Revised), UNEP, Athens, 1997.
2. Formulation of a Strategic Action Programme for the Mediterranean Sea, to Address Pollution from Land-Based Activities, Project Development and Preparation Facility (PDF) Block B Grant, GEF/UNEP, October 1996.
3. Report of the Tenth Ordinary Meeting of the Contracting Parties to the Convention for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea against Pollution and its Protocols. UNEP(OCA)MED IG.11/10. December 1997.

B. Documents prepared under the GEF Project development Facility grant and presented at various regional meetings

1. Strategic Action Programme to Address Pollution from Land-Based Activities, (draft), Tenth Ordinary Meeting of the Contracting Parties to the Convention for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea against Pollution and its Protocols (UNEP(OCA)MED IG. 11/9), Tunis, 18-21 November 1997.
2. Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis for the Mediterranean Sea (TDAMED) (draft), Tenth Ordinary Meeting of the Contracting Parties to the Convention for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea against Pollution and its Protocols (UNEP(OCA)MED IG. 11/Inf.7), Tunis, 18-21 November 1997.
3. Identification of Priority Hot Spots and Sensitive Areas in the Mediterranean, (draft), Second Meeting of Government-Designated Experts to examine a Strategic Action Programme to Address Pollution from Land-based Activities (UNEP(OCA)MED WG. 136/Inf. 4), Athens, 13-16 October 1997.
4. Report of the Second Meeting of Government-Designated Experts to examine a Strategic Action Programme to Address Pollution from Land-based Activities (UNEP(OCA)MED WG. 136/4), Athens, 13-16 October 1997.
5. Report of the Second Meeting of the Steering Group for the Preparation of a Strategic Action Programme to Address Pollution of the Mediterranean Sea from Land-Based Activities (UNEP(OCA)MED WG. 135/2), Athens, 8-10 September 1997.
6. Draft Investment Portfolio framework (UNEP(OCA)/MED WG. 130/7), Meeting of Government-designated Experts to Examine a Strategic Action Programme to Address Pollution from Land-based Activities, Ischia, 15-18 June 1997.
7. Guidelines for the Preparation of National Action Plans, Meeting of Government-designated Experts to examine a Strategic Action Programme to Address Pollution from Land-based Activities (UNEP(OCA)/MED WG. 130/6), Meeting of Government-designated Experts to Examine a Strategic Action Programme to Address Pollution from Land-based Activities, Ischia, 15-18 June 1997.
8. Report of the Meeting of Government-designated Experts to Examine a Strategic Action Programme to Address Pollution from Land-based Activities (UNEP(OCA)MED WG. 130/8), Ischia, 15-18 June 1997.

9. Report of the Ad Hoc Consultation Meeting of Regional Experts on the Mediterranean GEF Project (UNEP(OCA)/MED WG. 123/2), Athens, 14-16 January 1997.
10. Report of the First Meeting of the Steering Group for the Preparation of a Strategic Action Programme to Address Pollution of the Mediterranean Sea from Land-Based Activities, Athens, 13 January 1997.

C. Preparatory documents prepared as basis for development of the draft Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis

