

GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY
PROPOSAL FOR BLOCK B & C GRANTS

Countries: Governments of Albania, Egypt, Lebanon, Morocco and Tunisia

Focal area: Biodiversity

Project Title: Conservation of Wetland and Coastal Ecosystems in the Mediterranean Region.

Amount of funding requested: US\$162,245

Co-funding: US\$ 72,000

Requesting agency: UNDP

Block B **Block C**

Block A grant awarded: Yes No

I. Summary Project Objectives and Description

Wetland and coastal ecosystems in the Mediterranean are well recognized as "hotspots" for biodiversity. They are especially threatened by diversion and pollution of water resources and by rapid coastal development. The long history of human settlement around this enclosed sea and its hinterland has today culminated in an increasingly fragmented environment strongly influenced by man. The ever increasing multiple pressures, particularly from demographic growth and urbanization, which affect the remaining natural environment of the region, are especially damaging in the fragile coastal areas.

In view of the increasing pressures on the deteriorating environment of this vast region, a multitude of regional and national initiatives have been developed; notably the METAP programme but also the EU and World Bank investment programme and others (Section V). The present proposal is designed to build upon the capacity and activities of these initiatives, especially the "brown" stream of the METAP programme which is currently being developed in the context of METAP III to tackle specifically environmental degradation and pollution. The proposal will also complement the existing initiatives by focusing on sites of globally biodiversity significance which would otherwise be lost and hampered; and by building and strengthening national policies and institutions pertaining to the conservation and protection of wetland and coastal biodiversity and environments. The activities of the proposed project to be launched in conjunction with other regional initiatives will augment the results of all and will contribute to global biodiversity conservation in a sustainable manner.

This regional pilot PDF project is jointly proposed by MedWet and Conservatoire du Littoral to promote the conservation and sustainable use of wetland and coastal ecosystems in the five countries which are currently eligible under GEF (Albania, Egypt, Lebanon, Morocco and Tunisia). The proposal will become one of the forerunner projects within the Operational Programme for Coastal, Marine and Freshwater Ecosystems in the recently adopted GEF Operational Strategy for Biodiversity. Activities of the PDF will focus initially on wetland and coastal sites that are recognized as globally significance by Ramsar and IUCN (Table 1). The final list of sites to be included in the full project will depend largely on the priorities of and the support and commitment from the Governments and various stakeholder involved.

This preparatory project will make possible and prepare for the implementation of the actions needed to tackle the threats to wetland and coastal biodiversity, and to remove the root causes of these threats. The strategy will be through consultations, dialogues and promoting consensus among the different agencies of the national and local Governments, the private sector and the local communities. Such an inter-sectoral and partnership-building approach is vital for the success of any wetland and coastal projects where stakeholder are numerous and have conflicting interest. One of the main expertise of Conservatoire du Littoral is in promoting land policies in the riparian countries. Sustainable landuse policies should effectively stop and prevent environmental impacts from land-based activities, which are the main causes of degradation in both inland wetlands and coastal areas. The joint effort of Conservatoire du Littoral and MedWet will therefore benefit both wetland and coastal areas where land control is requisite for sustainable development and biodiversity conservation.

The project to be developed will operate at three levels: local, national and regional, although the site-specific, bottom-up approach will be the main driving force behind the development of the project. It is through promoting inter-sectoral activities on the project sites that actions at the national level, notably policy reform and inter-Ministerial cooperations, will root and materialize. This approach is highly replicable and can be transferred to other sites and countries in the region with appropriate adaptation. Building on the invaluable experience from the individual sites and from the Mediterranean Wetland Strategy to be adopted in June 1996, a national Wetland Strategy will be developed for each of the five countries. This process will also assist the Governments in coastal zone planning and management that recognize sustainable development and biodiversity conservation in the spirit of the Tunis and Barcelona Conventions. Specialized agencies with the responsibility and identity recognized by the Governments (similar to *Agence de Protection et d'Amenagement du Littoral* in Tunisia), will be created as appropriate, depending on national circumstances.

Regional Context:

The proposal is evolved within a wider Mediterranean context wherein a number of the larger States, especially the EU countries on the northern shore, have demonstrated commitment to wetland and coastal areas conservation through various regional conventions and programmes, including the Ramsar and Barcelona Conventions and the ongoing EU funded MedWet programme involving five EU countries (See Section V). Through effective coordination,

exchange and consultations, the proposal will complement and strengthen, in the regional context, the EU-MedWet programme, the GEF project on oil pollution management in the SW Mediterranean involving Algeria, Morocco and Tunisia, and the various activities of UNEP-RAC/SPA (Regional Activity Center for Specially Protected Areas) in the region.

In addition, the recently reinforced priorities of METAP - Mediterranean Technical Assistance Programme jointly implemented by WB and UNDP, and involving 13 countries of the Mediterranean region, are closely in line with the present proposal (Section V; Annex I & II). Much discussions and coordination with METAP have preceded the completion of this proposal so that a strong institutional framework and technical support can be expected from METAP for this project, through their extensive activities in the region. The transfer and exchange of experience among these countries will also augment the progress and output of national efforts.

Although there seems to be obvious gaps in the proposal as a regional intervention, one should not assume that initiatives in each country can proceed at the same speed and time, especially considering the sheer size of the region and the instability of the Balkan States. The invaluable product of this PDF project will nevertheless be a regional GEF proposal tailor-made to the current local, national and regional institutional framework, capacity and needs. It will become an important step towards the holistic management of the entire Mediterranean.

Mediterranean Wetland and Coastal Ecosystems and Biodiversity:

The Mediterranean region features a range of wetland and coastal ecosystems unique for their richness and diversity. Wetlands of the region cover about 28,500 sq.km. and include lagoons, marshes, lakes, ponds, rivers, streams, tidal mudflats, estuarine and delta systems as well as man-made reservoirs, ricefields and salt pans. The coastal ecosystems are consisted of an exceptional mosaic of lagoons and benthic biotopes, and a variety of dunal and rocky habitats. The lagoons are unique due to their variable salinity, and the presence of mudflats and ponds which support large numbers of waterfowl. Endemism at species and community levels are frequently found on cliffs and sand-dune areas. Despite the fact that most of the hundred or so Ramsar sites of the five EU countries in the region are on the coast, only 6% of the linear coastline of the Mediterranean are covered by protected areas.

Few exhaustive studies have been made of individual wetlands or indeed on Mediterranean biodiversity as a whole, but some 2,879 of the 25,000 species of plants, 15-20% of the 1000 species of algae, 52 of the 197 land and marine mammals (a dozen of them are extinct now), and 27 of the 50 or so recorded Mediterranean amphibians are known to be endemic. Each year, two billion migratory birds (i.e. half of all those that travel twice a year across the natural passages in Gibraltar, Cap Bon, Messine, the Belen Pass, Bekaa Valley and the Suez Isthmus), including 70 species with threatened populations, use the Mediterranean wetlands while completing their annual migratory cycle. These staging points are essential if wetland species are to cross both the Mediterranean Sea and the Sahara successfully twice each year. Mediterranean and Black Sea wetlands also hold 50% of the western Palearctic populations of ducks and coots during the winter months (around 11 million birds). Preliminary results from

co-ordinated winter waterfowl counts suggest that most of these populations are declining slowly year by year.

Significant / Flagship Sites:

While it is appropriate to focus primarily on key sites of international importance, one needs to recognize that it is the whole network of wetlands and coastal areas which maintains the collective value. Eight Ramsar sites have been designated in four of the five project countries; Lakes Burullus and Bardawil in Egypt, Merja Zerga, Merja Sidi Bougha, Lac d'afennpourir and Knifiss Bay in Morocco, Lake Ichkeul in Tunisia and Karavastas in Albania (Table 1). Lebanon has not ratified the Ramsar Convention but the Ammiq swamp has been identified as an Important Bird Area by Birdlife International in 1994 and is listed in the IUCN/IWRB Directory of Wetlands in the Middle East (1995). Situated in the Beka'a Valley which lies on one of the main bird migration routes through the Middle East, the Ammiq swamp, the only sizable wetland in Lebanon (and between Turkey and Israel), supports substantial numbers of wintering waterfowl despite the loss of 90% of its area by drainage for agriculture.

