



EUROPEAN COMMISSION

**Athens ministerial declaration (2002)  
and  
Report on  
the first five years of implementation  
(1997–2001)**





EUROPEAN COMMISSION

The short and medium-term priority  
environmental action programme (SMAP)

**Athens ministerial declaration (2002)**

**and**

**Report on  
the first five years of implementation  
(1997-2001)**

A programme of the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership

Prepared and co-ordinated by: Dr Athena Mourmouris (Environment DG)

Contributions from: Jill Hanna (Environment DG), Peter Carter (EIB), Vassilis Petrides (EuropeAid), Andres Bassols (External Relations DG), SMAP Correspondents

Drawing for the cover-page: *Jenny Jokinen, 11 years old, Finland* ('Green Week' competition)

Credit for photos from SMAP activities:

Cem Kirac, SAD-AFAG, Turkey (p. 18)

De Lichtervelde Alexandre, Belgium (pp. 14a, 15, backcover)

Elmdari Nouredine, Morocco (p. 34)

Klaus Merckens, EBDA Egypt (p. 24)

Timotheos Missetis, Cyprus (41a-b)

Athena Mourmouris, European Commission (pp. 14b, 16a-b, 17, 35, 39b, 41c-d, 55, 62, 70, 74)

Osta Michel, Lebanon (p. 39a)

Regato Pedro, WWF (p. 37)

Mike St Maur Sheil, European Commission (p. 29)

A great deal of additional information on the SMAP programme and the Euro-Mediterranean partnership is available on the Internet. It can be accessed through the Europa server

(<http://europa.eu.int/comm/environment/smap/home.htm>).

***Europe Direct is a service to help you find answers  
to your questions about the European Union***

New freephone number:

**00 800 6 7 8 9 10 11**

A great deal of additional information on the European Union is available on the Internet. It can be accessed through the Europa server (<http://europa.eu.int>).

Cataloguing data can be found at the end of this publication.

Luxembourg: Office for Official Publications of the European Communities, 2003

ISBN 92-894-5251-X

© European Communities, 2003

Reproduction is authorised provided the source is acknowledged.

*Printed in Italy*

PRINTED ON WHITE CHLORINE-FREE PAPER

# TABLE OF CONTENTS

<b>Foreword</b> .....	5
<b>THE ATHENS MINISTERIAL DECLARATION (2002)</b> .....	7
<b>Acronyms</b> .....	13
<b>1. BACKGROUND</b> .....	15
(1) The wider Euro-Mediterranean Partnership .....	15
(2) Pressures on the Mediterranean Environment .....	16
(3) Regional Co-operation on the Mediterranean Environment before the Euro-Med Partnership .....	17
(4) The Environmental Component of the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership (SMAP) ...	19
<b>2. FROM HELSINKI TO ATHENS: A FIRST REVIEW</b> .....	20
(1) Networking and Reporting (SMAP Correspondents, NGO Steering Committee, SMAP Meetings) .....	20
(2) Involvement .....	21
(3) Information .....	22
(4) Implementation of SMAP through Projects .....	23
(a) Regional level	
(b) National level	
(5) Reflection of SMAP Objectives in Other Components of the EMP .....	27
(a) Institutional Level	
(b) Other Co-operation Fields	
(c) The Euro-Med Free Trade Area	
<b>3. BUILDING ON THE LESSONS LEARNT - RECOMMENDATIONS</b> .....	31
<b>A. SMAP Design and Project Management</b>	
(1) SMAP Priorities .....	31
(2) Project Procedures and Resources .....	31
(3) Implementation Review .....	32
(4) Involvement .....	32
(5) Co-ordination with other Environmental Programmes in the Region .....	33
<b>B. Policy Aspects</b>	
(6) The Concept of Sustainable Development .....	35
(7) Environmental Integration in the Priority Sectors of the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership	35

<b>4. ANNEXES</b> .....	37
(1) Map of Mediterranean Countries (p. 6) and Table showing their Involvement in different Co-operation Programmes .....	38
(2) A. The SMAP Regional Projects selected for funding .....	39
B. The SMAP Regional Projects: Statistics and Graphs .....	44
(3) A. EIB Lending in the Mediterranean Countries .....	55
B. EU Funding in Med Countries for their Environment	
C. EIB Environmental Projects in the Mediterranean Partner Countries	
(4) Terms of Reference for the SMAP Correspondents Network .....	62
(5) Contact Points .....	65
— SMAP Correspondents	
— The NGO Steering Committee	

## FOREWORD

The purpose of this **Report on implementation of the SMAP** is double:

- (a) It responds to the request of Environment Ministers in Helsinki, as reflected in SMAP itself (in Chapter 8, point 4), to have a Regional Interim Report for the review of implementation of the Programme;
- (b) The Conclusions of this Report and the experience gained could be used to justify proposals for future action related to environmental protection and sustainable development within the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership.

Partners have been consulted on this Regional Report focussing their suggestions in particular on the Recommendations in this double perspective.

The 2<sup>nd</sup> Euro-Mediterranean Ministerial Conference on the Environment held in Athens on 10 July 2002 endorsed this Report, took into account its Conclusions and Recommendations and adopted the **Athens Ministerial Declaration**.