1. River Inputs to the Mediterranean Sea, M.Meybeck, April 1997.
2. Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis of Pollution in the Mediterranean Sea: Maritime Transport and Ports, J.-P. Dobler, MAP/GEF, June 1997.
3. Evaluation of the Port reception Facilities in the Mediterranean, HELMEPA, June 1997.
4. Agricultural run-off in the Mediterranean, P. Sequi, MAP/GEF, May 1997.
5. Mediterranean Sea Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis: Airborne Pollution, R.Guardans, MAP/GEF, April 1997.
6. Mediterranean Action Plan Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis - Exploitation of Seabed and Subsoils, J. Blanchard, MAP/GEF, April 1997.
7. Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis for the Mediterranean Sea: Tourism and Environment in the Mediterranean Basin, R. Lanquar, MAP/GEF, September 1997.
8. Fishery Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis, Mediterranean Fishery Component FIRM (FAO), MAP/GEF, April 1997.
9. An Assessment of the problem of Mediterranean Aquaculture and its relation to Land-based sources, I. Katavic, MAP/GEF, June 1997.
10. Critical Habitats and Ecosystems, and Endangered Species in the Mediterranean Sea, SPA RAC, MAP/GEF, April 1997.
11. Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis for the Mediterranean Sea: Coastal Zone Management and Planning, A. Pavasovic, MAP/GEF, April 1997.
12. Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis for the Mediterranean Sea: Institutional Arrangements for Transboundary Related Issues in Mediterranean Countries, A.Pavasovic, MAP/GEF, April 1997.
13. Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis for the Mediterranean Sea: Public Participation in the Mediterranean, M. Scoulos, MAP/GEF, April 1997.
14. Resource Mobilization and Investment Portfolio Framework, C. Alvarez, MAP/GEF, Sept. 1997.

D. STAP Roster Expert Review

Mr. R.C. Griffiths, January 1998. Appraisal of the Project: Implementation of the Strategic Action programme to Address Pollution from Land-Based Activities in the Mediterranean Region.

ANNEX VII

LIST OF COUNTRY ENDORSEMENTS

Country	Name	Title	Date of Letter Endorsement
Albania	Dr. Narin Panariti ,GEF OFP	Director of Env. Eco. & Inf. Committee of Environmental Protection	27.01.1998
Algeria	Mr. Taous Ferroushi, GEF OFP	Deputy Director Specialised Institutions and Programmes Ministry of Foreign Affairs	14.01.1998
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Mr. Tarik Kupusovic ¹⁸ Mediterranean Action Plan (MAP) Focal Point	Hydro Engineering Institute	14.01.1998
Croatia	Mr. Nenad Mikulic, GEF OFP	Deputy Director, State Directorate of Environment	13.01 1998
Egypt	Dr. Ibrahim Abdel-Gelil, GEF OFP	CEO, Egyptian Environmental Affairs Agency	15.01.1998
Lebanon	Mr. Akram Shehayeb, GEF PFP	Minister of Environment	20.01.1998
Libya	Dr. Bashir Mohamed Fares, GEF PFP	Director General, Technical Centre for Environmental Protection	23.01.1998
Morocco	Ms. Bani Layachi, GEF OFP	Director, Ministry of Environment	28.01.1998
Slovenia	Mr. Emil Ferjancic, GEF OFP & PFP	Head, International Cooperation Department Ministry of Environment and Physical Planning	13.01.1998
Syria	Mr. A.H. El-Muirajed ¹⁹	Minister of State for Environmental Affairs	22.01.1998
Tunisia	Ms. Amel Benzarti, GEF OFP	Director of International Cooperation, Ministry of Environment and Land Use	8.01.1998
Turkey	Dr. Ilker Basaydin, ²⁰	Acting Undersecretary, Ministry of Environment	23.01.1998

GEF OFP = GEF Operational Focal Point;
In cases where a GEF OFP has not been designated the endorsement of the GEF Political Focal Point (GEF PFP) has been sought.

¹⁸ Bosnia & Herzegovina has not designated a GEF Operational or Political Focal Point.

¹⁹ Mr Yahia Awaidah of the General Commission for Environmental Affairs is listed as the GEF Operational Focal Point. The Commission falls under the Ministry for Environmental Affairs.

²⁰ Mr Murat Sungur Bursa Deputy Undersecretary of the Ministry of Environment is listed as the GEF Operational Focal Point and reports to the Undersecretary of the Ministry of Environment.

ANNEX VIII

The relationship between the 1998-1999 work plan of MAP and the present project.