In addition, the IUCN has listed 55 coastal sites in the Mediterranean that warrant protection; among which 15 belong to the five countries under this GEF proposal (Table 1). The latter, together with the 8 Ramsar sites, form an indicative list of sites where pilot activities under the PDF will be launched, except Lake Manzala and Lake Ichkeul which will not be included because of the substantial efforts that have been offered and are underway by various international agencies. While the Ramsar sites were nominated and supported by national Governments, the IUCN coastal sites were proposed by scientists and have not yet received official endorsement from Governments. The final list of sites where the full project will operate will depend largely on Government commitment and priorities.

Furthermore, sites that are not officially recognized due to the lack of information or political commitment, but are believed to have global importance, may also be examined during the PDF process for possible inclusion in the full project. For example, Tunisia alone has eight other sites (totalling 66,400 ha) which have been rated as being regionally important although they have not yet been formally recognised as such. These include Tabarka-Cap Negro which is an intact dunal and rocky area which stretches over 30 km, the northern part of Cap Bon, and areas between Hammamet and Monastir. In Albania, 85% of the coastline remains undeveloped and largely in its natural state, although only 11% of the country's wetlands remains (composed mainly of 7 coastal lagoons and parts of Lakes Ohrid and Skhodra). In Lebanon, several sites in the north and the area between Saida and Tyre in the south are also potential sites for inclusion into the project.

In this project, sites where high terrestrial biodiversity and/or importance for migratory birds coincide with imminent threats from development, coastal development in particular, will receive priority actions. Marine biodiversity is beyond the scope of this project. Of the 20 pilot sites, Lakes Burullus and Bardawil are seriously threatened by land reclamation, domestic effluent pollution and water diversion, the Ammiq marshes by excessive water diversion and

pollution and water diversion, the Ammiq marshes by excessive water diversion and overexploitation of grazing resources, and many coastal sites such as Ras El Hekma and the Kuriat Islands by habitat disturbance and erosion caused by overgrazing (Table 1). The underlying root causes of these environmental threats are lack of sustainable landuse and wateruse planning and management, as well as the lack of awareness at both the local and national levels. The problems caused by these tend to aggravate with rapid urbanization and resource overexploitation, and require urgent management actions (Annex III).

II. Description of the PDF activities by component

The PDF activities are designed in line with the following objectives of the full Project to be developed:

- Develop concerted national programmes of wetland conservation action within the framework of Ramsar and Barcelona Convention commitments.
- Take immediate action to conserve highly endangered biological diversity in Mediterranean wetland and coastal ecosystems.
- Initiate a series of pilot activities for the protection and sustainable use of the resources of wetlands and coastal areas, especially estuaries, located in globally significant sites of the Mediterranean region.
- Promote land ownership and land use policies for coastal sites by strengthening regulatory, institutional and organisational aspects of the national structures in charge of protecting the coastline, and where appropriate, provide the technical support necessary for their establishment.
- Strengthen institutional capacity of governments and NGOs to address wetland and coastal issues.
- Develop human resources through technical transfer, networking and training.
- Promotion of the participation of local people in wetland and coastal resource use and management.
- Establishment of cooperative mechanisms with potential investors and financiers for developing distinct activities which address the root causes of environmental threats and degradation.

For each of the GEF-eligible countries (Albania, Egypt, Lebanon, Morocco and Tunisia), the following activities will be undertaken under this PDF:

Activity 1. Determination of agreed priority actions to address site-specific threats and root causes of the threats, at local, national and regional levels.

Priority actions will be determined in partnerships with the national and local Governments to ensure that they will meet long term conservation and management objectives. In order to achieve this, the first PDF activity will be the initiation of dialogues with the relevant departments of the Governments (national and local), private sector, NGOs and local communities, to bring about consensus and commitment. Such partnerships and inter-sectoral approach right from the beginning of the project is necessary due to the complexity of the issues and numerous stakeholder involved. The ultimate causes of environmental degradation, notable pollution, that are beyond the project sites also need to be tackled in and alongside the full GEF project. As with the wide range of threats (e.g. domestic effluent pollution, excessive diversion of water, agriculture, reclamation, etc.) jeopardizing the biodiversity of the wetlands, the root causes to these problems are also wide-ranging and may necessitate policy and legislation reform, large-scale investment, capacity building and awareness promotion, etc.

Current environmental initiatives at the sites and in the countries will be evaluated along with an analysis of the related sectoral development plans and projects. Linkages with NEAPs, protected areas networks and sustainable development initiatives will be identified and enhanced. For sites under the influence of the multi-national sea and transboundary rivers, priority actions may have to address international waters issues involving both project and non-project States. Wetland and coastal sites that are not included in the 20 pilot sites but are potentially important for global biodiversity and receive substantial Government concerns, will be examined for possible inclusion into the project.

Activity 2. Formulation of the components for investment, institutional strengthening, capacity building, community outreach, research and monitoring.

Once the priority actions have been determined and agreed, the PDF project will formulate the components in the full GEF proposal pertaining to investment, institutional (and policy) strengthening, capacity building, community outreach, research and monitoring. These components will be needed to accomplish the priority actions and to achieve the overall programme objectives. A detailed budget plan will be made for the GEF-eligible components. Non-eligible and components that necessitate non-incremental costs will be identified for consideration by other funding mechanisms. Consultations with potential institutions and financiers with interest in the region will be carried out, to best assess the feasibility of and to gain early support for the non-GEF components that may be needed to strengthen and sustain in the long run the GEF components of the programme to be developed.

Activity 3. Establishing partnerships.

Wetlands and coastal ecosystems are frequently the object of multisectoral actions by different ministries and departments, as well as being heavily influenced by the actions of the local people. This activity will initiate dialogue with and among the key local and national institutions

pertaining to wetland conservation and environment protection, to begin consultative processes for promoting integrated management of the selected project sites. It will also identify the gaps in existing institutional structures and make proposals for improving the institutional frameworks and coordination among the actors and institutions concerned. The role of scientific institutions and NGOs will be addressed with particular attention, as will the constitution of a structured scientific group which can follow and support the programme in the long term.

Activity 4. Horizontal actions capitalising on technical experience available within the Region. (MedWet, MedPAN, METAP, RAC/SPA, etc.)

Technical exchange and sharing of experience is an important part of this GEF initiative as it will take place within a complex regional framework in which the numerous countries (including the non-project countries) are progressing at varying speeds, both in terms of development and biodiversity conservation. Past experience has shown that the emergence of networks at different levels, such as the existing MedWet or MedPAN networks, can provide longterm support to local protected areas staff who can at times feel isolated and overcome by their local problems. These networks also allow the best available expertise to be made available on particular technical topics. This activity will promote networking among the agencies concerned and build on the existing formal and informal structures for the benefit of the priority sites and countries in the region.

III. Outputs

Coordinated by the Conservatoire du Littoral (Conservatoire de l'espace littoral et des rivages lacustres), the above activities will be carried out between January and June 1996 by a multidisciplinary team of local and international consultants, in collaboration with MedWet. The activities will result in a fully-costed regional GEF proposal and a pre-project report for each country. The GEF proposal will be submitted to the second Council meeting in 1996. The missions undertaken during this PDF will prepare the institutional groundwork for the launch of the full GEF project.

Specific documents produced under the PDF are therefore:

A pre-project report for each country describing:

- (i) national and site-specific priority actions for the conservation and sustainable management of high priority wetland and coastal areas;
- (ii) nature and degrees of threat (including demographic threats, tourism, economic development, industrial, maritime, policy related, etc.) to the project sites,
- (iii) analysis of national actors, institutions, etc. especially of those that will be the active partners in the full project;
- (iv) national capacity building and training needs;

- (v) investment needs to tackle root causes and the potential financiers;
- (vi) others

Party responsible: Conservatoire du Littoral, MedWet.

- ▶ A regional pre-project report describing:
 - (i) analysis of the global and regional significance (i.e. viz accepted criteria for global significance (e.g. IUCN Red List, GEF Operational Strategies, Biodiversity Convention COP guidance, etc) of the priority wetland and coastal sites of the countries;
 - (ii) analysis of existing regional institutions (involving also non-project States, capacities and their potential involvement in project implementation
 - (iii) Networking mechanisms (existing, dormant, proposed) and their potential role in proposed programme.

Party responsible: Conservatoire du Littoral, MedWet.

- ▶ A regional GEF project brief in standard GEF format for presentation to GEF to compete for funding. Outline complementary proposals may also be made for consideration by other potential donors.