## **DECLARATION of the 2<sup>nd</sup> EURO-MEDITERRANEAN MINISTERIAL CONFERENCE on the ENVIRONMENT (Athens, 10 July 2002)**

The participants of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Euro-Mediterranean Ministerial Conference on the Environment, held in Athens on 10 July 2002:

- Reaffirming the overall objectives of the Barcelona Declaration establishing a common area of peace, stability and security, creating an area of shared prosperity and developing human resources, promoting understanding between cultures and exchanges between civil societies;
- Recalling the Barcelona Declaration as well as the Helsinki Declaration and the objectives of the Short and Medium-term Priority Environmental Action Programme (SMAP) adopted at the 1<sup>st</sup> Euro-Mediterranean Ministerial Conference on the Environment held in November 1997;
- Recalling the Chairman's Conclusions on the 3<sup>rd</sup> Euro-Mediterranean Conference of Foreign Ministers in Stuttgart (15-16/4/1999), where six priority sectors for co-operation were confirmed, and where it was stressed that «in all sectors of co-operation special attention should be given to the environmental aspects»;
- Recalling the Presidency Conclusions on the Brussels Euro-Mediterranean Conference of Foreign Ministers (5-6/10/2001), which welcomed the Athens Euro-Mediterranean Ministerial Conference on the Environment as an «opportunity to give a fresh impetus to SMAP»;
- Recalling the Turin Declaration adopted by the Euro-Mediterranean Ministerial Conference on Integrated Local Water Management held in October 1999;
- Having regard to the 5<sup>th</sup> Conference of Euro-Mediterranean Foreign Ministers held in Valencia 22-23 April 2002 where Ministers “reaffirmed that sustainable development should be included among the guiding principles of the Barcelona Process»;
- Noting that the Valencia Action Plan adopted by the Foreign Ministers foresees sustainable development with a high degree of environmental protection; refers to the launching of a sustainability impact assessment to ensure that the establishment of the Free Trade Area and Environmental protection are mutually supportive; welcomes the intention of the Athens Environmental Ministerial Conference to adopt a strategic framework for the environmental integration process in the perspective of sustainable development; asks for capacity building in «synergy with other programmes such as the Mediterranean Action Plan and the Mediterranean Commission for Sustainable Development» and urges the Ministers of Environment to promote in Athens a joint approach to the Johannesburg World Summit on Sustainable Development;
- Welcoming the commitment made by the Contracting Parties to the Barcelona Convention at the 12<sup>th</sup> Conference of the Parties in Monaco (14-17/11/2001) to work towards strengthening the links between the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership and the Mediterranean Action Plan (*MAP*) and the invitation made to those Contracting Parties concerned to take full account of the decisions and recommendations of the Contracting Parties when elaborating and making requests for support from European Community programmes;
- Welcoming the overall contribution of environmental NGOs related to the Euro-Mediterranean process, as formulated during their various conferences and civil fora,
- Noting with concern that the environmental trends set out in the Report on the State and

Pressures of the Marine and Coastal Mediterranean Environment, jointly prepared by the European Environment Agency (EEA) and Mediterranean Action Programme, are, despite improvements in some sectors, not yet compatible with sustainable development;

- Determined to work for a successful outcome to the World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD) and for the implementation of the results;

HAVE ADOPTED THE FOLLOWING:

### **A Sustainable Development Objective for the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership**

1. The Conference reiterates the importance of sustainable development as the predominant global and guiding objective of the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership (EMP). Economic and social development and environmental protection have to be fully integrated if we are to meet the needs of today without sacrificing the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. Being a Partnership for sustainable development, the EMP reflects the understandings reached at the EU Göteborg Summit as well as the 12<sup>th</sup> Conference of the Barcelona Convention and incorporated into regional and global preparations for the World Summit on Sustainable Development.

2. The Conference strongly reaffirms its commitment to the Rio Principles, the full implementation of Agenda 21 and the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21, which are all of key relevance to the Euro-Mediterranean region.

### **Review of the 5-year Implementation of the Short and Medium-term Priority Environmental Action Programme (SMAP)**

3. The Conference endorses with appreciation the Report on the First 5 Years of SMAP Implementation prepared by the European Commission in close co-operation with the SMAP Correspondents. It considers the Report as a valuable basis for the review foreseen in the SMAP follow-up mechanism.

4. Having reviewed implementation of the SMAP, the Conference participants stress the need to:

- retain the existing objectives of SMAP, which provide a common basis for the orientation of policy and funding, as well as the existing SMAP priority fields of action, which still remain fully valid;
- consider ways to strengthen the existing links of SMAP with environmental integration in agriculture and tourism;
- work collectively and individually for more effective implementation of the policy objectives of the Programme by promoting environmental integration in all sectors throughout the Partnership and concrete action in the field;
- encourage their national administrations to take account of the SMAP objectives notably via the SMAP Correspondents in their process of internal consultation in the preparation and implementation of MEDA indicative programmes and in the work of the institutions of the Association Agreements in order to achieve greater environmental action at national level;
- further accelerate implementation of the SMAP, while welcoming the progress already made in this regard. In this context, Ministers request the Commission to make best efforts to launch the next call for proposals on the Euro-Mediterranean regional Programme for the Environment as soon as possible;
- further improve the quality of the project proposals by co-ordinated efforts from all sides. In this context Ministers note the importance of using project cycle management techniques in developing the programmes and call for continued attention to be paid to the precision of the guidelines for project applications;
- give further emphasis to focused capacity building;
- provide additional resources for achieving the SMAP objectives through the use of all the possibilities available from domestic and private resources as well as MEDA and other aid sources;
- strengthen the SMAP Correspondents Network inter alia by all providing financial and administrative support as soon as possible to the Correspondents of the 12 Partners in order to enable them to fulfil their tasks;
- strengthen coherence and secure synergies between SMAP policy, the Euro-Mediterranean Environment Programme, legal instruments

and multilateral programmes in the region, such as MAP and the Mediterranean Environment Technical Assistance Programme (METAP);

- encourage bilateral activities and projects between the Euro-Mediterranean countries, which support the SMAP objectives;
- encourage, strengthen and facilitate the involvement of a wide range of categories of civil society organisations in SMAP activities at national and regional level,
- increase the visibility of and raise awareness of SMAP;
- work collectively to make key SMAP policy information available in Arabic.