The adoption in 1995 of a new Protocol to the Barcelona Convention on Specially Protected Areas and Biodiversity, and of a revised Protocol on Pollution from Land-based Activities in 1996, provided the basis for the Contracting Parties to the Convention to formulate a 1998-1999 work plan that reflects their desire to undertake concrete actions to address priority environmental issues on a regional basis. This work plan was approved at the 10th Ordinary Meeting of the Contracting Parties held in Tunis, 18-21 November 1997. The total anticipated regular income for the 1998-1999 biennium is 11.7 million US \$ together with 1.1 million in the form of a voluntary contribution from the European Union. Of this budget 7.9 million is used to support the coordinating unit and regional activity centres, 1.3 million is used for programme coordination including the convening of regional meetings, and 4.2 million US \$ is for activities.

The MED POL Programme, for the 1998-1999 biennium focuses on activities in support of the SAP-MED including: the implementation of pollution trend monitoring, compliance monitoring and biological effects monitoring; capacity building at the national level; formulation of National Action Plans; the application of BAT and BEP as appropriate in cooperation with the Cleaner Production RAC; further work on the regional prioritisation of the Hot Spots; and actions designed to ensure that the revised LBS Protocol enters into force during the biennium. Planned activities that complement those foreseen in this project document include a number of regional meetings to coordinate action at various levels and assistance to countries in implementation of the Dumping, Hazardous wastes and Offshore Protocols.

In addition to the MED POL programme described above, activities funded through:

- § the Environment Remote Sensing RAC are designed to assist in surveillance of oil pollution and trend monitoring; land assessment; and water management;
- § the Regional Marine Pollution Emergency Response Centre are in support of preparation of national response plans, port emergency systems, port reception facilities, activities in support of coastal zone management plans; and the further development of regional information and data systems;
- § the Specially Protected Areas RAC will elaborate an action plan for the conservation of marine vegetation; provide assistance in implementing the action plans for threatened species; assist countries in coastal area management and the management of specially protected areas; and continue its activities in the field of regional data and public information;
- § the Priority Actions Programme RAC will focus on coastal area management and in collaboration with the Blue Plan develop prospective approaches to sustainable management; with other activities in the fields of water demand management, soil protection and ecologically sound aquaculture;
- § the Blue Plan Office will focus on prospective approaches to environmental management in the fields of freshwater demand management; the development of a Mediterranean environment observatory; and the development of performance indicators in association with METAP.

It is hoped that the new Protocol on Specially Protected Areas and Biodiversity will enter into force during the biennium, and this forms the basis for activities to be implemented by the Specially Protected Areas RAC. Complementary activities of this centre will concentrate on assisting the countries to establish and implement national strategies for the conservation of biodiversity and in enforcing their national legislation related to sites and species conservation. The activities planned in the framework of this project are designed to strengthen these activities and to produce a coherent prioritised action plan for biodiversity that will be adopted by the contracting parties at the time the revised Protocol enters into force.

In the framework of the integration of environment and development, during the biennium work will continue in individual countries in collaboration with METAP on the preparation and implementation of coastal zone management programmes. In selected areas, the main elements and constraints linked to

the need to integrate the appropriate management and enhancement of the natural resources in a wider context of development of the coastal zones will be examined with the local authorities and the local actors with a view of achieving ICZM as appropriate.

As an integral component of its activities the Mediterranean Action Plan includes actions designed to ensure programme wide coordination, capacity building at the national level, and enhance public awareness and information dissemination.

ANNEX IX

JOB DESCRIPTION OF THE GEF PROJECT MANAGER

Post: GEF Project Manager
Coordinating Unit for the
Mediterranean Action Plan
(UNEP/MAP)

Level: L-4
Vacancy no.
Duty Station: Athens
Entry on Duty: ASAP
Duration: 3 years

Post number:

The Mediterranean Action Plan (MAP) was approved in 1975 and amended in 1995 by the Mediterranean coastal states and the European Community as Contracting Parties to the Barcelona Convention. MAP's objectives are: a) to ensure sustainable management of natural marine and land resources and to integrate the environment in social and economic development, and land-use policies; b) to protect the marine environment and coastal zones through prevention of pollution, and by reduction and, as far as possible, elimination of pollutant inputs, whether chronic or accidental; c) to protect nature, and protect and enhance sites and landscapes of ecological or cultural value; d) to strengthen solidarity among Mediterranean coastal States in managing their common heritage and resources for the benefit of present and future generations; and e) to contribute to the improvement of the quality of life.