Party responsible: Conservatoire du Littoral, MedWet with inputs from METAP and UNDP.

- ▶ A project document outlining project components with clearly defined objectives, activities and outputs.

Party responsible: Conservatoire du Littoral, MedWet, with inputs from UNDP.

- ▶ An outline proposal of investment and other non-GEF eligible activities that are needed to address some of the environmental threats and root causes and to complement the GEF project.

IV. Eligibility

Recipient countries have ratified the Convention on Biological Diversity.

Demonstrating their commitment to Mediterranean wetland and coastal issues, it is also of relevance to state that all countries have also ratified the Barcelona Convention and have all participated in the development of regional strategies mentioned above, notably concerning protection of the coastline and wise use of wetlands.

The current request to PDF aims to convert this preparation into fully budgeted, planned and agreed policies and work programmes in each of the GEF eligible countries in preparation for a full GEF submission in April 1996. The preparatory work will be carried out by the countries concerned, with assistance from MedWet and Conservatoire du Littoral, and in full coordination with other existing regional and national wetland programmes, especially EU-MedWet programme which will be extended to other non-EU countries, METAP, MEPAN, UNEP-RAC/SPA, and the GEF project, "Oil pollution management for the SW Mediterranean Sea (Algeria, Morocco, Tunisia)".

V. National (and Regional) level support

So far 14 Mediterranean states (Portugal, Spain, France, Italy, Malta, Slovenia, Croatia, Yugoslavia, Greece, Turkey, Egypt, Tunisia, Algeria and Morocco) have become Contracting parties to the Ramsar Convention on wetlands and have designated 123 wetlands for the Ramsar "List of wetlands of international importance"; Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cyprus and Israel have all indicated their intention of joining in the near future. Contracting parties to the Convention commit themselves to the wise use of wetlands.

The Barcelona Convention to which all Mediterranean states are a Party, has until recently been mainly concerned with marine issues. The renegotiation of the protocols and Ministerial declaration in Barcelona in June 1995 means that much greater commitment to coastal conservation and management are afforded through the Barcelona Convention. There are 123 Specially Protected Areas registered under the 1982 Geneva Protocol of the Barcelona Convention, of which 34 are wetlands.

"The contracting parties to the Convention for the protection of the Mediterranean Sea (Barcelona 1976) should consider, under the Mediterranean Action Plan, the appropriate mechanisms of collaboration, expert evaluation and information exchange, in the field of land policy and coastal area management in the Mediterranean, and this after a comparative review of the current practices in the region."

The priority action plan agreed by the parties in Barcelona in June 1995 identifies the need for stronger land-use policies to protect coastal areas and the need to conserve wetland systems if sustainable development is to be achieved.

Earlier during the MED 21 Conference on Sustainable Development in the Mediterranean held in Tunis in November 1994, the Ministers in charge of Environment in the Mediterranean countries adopted an innovative resolution relating to the land policy instruments required to ensure the conservation of coastal areas. They stressed that:

"The legislative and regulatory provisions, while necessary, are not always sufficient to create the conditions for active protection and rational management of natural areas and coastal sites, that are one of the basic elements of sustainable development." and

"The interest of using, among other things, land policy instruments aimed at ensuring an integrated management of Mediterranean coastal areas, while keeping in mind the diversity of national land law and the differences between administrative structures."

In the same spirit, the International Symposium at Grado, Italy, organized by IWRB with the support of the Italian Ministry of the Environment and the Region of Friuli-Venezia Giulia, in February 1991 urged adoption of the goal to "stop and reverse the loss and degradation of Mediterranean wetlands".

The EU MedWet Programme:

Through the creation of a Mediterranean Wetland Forum, bringing together all those involved in wetland conservation - governments, intergovernmental organizations, non-governmental organizations, and interested scientists and individuals, the European Commission approved a 6.6 million ECU programme in 1992 involving preparatory action to establish Mediterranean methodologies in a number of key disciplines required for effective wetland conservation. The originality of the approach was that it involved such a wide variety of actors: the European Commission, five governments, two international NGOs (IWRB and WWF-Italia), an intergovernmental secretariat (Ramsar Bureau) and a regional NGO (Tour du Valat). Co-ordination of the activities was arranged through the Ramsar Bureau and a newly created MedWet Secretariat in Rome.

The European Commission funded MedWet project has always been conceived as the preparatory phase of a long-term effort. It is expected that a second phase MedWet proposal will be submitted to the EU once the new EC budget is finalized before mid 1996 to further extend MedWet's activities in countries along the Mediterranean coastline. While the current initiative is principally carried out within the EU countries, experts and governments from other countries in the Mediterranean are associated with the programme and contribute to its execution. A MedWet technical meeting held in November 1993 at the Tour du Valat in France, including both government and NGO representatives from 13 Mediterranean countries, led to seven non-EU countries (including Tunisia and Egypt) expressing their support for the MedWet initiative. Involvement of non-EU Mediterranean countries has been further promoted by the holding of a MedWet technical meeting in Tunisia in December 1994.

An additional meeting of technical experts from 14 Mediterranean countries was organized by the Conservatoire du Littoral, the Ramsar Convention and the Barcelona Convention at Hyères, France in April 1994. The Hyères meeting stressed the significance of the newly established Agency for the Protection and Management of the Coastline (APAL) in Tunisia, urged Mediterranean countries to conserve their coastline by implementing land use policies, and called for funding of such activities particularly in countries of the southern and eastern Mediterranean. The goal is to promote the implementation of specific steps in conformity with the objectives defined by the bordering states within the scope of their sovereignty, and their legal and administrative specificities. The means, the terms and conditions, and the time chart will have to accommodate the different national contexts, but what seems important is that as many

riparian states as possible move ahead in the same direction.

The *Agence de Protection et d'Aménagement du Littoral* in Tunisia could initiate such a programme, and the first concrete implementation of the envisaged objectives. Building on this, the development of similar steps could be supported in other riparian states in order to achieve in the long term a real regional initiative which includes on the one hand, the institutional, regulatory and functional organisation of the national structures in charge of such actions, and, on the other hand, the implementation of experimental projects on sites of major interest, among which wetlands could take a significant place.

The METAP Programme

The METAP - Mediterranean Technical Assistance Programme is a four-agency programme involving the World Bank, the Commission of the European Communities, the European Investment Bank (EIB) and UNDP. The programme started in 1990 and has completed two phases since 1990. METAP has mobilized grant funding to provide Mediterranean countries with technical assistance to identify environmental projects, strengthen environmental management capacity, establish environmentally sound policies, and mobilize resources to finance environmental investment in the context of four priority themes: integrated water resources management, solid and hazardous waste management, coastal zone management and the reduction and control of marine pollution. Since 1990, METAP has mobilized over \$30 million dollars to fund nearly 100 technical assistance activities in 21 Mediterranean countries, of which 13 are METAP countries. Environmental capacity building, project identification, and action planning activities financed by METAP have identified or influenced over \$1.4 billion dollars of ongoing or planned investments by the EIB and the World Bank and the GEF. In 1994 alone, METAP has funded 7 projects in Morocco, 9 in Tunisia, 3 in Egypt and 2 in Lebanon, covering sewage and industrial effluent control, coastal zone management, establishment of EIA units, etc (Annex I). In addition, a series of regional activities in regional policy studies, institutional development and networks have been launched to strengthen regional capacity. Some examples include Environmental Financing, Policy Tools for Integrated Water Resource Management, Regional Coastal Management Operational Framework, etc. (Annex I).

Planning for Phase III (1996-2000) is currently underway. The priority themes for Phase III are:

- Capacity building, participation, and Partnership;
- Arresting and preventing pollution at "Hot Spots"; and
- Integrated Water and Coastal Resources Management.

The initial portfolio proposed by the 13 METAP countries on which METAP III will be launched consists of about 60 activities (25 capacity building, 21 "hot spot" pollution prevention projects and activities, and 14 integrated water resource management activities). Among these are 5 proposals in Albania, 6 in Egypt, 4 in Lebanon, 7 in Morocco and 6 in Tunisia (Annex II). If these proposals materialize into concrete projects, it is envisaged that METAP will provide the proposed GEF project with strong institutional and technical capacity and finance needed to tackle deeply rooted environmental issues, especially pollution and water management.