5. The Conference agrees that a further policy review of SMAP should be initiated by the Commission in four to five years' time.

### **Environmental Integration within the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership**

6. The Conference acknowledges that environmental considerations need to be better integrated into Euro-Mediterranean Partnership policies, programmes and projects at regional and national levels to promote sustainable development.

7. To this end, and in line with the Action Plan adopted at the 5th Conference of Euro-Mediterranean Foreign Ministers in Valencia, the Conference adopts the following framework for a Euro-Mediterranean Strategy for Environmental Integration.

7.1. Effective environmental integration is essential for sustainable development and requires strong commitment at both national and regional levels and involvement from all departments and levels of government, from Parliaments and from civil society including the private sector.

7.2. All those involved in the economic and social sectors covered by the co-operation programmes of the Partnership, and notably in the Euro-Mediterranean Free Trade Area and in the priority sectors for regional economic co-operation (water, industry, energy, transport, and information society) are invited to establish and publicise their own strategies to implement environmental integration in order to achieve sustainable development

in the context of their own work. They are further invited to provide initial reports thereon at the 7<sup>th</sup> Conference of Euro-Mediterranean Foreign Ministers.

7.3. The form and content of these strategies will be specific to each sector but it is suggested that they should contain the following common elements and be based on a four to five year timespan:

- An analysis of the impact of the sector and of Euro-Mediterranean Partnership co-operation on the environment paying particular regard to pressures, impacts and trends, as well as the consequences of environmental degradation on these sectors,
- Objectives and qualitative or quantitative targets on environmental integration, taking into account existing national targets,
- Actions to be taken through the Partnership on environmental integration and clear identification of those responsible for taking the action,
- Timetables for actions and indicators of performance on environmental integration, and
- Monitoring and review arrangements.

7.4. The Commission will provide examples of strategies adopted within the Community and others are invited to share their own experience.

7.5. The SMAP Correspondents will review progress on the implementation of the integration strategies during their annual meetings and will disseminate relevant material to assist the different sectors.

7.6. The Commission will bring progress on the sectoral integration strategies to the attention of the institutions of the individual Association Agreements.

8. The Conference invites Euro-Mediterranean Foreign Ministers to endorse the adopted framework and periodically review progress by the different sectors.

9. The Conference welcomes the work already done and encourages ongoing and future work in the region to evaluate the costs of environmental degradation undertaken in Mediterranean Countries with the support of

the World Bank within METAP. The conclusions of these studies could provide valuable support for environmental integration.

**10.** The Conference stresses the need for mutual supportiveness between trade and environmental protection. It welcomes the endorsement of the Sustainability Impact Assessment of the Euro-Mediterranean Free Trade Area in the Action Plan adopted by the Valencia Ministerial Conference, and the agreement to launch the SIA by the end of 2002. Broad consultation of all stakeholders during the study and on the results will be essential. The Conference considers that the continuing work of the Mediterranean Commission on Sustainable Development on trade and environment can provide valuable inputs for those consultations.

**11.** Ministers pledge themselves to consider carefully the conclusions of the Sustainability Impact Assessment in order to promote the sustainability of the Euro-Mediterranean Free Trade Area through appropriate policies and operational measures.

### **Synergies with Other Organisations, Programmes and Donors**

**12.** The Conference encourages Correspondents to use the possibilities offered by SMAP to facilitate the implementation of the commitments made by the Mediterranean countries in the context of related Conventions and Environmental Programmes. To this end, further co-operation of SMAP Correspondents with the national Focal Points of these Conventions / Environmental Programmes is of great importance.

**13.** The Conference acknowledges that ownership of their development strategies by the Mediterranean Partners is the key to successful and sustainable development and that donor support is best co-ordinated on the ground through dialogue led by the partner country. Environmental integration in all sectors and the co-ordination of environmental support, particularly for capacity building and institutional strengthening needs to be an important part of country level dialogue. If kept up to date, the country profiles produced as part of the SMAP review can be a useful mainstreaming tool.

**14.** The Conference attaches particular importance to strengthening ties between the Partnership and the Mediterranean Action Plan including the Mediterranean Commission for Sustainable Development. To this end it:

- Welcomes the intention of the Commission and the MAP Co-ordinating Unit to hold regular dialogues on policy development, on the progress and results of programmes and projects and on possible areas of co-operation in order to promote co-ordination, coherence and complementarity in their assistance to the region,

- Takes note of the MAP 'Report on its experience in promoting integration of environmental concerns into sustainable development' as well as its 'Orientation paper identifying goals and capacities and improving co-operation and synergies'. As a consequence of these reports, the Commission and the MAP Co-ordinating Unit are invited to pursue further work on synergies,

- Calls on the Euro-Mediterranean Committee to invite the MAP Co-ordinating Unit to make occasional presentations to the Committee, in particular following Conferences of the Parties, on the implications of MAP's work and of the decisions and recommendations of the Contracting Parties to the Barcelona Convention for the progress of the Partnership,

- Invites the Commission to update the Contracting Parties of the Barcelona Convention regularly on progress in the EMP,

- Urges the further involvement of the MAP Regional Activity Centres in relevant capacity building efforts under the Partnership,

- Invites MAP to contribute fully to the Euro-Mediterranean Strategy for Environmental Integration,

- Invites the Commission and the MAP Co-ordinating Unit to explore ways and means of using the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership to encourage those of the 12 Partners who so wish, to implement the instruments and recommendations of the Barcelona Convention.

**15.** The Conference acknowledges that METAP work has served SMAP objectives and that METAP Partners have always sought complementarity and synergies. The Conference invites METAP and other possible donors to build on their comparative advantages and assist the Mediterranean Partners in implementing the SMAP and MAP objectives and in

developing and using tools for environmental integration.