A Strategic Action Programme to Address Pollution from Land-based activities in the Mediterranean region (SAP MED) prepared through a PDF-B grant was approved by the Contracting Parties in November 1997 as part of the implementation of the LBS Protocol. It provides a broad framework and time table for the implementation of mechanisms and measures that will lead to the protection of the marine environment, including its biological resources and biodiversity, from the effects of harmful land-based activities. As a continuation, a three-year project was approved by the GEF Council for the determination of priority actions for the further elaboration and implementation of the SAP MED and to develop a Strategic Action Programme for biodiversity. The Coordinating Unit for the Mediterranean Action Plan was entrusted with the coordination and execution of the project.

Functions

Under the supervision of the MAP Coordinator, and in consultation with the UNEP/GEF Coordination Office, the incumbent will have the overall responsibility for the management of the GEF project. To this end, the incumbent will perform the following duties:

1. General activities

- Coordinate the implementation of all activities specified in the project document ensuring the timely completion of each one.
- Liaise closely with the executing agencies, the GEF National Coordinators and the representatives of the GEF partners and other donors.
- Ensure the preparation of substantive, managerial and financial reports from the project for transmission to GEF including the Quarterly Operational Reports, the Contracting Parties and other donors.
- Provide guidance on the day-to-day implementation of the project document and on the integration of the various possible donor-funded parallel initiatives in the region.
- Organise meetings of the Inter-Agency Steering Committee and the Coordination Committee as well as donors' consultations.
- Prepare, in consultation with the executive partners, the relevant sub-projects and MOUs.
- Ensure and promote the development and adoption of regulatory and economic mechanisms for the sustainable financing of the implementation of the SAPMED at country level.

- Organise activities related to the effective public participation, including non-governmental organisations, in the implementation of components of the SAP MED.

2. Activities related to pollution control

In close cooperation with the MED POL Coordinator, the incumbent will:

- Ensure the finalisation and adoption of a comprehensive and holistic Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis (TDA).
- Follow up the completion of the analysis of the hot spots and sensitive areas identified in the TDA MED and SAP MED, the finalisation of the priority list for intervention and investment by countries and donors and the execution of pre-investment studies and management plans.
- Organise consultative meetings for introducing and implementing principles, approaches, measures, timetables and priorities for action that address each major land-based source of pollution.
- Coordinate the implementation of the capacity building programme.
- Ensure the preparation and adoption at the regional level of detailed, operational guidelines for the formulation of National Action Plans (NAPs) for the protection of the marine environment from land-based activities.
- Coordinate the assistance to countries for the implementation of agreed regional actions and especially for the preparation and implementation of country specific NAPs based on the regionally prepared and adopted guidelines.

3. Activities related to the preparation of the SAP for biodiversity

In close consultation with the Director of RAC/SPA, the incumbent will:

- Promote and ensure the development and adoption of a Strategic Action Plan for biodiversity in the Mediterranean in conformity with the provisions of the Protocol on Specially Protected Areas and Biodiversity.

Qualifications:

Advanced degree from University or equivalent Institution in environmental management, environmental economics, marine science and/or engineering. A minimum of ten years of working experience, five of which should be in the management or coordination of international, regional or national projects related to the environment. Computer literacy required. Knowledge of the UN system and procedures desirable. Efficiency, competence and integrity as well as negotiating skills, tact and diplomacy are essential. Fluency in English and working knowledge of French required. Knowledge of Arabic an asset.