However, METAP focuses on national benefits and national priorities and does not address global biodiversity conservation issues nor wetland and coastal biodiversity. The present proposal is therefore complementary to METAP and is truly incremental.

VI. Justification

On the basis of steps already taken, this PDF develops a new initiative aimed at reinforcing the interest shown by the states and the international community in the wetland and coastal ecosystems of the Mediterranean. This would define a series of experimental activities for integrated management of these areas as part of a broader and stronger trend made possible by the development of new instruments, in the spirit of the Tunis statements. This process will also lead to the strengthening of existing national institutions and human resource capacity.

The proposed programme has wide institutional support from EU, GEF-eligible and non-eligible countries in the Mediterranean and the broad objectives have been the subject of numerous preparatory expert meetings and policy initiatives held under the appropriate International Conventions (See section V).

The proposal will become one of the forerunner projects within the Operational Programme for Coastal, Marine and Freshwater Ecosystems in the recently adopted GEF Operational Strategy for Biodiversity (October 1995). It combines long term measures and short-term interventions - in a concerted programme in favour of biodiversity protection. It builds on the expertise and groundwork already achieved and complement the ongoing activities of the existing regional initiatives (e.g. MedWet, METAP) by addressing specifically the incrementality incurred in the conservation of global biodiversity.

VII. Items to be financed

Activities	Input	Cost	Non-GEF input	GEF Contribution	Operational Responsibility
1. Determination of priority actions * In full collaboration with the national authorities and in accordance with national and global priorities, in each of the five countries. * Evaluation of site fragility in view of existing pressures; * Assessment of existing environmental initiatives and development plans; * Assessment of management constraints; * Determination of urgent actions Mission to Tunisia Mission to Albania	80 days/consultants Tunisia 20 days Lebanon 10 days Egypt 20 days Albania 10 days Morocco 20 days	\$57,600 \$10,000 \$ 2,000	\$12,000	\$57,600	MedWet/C. du Littoral C. du Littoral
2. Formulation of project components: * Investment; * Institutional strengthening; * Capacity building and training; * Community outreach; * Research and monitoring.	80 days/consultants	\$57,600		\$57,600	
3. Establishing partnerships: * Consultations with actors at national and local levels in coastal zones * Analysis of institutional structures and decision making processes * Experts meeting/Mediterranean States/April, 1995	42 days/consultants Tunisia 10 days Lebanon 6 days Egypt 10 days Albania 6 days Morocco 10 days RAC/SPA + MEDPAN 5 days	\$30,240		\$30,240	MedWet/C. du Littoral
		\$30,000	\$30,000		

Activities	Input	Cost	Non-GEF input	GEF Contribution	Operational Responsibility
4. Horizontal actions: * Analysis of regional/intergovernmental institutions and roles (MedWet, MEDPAN, RAC/SPA, etc) * Assessments of networks, linkages, relations (existing and future requirements) (MedWet, MEDPAN, RAC/SPA, etc.)	10 days/consultant	\$5,650		\$5,650	C. du Littoral
5. Project Coordinating mechanism		\$30,000	\$30,000		C. du Littoral
8. Project Support Services (including Executing Agency Support Costs)		\$11,155		\$11,155	UN/OPS
GRAND TOTAL		\$234,245	\$72,000	\$162,245	

Implementing Agency Representative:

Inger Andersen
Regional GEF Coordinator
Regional Bureau for Arab States
UNDP

29 November 1995

Table 1. Important Wetland and Coastal Sites recognized by Ramsar and IUCN (in Egypt, Morocco, Tunisia, Lebanon and Albania)

Site	RAMSAR /IUCN recognition	Size (ha)	Protection status	Management Authority on-site	Active Agency	Major Threats	Major Habitats
EGYPT							
1. Lake Manzala	IUCN	100,000	Partial	None	CIDA, DANIDA, UNDP/GEF	Pollution (toxic, agricultural, domestic), fishing, hunting, reclamation	Coastal lake
2. Ras El Hekma	IUCN	2,500	-	None	-	Grazing, hunting	Rocky & sandy
3. El Ksar	IUCN		Not clear	None	-	Grazing	Rocky & sandy
4. Sidi Barrani	IUCN		Not clear	None	-	Grazing	Rocky & sandy
5. Bardawil	Ramsar	60,400	Partial-Zaramik Reserve	EAA	-	Salt production, pollution, reclamation, pollution	Coastal lake & sand bar, reedbeds
6. Burullus	Ramsar	46,200	Proposed	None	EC?	Pollution (agricultural, domestic), reclamation, water diversion	Coastal lake, sand bar, reedbeds
7. Salum	IUCN		None	None	-	Grazing	Mainly rocky & partly sandy
MOROCCO							
8. Merja Zerga	Ramsar	7,000	Yes	Yes?	Ramsar, Birdlife, CPCN	Tourism, coastal development, pollution	Coastal lagoon, mudflats, marshes, reedbeds
9. Merja Sidi Boughaba	Ramsar	650	Yes	Yes	EC, Birdlife (to early 1996)	Potentially threatened by motorway development	Brackish coastal lagoon,

Site	RAMSAR /IUCN recognition	Size (ha)	Protection status	Management Authority on-site	Active Agency	Major Threats	Major Habitats
10. Lac d'afennpourir	Ramsar	250	Yes	Not clear	Univ. of Meknes proposal	Eutrophication, water extraction	Mountain lake
11. Knifiss Bay	Ramsar	6,500	Yes	Not clear		Some oil residue from ship wreck	Coastal lagoon, saltmarsh, mudflats
12. Bokoyas	IUCN	40km	Yes	Not clear	IUCN-CNPPA	Fishing, hunting	Sandy, rocky, marshy
13. Laguna Nador	IUCN	115			METAP	Agriculture, industry, fishing	Lagoon, rocky, sandy
TUNISIA							
14. Ichkeul	Ramsar	12,600	Yes	Yes	GTZ, EC	Dams, drainage canals, grazing	Seasonally variable coastal lake, reedbeds
15. Archipelago Galite	IUCN	50 (6.5 land)	Partial (Galiton Marine Reserve)	Yes?		Illegal fishing, hunting	Islands, rocky
16. Kerkennah Islands	IUCN	415 (150 land)	Envisaged		METAP	Phosphate factory, overfishing	Islands, rocky
17. Kneiss Islands	IUCN	270 (10 land)	Envisaged	None		Phosphate factory, fishing	Salt-marsh, islands
18. Laguna El Biban	IUCN	250 (20 land)				Modernized fishing	Coastal lake, sand dunes, rocky,
19. Kuriat Islands	IUCN	7				Erosion from grazing, hunting	Islands, rocky, sandy

Site	RAMSAR /IUCN recognition	Size (ha)	Protection status	Management Authority on-site	Active Agency	Major Threats	Major Habitats
20. Laguna Thyna	IUCN	5	Envisaged	Yes		Hunting	Salt lagoons, artificial salt pans
LEBANON							
21. Ammiq marshes	Birdlife International (IBA)	<9	None	None		Draining for agriculture, diversion for irrigation, grazing,	
ALBANIA							
22. Karavastas	Ramsar	43	Partial	Yes	EC/PHARE		

ANNEX I.

Annex I. METAP Activities (1994) in Albania, Lebanon, Egypt, Morocco, Tunisia, and in Regional Policy Studies, Institutional Development Programme, and Networks,

(Source: The European Union, European Investment Bank, UNDP and World Bank, 1994. Mediterranean Environmental Technical Assistance Program - 1994 Activity Report)

Activity	Task Manager (Inst.)	Activity Type	Objectives	Donor	Status	Implementation & Investment Linkages ²	Policy & Institutional Impacts	Documentation/Dissemination ³
ALBANIA								
Water Supply and Sewerage Management	MacFween (WB)	Cycle I	Assessment of water demand and detection for Durres Water Works	EU	COMPLETED.	Active linkage. World Bank Water Supply and Sewerage Management (FY94, total project cost US\$19.5 million)	Increased awareness of need for full-cost recovery in water sector, self-financing and efficient management for water companies.	Final report issued in December 1993; Albania (MOC).
Thema Municipal Environmental Audit	Elliott (WB)	Cycle II	Assess and prioritize environmental issues at the municipal level. Strengthen local capacity, increase inter-city cooperation.	EU WB Cofin.	COMPLETED.	Programmed linkage. World Bank Urban Works and Microenterprises Development Pilot Project (FY96, US\$3.3 million). Issues.	Identified institutional and policy changes needed to address critical environmental issues.	Environmental audit (draft summary) issued in December 1994; submitted to municipality.
Integrated Coastal Zone Management	Koemo (WB)	Cycle II	Identification of specific programs for integrated coastal zone management.	EU	ONGOING.	Second stage of activity underway.	Programmed linkage. GEF Biodiversity (FY96; US\$10 million).	