**16.** The Conference notes with interest that some global Conventions have specific Programmes for the Mediterranean, such as MED-WET - the Programme on Mediterranean Wetlands of the Ramsar Convention - while others, such as the UN Convention to Combat Desertification have several regional Annexes involving Mediterranean states. The Conference calls for closer co-operation at the regional level between Secretariats of such Conventions and Programmes and the European Commission. Convention Secretariats could also be invited to make presentations to the SMAP Correspondents Meetings on an ad hoc basis. Close operational co-operation is also needed at national level.

**17.** The Conference notes that many of the Mediterranean countries are severely affected by dryland degradation and large areas suffer serious soil erosion. This often leads to unsustainable natural resource use, particularly affecting the poorest in society. In this context the Conference welcomes the wide-ranging consultations undertaken in many Partner countries to prepare National Action Programmes under the UN Convention to Combat Desertification. These Programmes can be a useful vehicle for improving synergies amongst efforts to combat desertification.

**18.** The Conference notes that many parallels can be drawn between regions with semi-enclosed seas with sensitive ecological systems such as the Baltic Sea, the Mediterranean and the Black Sea. Therefore, the Conference reiterates the importance of the Helsinki Declaration proposal to exchange experiences on regional environmental cooperation and continue dissemination of know-how and expertise, with the aim of deepening and expanding mutual understanding.

**19.** The Conference joins the international community in welcoming the New Partnership for the Development of Africa (NEPAD) and expresses a particular interest with regard to its environmental implementation.

### **Climate Change**

**20.** The Conference greatly welcomes the outcome of the 7<sup>th</sup> Conference of the Parties

of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change held in Marrakech in November 2001 which made possible early ratification of the Kyoto Protocol by the EU, its Member States as well as some non-EU Mediterranean countries. The Conference calls upon those Euro-Mediterranean partners who have not yet done so to finalise their ratification procedures and hopes that the conditions for the entry into force of the Kyoto Protocol will be met before the World Summit on Sustainable Development.

**21.** The Conference also welcomes the Ministerial Declaration adopted in Marrakech which puts particular emphasis on the need to maximise synergies between the UNFCCC, the UN Convention to Combat Desertification and the Convention on Biological Diversity.

**22.** The Conference notes that the Mediterranean region is likely to be particularly adversely affected by climate change as well as the resultant sea level rise and welcomes the intention of the Commission to explore the possibilities for co-operation in the field of research. The Conference also welcomes the Commission's intention to explore further ways of taking appropriate account of climate change related issues in Euro-Mediterranean activities. Some eligible activities can usefully contribute to the reduction of greenhouse gases and to adaptation to the adverse effects of climate change.

**23.** The Conference considers that dialogue amongst the 27 Partners on the implementation of the UNFCCC and the Kyoto Protocol would be useful. This could address capacity building needs and priorities of Mediterranean countries and exchange views on the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) under the Kyoto Protocol which is expected to be a vehicle for the transfer of environmentally sound technologies in the Mediterranean area. Such dialogue could also take place both in ad hoc regional meetings and in the context of the Association Agreements.

### **Sustainable Development Strategy in the Mediterranean**

**24.** The Conference considers that the appropriate context to deal with a regional sustainable development strategy in the Mediterranean is the Barcelona Convention/MAP con-

text; this is the context that addresses the Mediterranean as an eco-region and it has the mandate to promote sustainable development after the amendment of the Convention and the establishment of the MCSD in 1995. Related work within the EMP must be seen as an input to the sustainable development objective of the region.

**25.** The Conference welcomes the work recently launched within the Mediterranean Commission for Sustainable Development, which brings together governments, regional and local authorities and civil society representatives. This work aims at completing a Mediterranean Strategy for Sustainable Development by 2004 for adoption by the 14<sup>th</sup> Conference of the Parties of the Barcelona Convention. The Conference welcomes the Blue Plan/MAP's intention to prepare a Report on Environment and Development in the Mediterranean as an input to this Strategy with the technical support of the EEA.

**26.** The Conference considers that environmental integration within the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership and mutual supportiveness between environment and trade policies in implementing the Euro-Mediterranean Free Trade Area will be major contributions to the implementation of the Mediterranean Strategy for Sustainable Development.

### **Towards the World Summit on Sustainable Development**

**27.** The Conference notes with satisfaction that Euro-Mediterranean Partners have played an active role in the preparations of the WSSD to be held in Johannesburg from 26 August to 4 September. It pledges continued efforts to work for a successful outcome and to ensure that the Summit takes place at the highest possible level thereby enhancing its impact.

**28.** The Conference stresses that the Mediterranean is a globally important eco-region and a test bed for new approaches to partnership and sustainable development. As such it has much to offer to the Summit and a special responsibility to implement the agreed results. Ministers are resolved to use the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership to promote implementation of the outcome of WSSD and to monitor progress inter alia in the work

of the Association Agreements, taking into account the need to integrate the economic, social and environmental dimensions of sustainable development and move towards more sustainable consumption and production patterns.

**29.** The Conference underlines that sustainable development in the Mediterranean region requires concrete action on the major themes of the WSSD, including:

- promoting sustainable integrated water resources management and water-efficiency plans to preserve scarce water resources in the region,
- promoting access to energy services, renewable energy and energy conservation and efficiency,
- promoting sustainable urban management in coastal areas, including through Local Agendas 21,
- halting and reversing the decline of biodiversity in the Mediterranean region,
- addressing the causes of desertification and soil degradation in order to maintain and restore land.

**30.** In this context the Conference welcomes and fully supports the Mediterranean Declaration for the Johannesburg Summit adopted by the 12<sup>th</sup> Conference of the Parties of the Barcelona Convention.