Activity	Task Manager (Inst.)	Activity Type	Objectives	Donor	Status	Implementation & Investment Linkages ²	Policy & Institutional Impacts	Documentation/Dissemination ³
LEBANON								
Water/EI Miana	Tripoli/EI Miana	Cycle II	Project identification solutions (MEDCTTES initiative)	EIB	ONGOING.	Study start-up 2nd quarter 1995.	Potential linkage: EIB lending program.	
Preparation of Environmental Strategy	Monoswaki (World Bank)	Cycle II	Prepare comprehensive framework for environmental actions to support the reconstruction and rehabilitation process in Lebanon.	EU UNDP	ONGOING.	Study underway. Inception report submitted.	Programmed linkage: World Bank Solid Waste/Environment (FY95; US\$50 million).	

¹ Implementation & Investment Linkages: Ongoing/Active: activity firmly linked to an ongoing funded project. Programmed: activity has been tentatively linked to a project in the lending program of the World Bank or EIB. Potential: follow-up funding has been tentatively identified. To be developed: linkage to follow-up funding needs to be developed (funding has not yet been identified).

² All do mention is held by the World Bank and/or EIB, in addition to dissemination noted.

Annex I

Activity Task Manager (Inst.) Cycle	Activity Type (Priority Area)	Objectives	Donor Amount (US\$000)	Status	Implementation & Investment Linkages ¹	Policy & Institutional Impacts	Documentation/ Dissemination ²
EGYPT							
Local Environmental Management Zalya (World Bank) Cycle I	Institutional Development (Capacity Building)	Assistance to the Governorates of Iamailia and Shartia in environmental planning and monitoring for the design and implementation of development projects.	EU WB US\$318	COMPLETED.	N/A	Two regional environmental management units were established and are fully functional. Workshop held August 1994.	Final report (English) issued in September 1994 and circulated to relevant government agencies.
Cairo Sewage Branch Tunnels I (EIB) Cycle I	Project Identification (Water)	Review and assessment of proposals for sewage tunnels in northern Cairo in view of increases in population and flows; technical advances in tunnelling design and construction techniques; and national experience.	EIB US\$49	COMPLETED.	Ongoing linkage: EIB Greater Cairo Wastewater loan (ECU 45 million, signed 1992).	Activity focused on methods to ensure of optimal choice in selection of sewerage tunnels.	Final report issued July 1991 and circulated to relevant government departments and agencies.
Cairo Industrial Effluent Control (EIB) Cycle I	Project Identification (Water)	Inventory and control of industrial effluents including pilot sampling program.	EIB US\$364	COMPLETED.	Programmed linkage: EIB Cairo Industrial Effluent loan (ECU 25 million, FY96 appraisal). Follow-on METAP II activities: Cairo Industrial Effluent TA I & II (see cycle II below).	Activity focused on need for proper data collection, monitoring and control bodies. Workshop held in Cairo, December 7-8, 1992.	Final report issued (July 1992) and disseminated at workshop.
Cairo Industrial Effluent Technical Assistance I (EIB) Cycle II	Project Identification (Water)	Technical assistance to Egyptian authorities for implementation of METAP I Industrial Effluents Study (legislative framework, monitoring, etc.)	EIB US\$60	ONGOING. Activity underway.	Programmed linkage: EIB Cairo Industrial Effluent loan (ECU 25 million, FY96 appraisal).		
Cairo Industrial Effluent Technical Assistance II (EIB) Cycle II	Project Identification (Water)	Technical assistance to Egyptian authorities for implementation of METAP I Industrial Effluents Study (legislative framework, monitoring, etc.)	EIB US\$60	ONGOING. Activity underway.	Programmed linkage: EIB Cairo Industrial Effluent loan (ECU 25 million, FY96 appraisal).		
Cairo Sludge Disposal (EIB) Cycle II	Project Identification (Water)	To identify optimum solution for disposal of sludge from Cairo's wastewater treatment plants.	EU US\$612	ONGOING. Study start-up second quarter 1995.	Programmed linkage: EIB Cairo Sludge Disposal (ECU 20 million, FY98).		
Cairo Sewage Branch Tunnels II (FIB) Cycle II	Project Identification (Water)	Review and assessment of proposals for sewage tunnels in southern Cairo in view of increases in population and flows; technical advances in tunnelling design and construction techniques; and national experience.	EIB US\$120	ONGOING. Activity underway.	Programmed linkage to EIB Greater Cairo Wastewater II loan (ECU 45 million, FY96 appraisal).		
Regional EIA Unit Zalya (World Bank) Cycle II	National Capacity Building (Institutional Strengthening)	Support to improve the environmental information system; training of EMU staff in the use, analysis, dissemination and application of such information on decision making; and raising the level of public awareness.	EU US\$266	ONGOING. Grant agreement under preparation.	N/A		

Activity Task Manager (Inst.) Cycle	Activity Type (Priority Area)	Objectives	Donor Amount (US\$000)	Status	Implementation & Investment Linkages ¹	Policy & Institutional Impacts	Documentation/Dissemination ²
MOROCCO							
Creation of EIA Unit Arif (World Bank) Cycle I	Institutional Development (Capacity Building)	Establishment of an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Unit and provision of extensive training for staff.	UNDP Other US\$208	COMPLETED.	Ongoing linkage: World Bank Environment Management (FY94, US\$10.8 total project cost).	EIA Unit fully operational.	Final report (French) was issued in November 1994 and disseminated to GOM.
Al Hoceima National Park Glineur (World Bank) Cycle I	Project Identification (CZM)	Preparation of a management plan for the conservation of Al Hoceima ecosystem.	EU US\$204	COMPLETED.	To be developed: EU interest.	Institutional and administrative framework for park management proposed.	Final report (French) was issued in June 1993 and submitted to GOM.
Marrakech Coastal Zone Management (EIB) Cycle I	Project Identification (CZM)	Environmental impact study of urban, tourism and industrial development. Oceanographic study.	EU US\$360	ONGOING. Final report due second quarter 1995.	To be developed.		
MEDGEOBASE Eguchi (World Bank) Cycle II	National Capacity Building (Env. Management System)	Installation of an environmental Geographical Information System (GIS) based on the CORINE Land Cover System in use in Europe.	World Bank US\$200	ONGOING. Grant agreement to be signed early 1995.			
EIA Unit II Eguchi (World Bank) Cycle II	National Capacity Building (Institutional Strengthening)	To get the USE/EIA unit (created under METAP I) fully operational involving sector ministries, local governments, industries and citizens and to develop an EIA practice appropriate to the Moroccan context.	EU US\$410	ONGOING. Grant agreement to be signed early 1995.			
Industrial Pollution Audit Alavi (World Bank) Cycle II	Project Identification (Waste)	Audit to identify principal polluting industries and environmental impact of industrial pollution in the Mohammedia-Casablanca region.	WB EIB US\$400	ONGOING. Grant agreement to be signed early 1995.	Programmed linkage: EIB Casablanca-Mohammedia Industrial Effluent Control loan (ECU 40 million, FY97).	The activity will facilitate preparation of an action plan to mitigate the effects of the industrial pollution.	
Pollution Control and Economic Incentives Raimondo (World Bank) Cycle II	National Capacity Building (NEAP/Policy Analysis Support)	Creation and training of an economic assessment unit within the Undersecretariat for the Environment (USE) to perform economic evaluations of environmental issues, proposals, and incentives.	World Bank US\$100	ONGOING. Grant agreement to be signed early 1995.			

Activity Task Manager (Inst.) Cycle	Activity Type (Priority Area)	Objectives	Donor Amount (US\$000)	Status	Implementation & Investment Linkages ¹	Policy & Institutional Impacts	Documentation/Dissemination ²
TUNISIA							
MEDGEOBASE Veuthey (WB) Cycle I	Institutional Development (Capacity Building)	Classification of geographical characteristics of the Tunisian coast using CORINE Land Cover nomenclature; acquisition of geographical information through remote sensing, setting up of a Geographical Information System (GIS); and training of users.	EU UNDP GOT US\$512	COMPLETED.	Planning tool in place to assist in identification and implementation of future coastal zone investments.	Hardware installed, 100% photo interpretation of coastal zone completed, and eight training sessions completed.	Documentation in the form of a database and thematic maps of coastal zone available in region.
Flux Wastewater Renove/Compost Van Beuzekom (World Bank) Cycle I	Project Identification (Water)	Assistance to national sewerage authority to improve management of sewage treatment plants and make efficient use of the plants' end products in the Tunis area.	EU World Bank US\$400	COMPLETED.	<i>Programmed linkage:</i> World Bank Sewerage IV (FY96, US\$80 million).	Government making effort to reduce subsidy on irrigation water. Wastewater treatment end products more attractive to farmers.	Final reports (French) issued in June 1993.
Hazardous Waste Study Veuthey (World Bank) Cycle I	Project Identification (Waste)	Identification of required measures and investments for the treatment of hazardous waste and definition of a management system for hazardous waste treatment.	EU US\$254	COMPLETED.	<i>Linkage unlikely.</i>	Targets key polluting sectors using current institutional and legal frameworks for waste management.	Final report (French) was issued in February 1994.
Tunisia Pollution Fund Furgeix (World Bank) Cycle I	Policy Study	Definition of credit lines to induce industries to invest in pre-treatment facilities with a view to reduce water pollution.	World Bank US\$43	COMPLETED.	N/A	Resulted in 1993 creation of Industrial Pollution Prevention Fund with financing (15 million ECU) from EU. A workshop on the results of the study was held in November 1991.	Final report is annex to EPM working paper #8 "Financing Pollution Control in the Southern and Eastern Med. Countries".
Port Protection and Oil Pollution Control Fateen (World Bank) Cycle I	Project Identification (Marine)	Definition of policy and investment requirements for protection from pollution from hydrocarbons.	EU US\$130	COMPLETED.	<i>Ongoing linkage:</i> Global Environment Facility Oil Pollution Management Project for the Southwest Mediterranean Sea (FY94; US\$20 million total project cost).	Enhanced capability of ANPE to prevent and combat oil pollution through implementation of proposed training program.	Final report issued December 1994 (French) and submitted to ANPE.
Tunis Solid Waste Management Veuthey (World Bank) Cycle I	Project Identification (Waste)	Assistance to improve the efficiency and quality control of the solid waste disposal system in greater Tunis; development of human resources to implement, operate maintain and manage facilities, and identification of other priority areas requiring similar assistance.	EIB US\$235	COMPLETED.	<i>Ongoing linkage:</i> World Bank Municipal Sector (FY92; US\$207 million total project cost).	Increased institutional capacity for environmental management at the municipal level.	Final report (French) was issued in October 1994, and is held by the GOT.

Activity Task Manager (Inst.) Cycle	Activity Type (Priority Area)	Objective:	Donor Amount (US\$000)	Status	Implementation & Investment Linkages ¹	Policy & Institutional Impacts	Documentation/Dissemination ²
Setting Priorities for Environmental Action Azis Ackermann (World Bank) Cycle II	National Capacity Building (NEAP/Policy Analysis Support)	To review accomplishments of Tunisia's 1990 national environmental action plan, and assess further improvements to water and coastal resource use.	EU US\$102	ONGOING. Grant agreement scheduled to be signed April 1995.			
Environment and Tourism Study (EIB) Cycle II	Project Identification (CZM)	Plan for sustainable tourism sector development compatible with protection of the environment.	EIB US\$180	COMPLETED.	Linkage unlikely.	Creation of a specific agency is envisaged ("agence de protection du littoral").	Final report issued in March 1995 (available from EIB).
Industrial Pollution Alavi (World Bank) Cycle II	Project Identification (Waste)	Survey/sample industry by region and/or sector to determine the sources and nature of industrial pollution in Tunisia.	World Bank US\$150	ONGOING Under preparation.			

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Potential: follow-up funding has been tentatively identified.

To be developed: linkage to follow-up funding needs to be developed (funding has not yet been identified).

² All documentation is held by the World Bank and/or EIB, in addition to dissemination noted.

Annex I

Activity Task Manager (Inst.) Cycle	Activity Type (Priority Area)	Objectives	Donor Amount (US\$000)	Status	Implementation & Investment Linkages ¹	Policy & Institutional Impacts	Documentation/ Dissemination ²
REGIONAL POLICY STUDIES							
Environmental Financing Theory and Practice Review Fargeix (World Bank) Cycle I	Policy Study	Review of West European and North American experience in environmental funding.	UNDP US\$89	COMPLETED.	N/A	Identified tools for integrating fiscal instruments in the environment sector.	Background study for EPM Working Paper 8, "Financing Pollution Control in the Southern and Eastern Mediterranean Countries," distributed to Minister of Environment & Finance in Mediterranean Region.
Environmental Financing (Mediterranean Region) Fargeix (World Bank) Cycle I	Policy Study	Review and assessment of environmental financing options for Mediterranean Region based on country studies.	World Bank US\$3	COMPLETED.	N/A	Identified Mediterranean-specific tools for financing environmental programs and integrating fiscal instruments in the environment sector.	EPM Working Paper 8, "Financing Pollution Control in the Southern and Eastern Mediterranean Countries," distributed to Minister of Environment & Finance in Mediterranean Region.
Municipal Waste Management Review (EIB) Cycle I	Policy Study	Study to review and assess policy frameworks for solid waste management among select municipalities.	EIB US\$210	COMPLETED.	N/A	Contribution towards improved planning and management in the operation of municipal waste disposal schemes.	EPM Working Paper 11, "Municipal Solid Waste Management Study for the Mediterranean Region."
Policy Tools for Integrated Water Resource Management Berkoff (World Bank) Cycle I	Policy Study	Study to examine: economic and non-economic interventions and options; comparative analysis of long-run marginal cost of water; economic impact of water resource depletion and degradation; and macroeconomic linkages to the water sector.	World Bank US\$50	COMPLETED.	N/A	Contribution towards implementation of demand management measures. at World Bank held in April 1992.	Final report was published as World Bank Technical Paper No. 189 (February 1993), "Balancing Water Demands with Supplies."

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Programmed: activity has been tentatively linked to a project in the leading program of the World Bank or EIB.

Potential: follow-up funding has been tentatively identified.

To be developed: linkage to follow-up funding needs to be developed (funding has not yet been identified).

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Activity Task Manager (Inst.) Cycle	Activity Type (Priority Area)	Objectives	Donor Amount (US\$000)	Status	Implementation & Investment Linkages ¹	Policy & Institutional Impacts	Documentation/Dissemination ²
Institutional Arrangements for Integrated Water Resource Management Horinkova (WB) Cycle I	Policy Study	Comparative assessment of: existing legal frameworks for water allocation and water rights; traditional water allocation and water management practices; and institutional arrangements for effective water resources.	World Bank US\$186	COMPLETED.	N/A	Basis for systematic approach to institutional development in water resources. Workshop held at World Bank in March 1993.	Final report (English) was issued in July 1993, after being discussed at March 1993 workshop.
Biodiversity Conservation Instruments Glinour (World Bank) Cycle I	Policy Study	Regional study of legal, institutional and managerial issues related to the protection of coastal ecosystems. Development of guidelines for methods and instruments to improve coastal zone protection and management.	World Bank US\$131	COMPLETED.	N/A	Tool for design of projects integrating biodiversity concerns (Mediterranean specific)	EPM Working Paper 10, "Instruments pour la Conservation de la Biodiversité dans le Bassin Méditerranéen" (French) issued April 1993.
Regional Environmental Management Ackermann (World Bank) Cycle I	Policy Study	Study of patterns of environmental management in selected OECD countries as a tool for strengthening institutions in the Mediterranean region.	World Bank US\$89	COMPLETED.	N/A	Tools for Mediterranean countries creating or streamlining environmental institutions based on review of experiences with environmental management.	The final report (English) was issued in January 1993 and is available as a draft EPM Working Paper.
Regional Coastal Management Operational Framework Margolis (World Bank) Cycle I	Policy Study	Identify coastal zone management (czm) issues, review czm experiences in the Mediterranean region, provide recommendations for czm policies and methods.	World Bank US\$65	COMPLETED.	N/A	General implementation strategy for integrated coastal zone management, including measures for specific types of coastal ecosystems.	Final report being reviewed. To be issued as an EPM Working Paper in 1994.
INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT							
Environmental Planning and Management Kudat (World Bank) Cycle I	Institutional Development (Training)	Preparation and delivery of training courses at the national level in the area of environmental planning and management (macro issues).	UNDP US\$331	COMPLETED.	N/A	4 training courses held.	Dissemination of training materials including models and case studies distributed to participants.