**31.** The Conference welcomes the initiatives taken by Mediterranean civil society to prepare for the Summit including organising an event in Johannesburg on water, which is a key priority for both the Mediterranean region and the Summit, as well as an event presenting the Mediterranean region itself as a good example of regional partnership and governance.

**32.** The Conference encourages the Euro-Mediterranean governments to include civil society representatives in their delegations for WSSD.

**33.** The Conference decides to transmit this Declaration to the WSSD for information and as a contribution to partnership building at the regional level.

## ACRONYMS

AFCCRE	Association Française du Conseil des Communes et Régions d'Europe
COP	Conference of the Parties
CP	Contracting Parties
DG ENV	Directorate-General for the Environment (European Commission)
EC	European Community
EEA	European Environment Agency
EIB	European Investment Bank
EMFTA	Euro-Med Free Trade Area
EMP	Euro-Mediterranean Partnership
EMWIS	European Mediterranean Water Information System
EU	European Union
FEMISE	Euro-Mediterranean Forum of Economic Institutes
IMO	Intergovernmental Maritime Organisation
MAP	Mediterranean Action Plan
MCSDD	Mediterranean Commission for Sustainable Development
METAP	Mediterranean Environment Technical Assistance Programme
MS	Member State
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
NIP	National Indicative Programme
REMPEC	Regional Marine Pollution Emergency Response Centre for the Mediterranean Sea (MAP Regional Activity Centre)
RIP	Regional Indicative Programme
SIA	Sustainability Impact Assessment
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNCCD	United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
SMAP	Short and Medium Term Priority Environmental Action Programme
WSSD	World Summit on Sustainable Development
WTO	World Trade Organisation



# SMAP: THE FIRST FIVE YEARS OF IMPLEMENTATION (1997 - 2001)

## 1. BACKGROUND

---

### (1) The wider Euro-Mediterranean Partnership

The creation of the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership (EMP) was a major event and has immense potential for both general multilateral co-operation in the region and environmental integration for sustainable development.

The 1<sup>st</sup> Euro-Mediterranean Conference, which was held in Barcelona in November 1995, adopted a **Declaration** establishing a new Partnership between the European Union and 12 Southern and Eastern Mediterranean Partners.<sup>1</sup>

The Barcelona Declaration covers *3 chapters*:

- **promotion of peace and stability** including the promotion of democracy and respect for human rights;
- **economic co-operation** including the progressive establishment of a Euro-Mediterranean Free Trade Area. **Environment is one of the priorities** of the economic co-operation;
- **social and cultural co-operation** including health, civil society and youth.

The EMP has a financial instrument, **MEDA**, with an envelope of \_ 3,425 million for 1995-1999 and \_ 5,350 million for 2000-2006. Both the initial and the revised MEDA Regulations, provide for close co-operation with the EIB. The EIB committed loans of \_ 6.1 billion to the region between 1996 and 2001 and is mandated to lend a further \_ 6.4 billion covered by the Community Guarantee Fund in

the period to 2006. In addition the Bank established a further \_ 1 billion Mediterranean Partnership Facility on its own risk for large cross-regional transport, energy and environment projects.

The collective aspect of the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership involving all 15 EU and 12 non-EU Partners is complemented by individual **Euro-Mediterranean Association Agreements** governing bilateral relations between each of the 9 non-Candidate Partners and the EU as a whole. These Agreements are gradually entering into force and are very comprehensive. They have individual differences but all cover political dialogue, respect for human rights and democracy, establishment of WTO-compatible free trade over a transitional period of up to 12 years, economic co-operation in a wide range of sectors including environment, co-operation relating



<sup>1</sup> Algeria, Cyprus, Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Malta, Morocco, Palestinian Authority, Syria, Tunisia and Turkey.

to social affairs as well as cultural co-operation. All the Agreements provide for annual Association Councils at Ministerial level and an Association Committee of officials.

The overall objectives of the Euro-Med Partnership were reiterated and further proposals for its strengthening were made in the “*Common Strategy of the European Union on the Mediterranean Region*” issued in June 2000 as well as in the Commission Communication “*Reinvigorating the Barcelona Process*” issued in early September 2000. A further strengthening of the Partnership was agreed at the 5<sup>th</sup> Euro-Mediterranean Foreign Ministers Conference in Valencia on 22-23 April 2002, where an “*Action Plan*” was adopted with clear references to the sustainable development objective.

The Valencia Conference stressed the strategic importance of the Mediterranean and called “for a global response based on comprehensive co-operation and solidarity”. Ministers also shared the conviction that the peace, stability and security of the Mediterranean region were a common asset, which they pledged to promote and strengthen by all the means at their disposal. Indeed, peace,

stability and security are prerequisites to any effort to achieve sustainable development. They are, therefore, also prerequisites of any policy to protect the environment.

## (2) Pressures on the Mediterranean Environment

- Environmentally speaking, the Mediterranean is considered as a single region (**Annex 1: Map and table of countries involved**) and is recognised by specialists as one of the richest and most vulnerable in the world, in particular with regard to its biodiversity. It faces **major problems** relating mostly to water scarcity and pollution with increasing salinisation of water tables in some coastal areas, soil degradation, air and marine pollution largely from land-based sources, ecosystems degradation and despoilment of the coastal zones and cultural heritage, which are the very bases of tourism in the region.

- Within the space of half a century (1950-1998) the population of Mediterranean countries has risen from 210 to 430 million inhabitants. **Population growth** has been accom-





panied by **rapid urbanisation** with which neither water supply nor sanitation and waste collection systems have kept pace, as well as by concentration of the population along the coast, increasing use of inefficient irrigation systems, careless industrialisation and a huge growth in shipping, much of it involving oil. These trends have resulted in the problems mentioned above.