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Potential: follow-up funding has been tentatively identified.

To be developed: linkage to follow-up funding needs to be developed (funding has not yet been identified).

2 All documentation is held by the World Bank and/or EIB, in addition to dissemination noted.

Activity Task Manager (Inst.) Cycle	Activity Type (Priority Area)	Objectives	Donor Amount (US\$000)	Status	Implementation & Investment Linkage ¹	Policy & Institutional Impacts	Documentation/ Dissemination ²
Municipal Environmental Management Kütah (World Bank) Cycle I	Institutional Development (Training)	Preparation and delivery of training courses at the local level in the area of municipal environmental management.	UNDP US\$284	COMPLETED.	N/A	4 training courses held.	Dissemination of training materials including models and case studies distributed to participants.
Coastal Environmental Impact Assessment Kütah (World Bank) Cycle I	Institutional Development (Training)	Preparation and delivery of training courses in the area of coastal environmental impact assessment.	UNDP US\$345	COMPLETED.	N/A	5 training courses held.	Dissemination of training materials including models and case studies distributed to participants.
Environmental Education Kütah (World Bank) Cycle I	Institutional Development (Training)	Preparation and training of faculty members of engineering schools in the area of environmental education.	UNDP US\$116	COMPLETED.	N/A	2 training courses held.	Dissemination of training materials including models and case studies distributed to participants.
Environmental Financing Technical Workshop Fergax (World Bank) Cycle I	Institutional Development (Training)	Dissemination and discussion of results of regional and national environmental financing studies.	UNDP US\$32	COMPLETED.	N/A	Increased awareness of financing instruments introduced to key players (Finance & Environment Ministers) of region. Workshop held December 1991, participants from 12 different Mediterranean countries in Antalya, Turkey.	Workshop resulted in comments for EPM Working Paper 8.
NETWORKS							
MED POL Shankar (World Bank) Cycle I	Institutional Development (Networks)	Provision of analytical experience for assessment of chemical pollution of the marine environment. Training and small equipment.	UNDP US\$608	COMPLETED.	N/A	Strengthened national and regional capacity for pollution assessment and monitoring.	The report from this activity was published in 1994 by UNEP as MAP Technical Reports Series No. 81.

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Implementation & Investment Linkages
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Activity Task Manager (Inst.) Cycle	Activity Type (Priority Area)	Objectives	Donor Amount (US\$000)	Status	Implementation & Investment Linkages ¹	Policy & Institutional Impacts	Documentation/ Dissemination ²
Mediterranean Coastal Cities (MEDCITIES) Phase I Kudat (World Bank) Cycle I	Institutional Development (Networks)	Upgrading and/or establishment of a network linking Mediterranean coastal cities with similar problems in the four priority areas of METAP.	UNDP US\$348	COMPLETED.	Co-financing from several municipalities.	Strengthened regional coordination and collaboration.	
Mediterranean Protected Areas Network (MEDPAN) Glineur (World Bank) Cycle I	Institutional Development (Networks)	Development of a network linking managers of protected areas.	World Bank US\$125	COMPLETED.	Financing for ongoing network activities has been acquired from the Total Foundation, the Government of France and the Parc National de Port- Cros.	Representatives from fourteen municipalities attended technical meetings.	Meeting documents and a network newsletter are distributed region- wide.
Local Environmental Audits Kudat (World Bank) Cycle I	Project Identification (Urban)	Local Environmental Audits for: Oran (Algeria), Limassol (Cyprus), Tripoli/El-Mina (Lebanon), Tangier (Morocco), and Sousse (Tunisia).	EU (DGI) Cofin. US\$470	COMPLETED.	<i>Programmed linkages:</i> See Activity Completion Report.	Strengthened local capacity, inter-city technical cooperation.	Final audit reports for each of five cities available.
Mediterranean National Environment Agencies (MEDNEA) Arif (World Bank) Cycle I	Institutional Development (Networks)	Development of a network linking national environment agencies.	UNDP US\$128	COMPLETED.	N/A	Network designed to coordinate and guide policy for environmental institution strengthening, and collaborate on regional projects.	
Municipal Environmental Action Plans Kudat (World Bank) Cycle I	Project Identification (Urban)	As part of MEDCITIES, municipal environmental plans developed for six cities in the Mediterranean region: Tirana (Albania), Oran (Algeria), Limassol (Cyprus), Tripoli/El-Mina (Lebanon), Tangiers (Morocco), Sousse (Tunisia).	EU US\$570	COMPLETED.	<i>Programmed linkages:</i> See Activity Completion Report.		
Mediterranean Water Agencies Network (MEDWAN) Phase I Garvey (World Bank) Cycle I	Institutional Development (Networks)	Development of a network linking national and/or local agencies involved in wastewater management through the existing Mediterranean Water Institute (IME).	UNDP US\$233	COMPLETED.	Co-financing Governments of France and Monaco.		Institutional study on waste water management in the Mediterranean disseminated in the region.

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Potential: follow-up funding has been tentatively identified.

To be developed: linkage to follow-up funding needs to be developed (funding has not yet been identified).

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Activity Task Manager (Inst.) Cycle	Activity Type (Priority Area)	Objectives	Donor Amount (US\$0000)	Status	Implementation & Investment Linkage ¹	Policy & Institutional Impacts	Documentation/Dissemination ²
MEDCITIES II Kudat (World Bank) Cycle II	Institutional Development (Networks)	Continuation of support to MEDCITIES network activities.	UNDP US\$30	ONGOING.	N/A	Meeting held January 1995.	
MEDPAN II Glineur (World Bank) Cycle II	Institutional Development (Networks)	Continuation of support to MEDPAN network activities.	UNDP US\$40	ONGOING.	N/A	Meeting early 1995.	
Water Management Audits (MEDWAN II) Shankar (World Bank) Cycle II	Institutional Development (Networks)	Audits of water resources management systems at six sites from an investment, operational and regulatory perspective. Development of recommendations for concrete actions to achieve specific targets.	World Bank US\$238	ONGOING. Contracts signed.		Meeting to be held July 1995.	
EIA/Communications Training Kudat (World Bank) Cycle II	Institutional Development (Training)	Training courses to include: Environmental Communication; Environmental Negotiation and Mediation; and Environmental Impact Assessment.	World Bank US\$250	ONGOING.	N/A	Five national/regional workshops beginning April 1995 (Morocco).	
Media Training Kudat (World Bank) Cycle II	Institutional Development (Training)	Training for journalists on current env. management issues to increase the efficiency of their performance as actors through communication.	UNDP US\$40	ONGOING		June 1995 meeting (Geneva).	

April 26, 1995

Implementation & Investment Linkages

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To be developed: linkage to follow-up funding needs to be developed (funding has not yet been identified).

¹ All documentation is held by the World Bank and/or EIB, in addition to dissemination noted.

1. The first step in the process is to identify the problem. This involves a thorough understanding of the situation and the needs of the stakeholders.

2. Once the problem is identified, the next step is to develop a plan. This involves setting clear objectives and determining the resources needed to achieve them.

3. The third step is to implement the plan. This involves putting the plan into action and monitoring progress.

Case #	Case Name	Case Description	Case Objectives	Case Analysis	Case Solution	Case Outcome
001	Case 1	Case 1 Description	Case 1 Objectives	Case 1 Analysis	Case 1 Solution	Case 1 Outcome
002	Case 2	Case 2 Description	Case 2 Objectives	Case 2 Analysis	Case 2 Solution	Case 2 Outcome
003	Case 3	Case 3 Description	Case 3 Objectives	Case 3 Analysis	Case 3 Solution	Case 3 Outcome
004	Case 4	Case 4 Description	Case 4 Objectives	Case 4 Analysis	Case 4 Solution	Case 4 Outcome
005	Case 5	Case 5 Description	Case 5 Objectives	Case 5 Analysis	Case 5 Solution	Case 5 Outcome
006	Case 6	Case 6 Description	Case 6 Objectives	Case 6 Analysis	Case 6 Solution	Case 6 Outcome
007	Case 7	Case 7 Description	Case 7 Objectives	Case 7 Analysis	Case 7 Solution	Case 7 Outcome
008	Case 8	Case 8 Description	Case 8 Objectives	Case 8 Analysis	Case 8 Solution	Case 8 Outcome
009	Case 9	Case 9 Description	Case 9 Objectives	Case 9 Analysis	Case 9 Solution	Case 9 Outcome
010	Case 10	Case 10 Description	Case 10 Objectives	Case 10 Analysis	Case 10 Solution	Case 10 Outcome

This document provides a detailed overview of the cases and the solutions implemented. It is intended for use as a reference and a learning tool.

ANNEX II.

Annex 2. METAP III (1996-2000) Draft Country Portfolios for Albania, Egypt, Lebanon, Morocco and Tunisia

(Source: Mediterranean Environmental Technical Assistance Program (METAP) - Draft Working Paper and Portfolio Papers and Activity Briefs for the Third Phase of METAP (1996-2000))

PROPOSED COUNTRY PORTFOLIOS	METAP III PRIORITY THEME
ALBANIA:	
Capacity Building/NEAP Updating	CB
Develop Capacity & Strengthen Environmental Management Institutions (including Committee for Environmental Protection)	CB
Investment Planning & Institutional Development for Coastal Development and Env. Protection	HS
Restore & Improve Urban Environmental Services (Cities of Elbasan, Vlore, Fier, Shkodra)	HS
Urban Environmental Management and Investment Program (City of Tirana)	HS
EGYPT:	
Environmental Business Center	CB
Training of Line Ministries, Local Authorities for Env. Monitoring, Enforcement and Compliance	CB
Environmental Planning and Compliance for Relocation of the Tanning Industry Located in Old Cairo	HS
Solid Waste Management Strategy & Investment Plan for provincial governorate in Upper Egypt	HS
Sustainable Community Management of Low-Cost Innovative Water & Sanitation Systems	IWM
Industrial Hazardous Waste Management	CB
LEBANON:	
Institutional Arrangements and Regulations for Enforcement of Environmental Legislation	CB
Establish Environmental Parameters	CB
Develop Environmental Management Systems for New Industrial Parks	CB
Water Quality Management Plan for the Litani River and Qaraoun Lake	IWM

MOROCCO:	
Strengthening Regional Environmental Monitoring (OPELGE)	CB
Establishment of a Corps of Environmental Inspectors (CIE)	CB
Coastal Environmental Management Plan (PAGEL II)	IWM
Industrial Pollution Control in Safi (PLPIS)	HS
Solid Waste Management in the City of Essaouirra	HS
Pollution Mitigation Plan in Casablanca / Mohammedia	HS
Pilot Environmental Action Plan for the Sebou Basin	HS
TUNISIA:	
Strengthening Environmental Management for Soil Conservation in Southern Tunisia	CB
Strengthening Environmental Management for Water and Soil Conservation in Northern Tunisia	CB
Water Demand Management	IWM
Urban Environmental Management in Coastal Areas	CB
Management of Industrial Pollution in Coastal Areas	CB
Integrated Water Resources Management	IWM

METAP Priority Theme:

CB - Capacity building, participation and partnership;
 HS - Arresting and preventing pollution at "Hot Spot";
 IWM - Integrated water and coastal resources management.

MOROCCO:

CB	Strengthening Regional Environmental Inspectorate (OPEI)
CB	Environment of a Corps of Environmental Inspectors (CIEI)
LWM	Environmental Management Plan (AMAP) in the City of Fes
	Industrial

HS	Solid Waste Management in the City of Fes
HS	Pollution Mitigation in Casablanca & Mohammed VI
	Prior Environment
	TUNISIA:

CB	Environmental Management for Soil Conservation in Tunisia
CB	Strengthening Environmental Management in Northern Tunisia
LWM	Water Demand Management
CB	Urban Environmental Management
CB	Management of Industrial Pollution in Coastal Areas
LWM	Integrated Water Resources Management

	Water Priority
	Capacity building, participation and partnership: Addressing and preventing pollution at "Hot Spots": Rational water and energy management

nts of the young population of the Mediterranean lived on its northern
the population of the southern and eastern Mediterranean exceeded that
in about the first half of the 20th century, when the Mediterranean Blue Pla
population will reach around 20 million, the
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Annex III. Coastal Urbanization and Exploitation in the Mediterranean

In 1950, two thirds of the human population of the Mediterranean lived on its northern shore. In 1990, the population of the southern and eastern Mediterranean exceeded that of the richer, northern shore for the first time. By 2025, when the Mediterranean Blue Plan estimates the total population will reach around 570 millions, the population of the northern shore will represent only one third of the total. 37% of Mediterranean inhabitants live in coastal regions, and urbanization claims a further 10,000 sq.km. per annum. In 1985, 14,000 km were already urbanised, 30,000 will be by 2025.

This rapid urbanization of the Mediterranean coastline leads to a deterioration in the natural resources (water, soil, biological resources), and more precisely to:

- a shrinkage of the natural areas, notably the forests and wetlands,
- a loss of, or deterioration in, soils,
- a decline in the quantity and quality of water resources,
- extinction of the biological and genetic heritage.
- invasion of the coastal strip by infrastructure,
- over-exploitation of coastal resources, and
- pollution of the marine environment which adversely affects coastal wetlands.

The wetlands and the coastal sand bars are suffering from multiple stress due to:

- extension of agricultural land,
- pollution,
- destabilisation of the offshore sand bars, due to infrastructure or changes in original conditions (reduced or disturbed sedimentary transit), and consequently,
- a decrease in the productivity of such areas, which are often very important for migratory birds.

The coast is geometrically a rare and exiguous space and, for most part of the Mediterranean coastline, enclosed by a mountainous hinterland. In the absence of efficient arbitration mechanisms, the sole play of demand and supply gradually allocates land to the "heaviest" activities. This is to the detriment of traditional agriculture and nature, thus signing away the potential for long-term sustainability to achieve short term goals.

The coast has been an unstable area offering little safety to the local residents over recent centuries, however in just a few decades it has become the focus of numerous competing activities at the junction between land and sea. There are currently around 100 million tourists visiting the Mediterranean each year, and for many countries this represents a key source of foreign currency. If growth in the tourist industry continues as envisaged in the Blue Plan, there could by 2025 be three times as many. Visitor numbers peak in the summer

months when water is at its scarcest. These issues will form some of the major concerns in this project.

Management Needs of Mediterranean Wetlands

Mediterranean civilizations developed around wetlands because of their importance for food, water supply and transport. Despite these obvious benefits, intense utilization of water resources and land in the coastal zone has resulted in massive losses of wetland habitat. Those ecosystems that have escaped conversion to agricultural or urban land have often been severely degraded by interference with their hydrology, pollution, degrading activities in their catchments, or the non-sustainable use of their resources.

The conservation of coastal forests, soils and species is useful in various respects: for foods, fuel, building material, oxygen production, and water purification. A conservation policy should harmonize socio-economic development with an objective of sustainable utilization of natural resources. In addition to their role in support for biodiversity, wetland ecosystems play a key role in the hydrological cycle through their functions as regulators of flood waters, recharge of aquifers and improvement of water quality. Today, it is impossible to find a Mediterranean wetland ecosystem which maintains its natural functions and values. They have become increasingly degraded or modified and active management is almost always essential; and since many degrading influences arise outside the boundaries of conservation areas, management mechanisms must address river basin catchments as a whole in integrated management units.

Regional cooperation is especially important when tackling pollution in the coastal wetland environment of this semi-enclosed sea bordered by so many nations.

Wetlands are also remarkable for their very high productivity which has long attracted human use. Water use and water quality is influenced by agriculture, grazing and fisheries, hydroelectricity and waste water treatment, yet management interventions are frequently directed only at a single sector, without due consideration for the functioning of the system as a whole. There is hence a need for strong intersectoral institutions. Attention has only recently been focused on land ownership and land use policies in coastal zones of the Mediterranean, where inalienability of land use, whether public or private ownership is involved, has been emphasized.

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