- The Mediterranean is the world's **leading tourist destination**, accounting for 30% of international tourism. Tourism is currently the first foreign currency source in the Mediterranean countries taken as a whole. Domestic tourism is also growing in most of the

Mediterranean countries. Pressures on coastal zones are likely to increase in the future (from 135 million arrivals in 1990 to 235-350 million in 2025 → potential rise of over 200%).<sup>2</sup>

- There is a **lack of capacities** (institutional, technical and financial) to deal with the environmental pressures in Mediterranean countries. Furthermore, the environmental integration concept is not very strong as yet, while protection policies and investments made in the region by different actors (including the countries themselves) are **not sufficiently mainstreamed**.
- In several cases it is difficult for **civil society** to have its say on environmental issues. Awareness campaigns and developments at international level have contributed to an improvement of the situation though there is still much work to be done in this respect.

<sup>2</sup> Information source: EEA/MAP Report on the «State of the Mediterranean Environment», 1999.

### (3) Regional Co-operation on the Mediterranean Environment before the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership

The Barcelona Declaration, adopted in 1995 when the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership was established, emphasised our “interdependence with regard to the environment, which necessitates a regional approach and increased co-operation, as well as co-ordination of existing multilateral programmes, while confirming attachment to the Barcelona Convention and the Mediterranean Action Plan”.

The environmental component of the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership builds upon existing experience and works with programmes in place. Such programmes are:

#### • **Barcelona Convention / Mediterranean Action Plan (MAP):**

- This was the earliest (1976), and remains the most successful of **UNEP's** regional Seas Conventions (accompanied by **6 Protocols**) and the only form of environmental co-operation in the Mediterranean based on legally binding instruments. It was originally designed as a framework for common action (i.e. preparation of regional legislation and provision of technical assistance) needed by the riparian states to combat pollution of the Mediterranean Sea itself. It was extensively **amended in 1995** to give it a sustainable development focus and to deal with the coastal areas as well. The Convention has **21 Contracting Parties**, including the EC and all the coastal states except present-day Yugoslavia (former Yugoslavia was a CP). The four Mediterranean MS who are Parties participate actively in the work of the Convention and the full Council has to approve EC decisions on its legally binding instruments and discusses the EC stance for meetings of the COP. The *European Environment Agency (EEA)* is co-operating with the MAP Secretariat to provide technical assistance on specific methodological matters. A report on the “State of the Mediterranean Environment” was published in 1999 by the EEA in co-operation with MAP.
- The operating **budget** of the Convention, which covers not only purely administrative costs but also the bulk of the work of its seven technical centres is \_ 7.5 million a

year, growing at 2%. There are also significant in-kind contributions from the four EC MS. The EC contribution to the basic budget is fixed at \_ 737,000 a year.

- The new sustainable development focus of the Convention is being fleshed out via the **Mediterranean Commission for Sustainable Development (MCSD, 1995)**. This is a multi-stakeholder body comprising representatives from government, local authorities, NGOs and socio-economic actors. While currently relatively weak, it has the potential to raise the profile of environmental issues within the region and to press the need to balance the differing priorities of the three pillars of sustainable development.

- **Mediterranean Environment Technical Assistance Programme (METAP):**

- METAP has existed since 1989. It brings together **big donors** (the World Bank, the European Investment Bank, the European Commission and the United Nations Development Programme, as well as Switzerland and Finland) and was created to **co-ordinate investments** in the region through appropriate project preparation and capacity building.
- The METAP activities during its 3<sup>rd</sup> phase (1996-2000) corresponded to more than \$ 30 million. The EC contributed to funding

of such activities through its own instruments (mostly LIFE-3C and SMAP) with more than \_ 10 million. Projects worth more than \_ 200 million have been generated in the region because of this Programme, which has influenced investment lending of more than \_ 1.5 billion. These projects were mostly managed by the World Bank as well as the EIB, which could offer relatively soft terms thanks to the EC/MEDA interest rate subsidies.

- A 4<sup>th</sup> phase (“METAP 2001 and beyond”) was launched in December 2000 focusing on capacity building for 3 pillars, which cover water, waste and regulatory aspects, and 2 crosscutting issues, which cover knowledge management and sustainable development at local level.

- **LIFE – 3<sup>rd</sup> Countries:**

LIFE is a financial instrument that was created by an EC Regulation in 1992 and extended in 2000 for 5 more years.

LIFE has 3 components including LIFE-3<sup>rd</sup> Countries that covers countries, which are not EC Member States. In fact, 80% of the LIFE-3<sup>rd</sup> Countries activities and funding has been used so far **for Mediterranean countries**. It provides an amount of \_ 4-6 million per year and aims at offering **technical assistance** through small-scale projects.



#### (4) The Environmental Component of the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership (SMAP)

As set out in the 1995 Barcelona Declaration, the European Commission was entrusted with preparing a **Short and Medium-term Priority Environmental Action Programme (SMAP)**, building on existing experience and knowledge. From the start, all Partners, related International Organisations and major Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) active in the region were involved in the preparation of SMAP.

The resulting SMAP together with a Declaration<sup>3</sup> were adopted unanimously by the 27 Euro-Mediterranean Partners (15 EU-Member States and 12 non-EU Mediterranean Countries and Authorities), at the 1<sup>st</sup> Euro-Mediterranean Ministerial Conference on the Environment held in Helsinki on 28 November 1997.

SMAP constitutes the environmental component of the EMP. It is intended as a framework for policy and funding orientation at both the regional and national levels. The objective of *sustainable development and its environmental dimension* are both reflected in SMAP thus building on the Barcelona Declaration, which «recognised the importance of reconciling

economic development with environmental protection, of integrating environmental concerns into the relevant aspects of economic policy and of mitigating any potential negative environmental consequences».

SMAP focuses on activities and projects in **five priority fields of action**:

- integrated water management,
- integrated waste management,
- hot spots (including polluted areas, but also of areas of sensitive biodiversity),
- integrated coastal zone management,
- combating desertification.

Furthermore, **supportive measures and horizontal actions** necessary to assist the non-EU Partners and to **link with the long-term** have been provided for within SMAP. Examples are capacity building (including structural improvements and adjustments within each individual Mediterranean Partner), development of guidelines for planning, improvement of legislative, regulatory and institutional frameworks, establishment of sustainable development indicators, use of environmental impact assessment, networking including with civil society, awareness enhancement and exchange of experiences.

<sup>3</sup> Published in English and French and also put on the internet

## 2. FROM HELSINKI TO ATHENS: A FIRST REVIEW

---

Chapter 8 of SMAP foresees a follow-up mechanism consisting of:

- a Network of SMAP Correspondents;
- consultation procedures and involvement of civil society organisations;
- yearly national reporting on implementation by Partners; and
- a review mechanism.

This evaluation is intended as the basis of the review, which should be completed by the 2<sup>nd</sup> Euro-Med Environmental Ministers Meeting on 8-10 July in Athens.

### (1) Networking and Reporting (SMAP Correspondents, NGO Steering Committee, SMAP Meetings)

The creation of a SMAP Correspondents Network was foreseen in SMAP itself, as the first follow-up mechanism needed. The European Commission was charged with co-ordination of this Network and it was decided that Correspondents would meet annually.

Establishing the official channels for exchanging information, consultation and co-ordination of actions was the first concern immediately after the approval of the SMAP by the Helsinki Ministerial Conference. The **SMAP Correspondents Network** was put in place several months later after official nomination of the national representatives (Correspondents) by the respective Environment Ministers of each Euro-Med Partner (an up to date list of Correspondents is in **Annex 5**).

In its broad sense, the SMAP Correspondents Network includes - beyond the Correspondents of the 27 Partners and the European Commission - the NGO Steering Committee («**Comité de Suivi**», as they prefer to call it in both languages). This «Comité de Suivi» (current membership included in **Annex 5**), co-ordinating the **Mediterranean NGOs**, was established in Helsinki, at the Civil Forum convened on the occasion of the Ministerial Conference. It has been used since 1997 for all consultations and exchanges of information related to SMAP activities and environmental policy in the Mediterranean and has observer status at the SMAP Correspondents meetings.

For reasons of policy coherence, representatives of major international Programmes and institutions operating in the region, namely the Mediterranean Action Plan and METAP, the European Environment Agency (EEA) and the European Investment Bank (EIB) are invited to the **SMAP meetings** as observers.

The SMAP provides for the establishment of a **regular reporting system**. The «yearly Reports on implementation by each Partner should be the basis for discussion at the annual Correspondents meetings». At all four meetings of the SMAP Network held so far, Correspondents and the NGO Comité de Suivi were invited to present Reports orally and in writing, on the basis of a *standardised Outline* proposed by the Commission for reasons of coherence and comparability. However, the information provided thus far by the Partners is neither complete nor comparable. Therefore, this Regional Interim Report could not be based on the National Reports - as initially foreseen - but had to rely mostly on information available within the Commission as well as on MAP and METAP publications.

The **first SMAP Correspondents meeting** took place in Brussels on 16-17 November 1998 and was attended by more than 50 participants. The meeting reviewed the implementation of SMAP by governments and NGOs at regional and national levels. Information was provided by the Commission on the regional projects submitted by Partners in 1998 and particularly on those short-listed for approval. The shortlist was endorsed. The meeting also discussed proposals for consolidation of the Network.

The SMAP Correspondents held their **second meeting**, in Brussels, 13-14 June 2000. Over 50 people attended and information was exchanged on the implementation of the SMAP policy objectives in the form of brief National Reports, which were presented in oral and written form. The new MEDA procedures, which have to be followed for submission of SMAP regional projects, were presented. Contributions were made aiming at co-ordinating activities under each priority field of action and ensuring coherence of policies. Emphasis was put on complementarity of the different existing Programmes, instruments, Conventions and activities in the region.

The **third meeting of the SMAP Correspondents** took place in Brussels, on 25-26 June 2001. The Network of SMAP Correspondents was complete for the first time, since all Partners had officially appointed national Correspondents. Over 60 people attended the meeting.

As usual, there was a review of implementation at regional and national levels on the basis of brief National Reports. The participants attached particular importance to the discussion of Terms of Reference for the Correspondents Network (see **Annex 4**). These were intended to reflect the new more substantial role the Correspondents were invited to play at a strategic and operational level in order to give impetus to the SMAP. The meeting was informed about the selection procedure applying to SMAP regional projects as well as the selection criteria for projects submitted under the SMAP 2000 Call for Regional Proposals. The discussion focused on orientations for future action, in a joint effort to improve performance. Participants discussed ways of promoting environmental integration

and stressed the need for a sustainable Euro-Med Free Trade Area and for integration at national level. The Greek invitation to host the 2<sup>nd</sup> Euro-Med Ministerial Conference on the Environment in mid-2002 was warmly welcomed and participants exchanged some first views on the preparation of this event.

The **fourth meeting of the SMAP Correspondents** took place in Brussels, on 23-25 April 2002. It focused on the preparation of the Euro-Mediterranean Ministerial Conference (acting as a Second Preparatory Meeting).

Between regular SMAP Correspondents meetings there are bilateral contacts. The Commission also sends **brief electronic updates** (2 - 3 per year) to all members of the Network whenever there is a need for co-ordination or when new events related to the Programme take place. Correspondents have expressed the wish for more frequent updates and for more information to be posted on the SMAP web site (see below) but action on this is hampered by Commission staff constraints.

**Conclusion 1:** *The limited resources of the SMAP Network have restrained the development of its full strategic and operational potential so far. Further mobilisation of resources at national, regional and Commission levels would increase effectiveness and would result in more substantive exchange of experience among the SMAP Correspondents.*

## (2) Involvement

Dissemination of information and involvement of major stakeholders (including civil society organisations) are essential tools for policy making and are reflected in SMAP as well.

The Barcelona Declaration makes a special reference to Civil Society. Furthermore, a **Civil Forum** is usually convened just before the Euro-Med Ministerial Conferences of Foreign Affairs, which provide the overall guidance to the Euro-Med Partnership. The NGO «Comité de Suivi» played a strong role in the Civil Forums in Stuttgart (April 1999) and in Marseilles (November 2000), where environment was part of the agenda. However, broader political considerations at that time did not allow better incorporation of the Civil Forum proposals in the Conclusions of the Chairman of these Conferences.

Within SMAP, there was early **involvement of civil society** from before adoption of the

Programme. Through its integration in the SMAP Correspondents Network the NGO «Comité de Suivi» is part of the **consultation process** for the implementation and assessment of the Programme. Furthermore, representatives of civil society can participate in SMAP projects. In the period 1997-2001 the Commission provided € 1.3 million for two EU-based NGO Networks active in the Mediterranean, which are also members of the «Comité de Suivi», under its special budget line for environmental NGOs.

Some of the members of the «Comité de Suivi» are also accredited observers at MAP meetings and/or rotating **members of the MCSD**, as well as observers at the UN Convention to Combat Desertification. This increases the effectiveness of their overall input since they can make links between different Programmes, participate in a broader policy dialogue, and network with other representatives of the civil society.

**Conclusion 2:** *Involvement of NGOs as practised in SMAP has been a positive experience and is generally regarded as an example of good practice for co-operation in other fields of the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership particularly because NGOs are part of the process from the beginning.*

### (3) Information

In its concern for broad dissemination of information on SMAP, the Commission promised in the Helsinki Declaration to create a SMAP web site and publish a brochure on SMAP.

- **The SMAP web site** was created in early 1998 and is regularly updated. The site is visited by more than 4000 people per month (many more when a Call for Proposals is open or about to be launched). Visitors can also find many links to other sites related to the SMAP objectives and activities.

- **The SMAP brochure** was published in English and French (in 5000 and 3000 copies respectively) and sent to more than 3000 Mediterranean organisations in 1999. The brochure was up-dated, reprinted (3000 copies in English and 2000 in French) and disseminated again in October 2000. It was also put on the SMAP web site. The Commission hopes to translate this brochure into Arabic and welcomes the recent offers of help made by some of the Partners.

Furthermore, the Commission provides information on SMAP and the Mediterranean environment in general, by way of **Seminars for Journalists and NGOs** (about 200 people from the 12 Med Partners per year) on the Euro-Med Partnership. Information on SMAP activities is also included regularly in all broader Euro-Mediterranean publications reviewing progress of the Barcelona process. The Commission also takes advantage of several **meetings organised in other contexts** to provide information on SMAP to decision-makers and/or potential applicants for funding and to promote the idea of focusing efforts and achieving complementarity and synergies between environmental Programmes. The following meetings have been covered:

- Regular meetings of MAP, MCSD and METAP since 1998 including on the environmental implications of the future Euro-Med Free Trade Area;
- Euro-Med Conference on Sustainable Cities, which was designed to encourage the involvement of Local Authorities, Seville, Jan. 1999;

- Seminar on Waste Management organised for the private sector by Ireland, Brussels, Nov. 1999;

- Preparatory expert meetings in Malta and Sardinia and the Ministerial Conference in Turin on Integrated Local Water Management, 1999;

- Meetings of the UN Convention to Combat Desertification focusing on the Mediterranean, Rome, Feb. 2000 and Murcia, Jun. 2000;

- 3<sup>rd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> meetings of the Med Wetlands Committee, Djerba, Apr. 2000 and Sesimbra, May 2001;

- Co-ordination of co-funding by big donors in Morocco, organised by the World Bank, Rabat, 2000;

- Seminar for French Local and Regional Authorities, organised by AFCCRE on «Europe and the Environment», Brussels, Dec. 2000;

- Meeting on co-operation between NGOs and the private sector, Lausanne, Feb. 2001;

- Special session of the European Commission's Green Week on Water Management in the Mediterranean, Apr. 2001;

- Euro-Med Youth Programme, Training for Trainers, Sifnos, Aug. 2001;

- Six awareness meetings organised by NGOs sometimes in co-operation with Members of the European Parliament, Brussels, 2000-02.

Furthermore, a **video film** on the Mediterranean was produced and disseminated to TV channels of different countries in April 2002 in view of the forthcoming World Summit for Sustainable Development (WSSD). It refers to local activities contributing to sustainable development and it focuses on a successful project in Tunisia financed by EC instruments. Another EC information initiative is currently in the pipeline; it aims at providing **background satellite images** of selected Mediterranean areas to be used for the location of environmental projects financed under SMAP and MEDA in general.

Some **Partners** have also taken initiatives for disseminating information on SMAP and its objectives and have organised Inter-Ministerial meetings and public discussions at national level. Furthermore, a training seminar was held in Finland in 1999 on environment for diplomats and another in Syria in 2001 on environmental protection.

Several *NGOs* and a couple of regional SMAP *project co-ordinators* convened meetings of stakeholders on selected themes such as water, waste, coastal zones and desertification, disseminated posters and pamphlets or pub-

lished diaries with information on their specific project or activity.

The NGO Comité de Suivi organised two meetings in an effort to highlight Mediterranean concerns at the forthcoming WSSD. The first was with stakeholders in Monaco, on 13 November 2001, and the second with Mediterranean NGOs in Nice, on 12 January 2002, which resulted in a joint NGO Declaration for Johannesburg. Furthermore, some members of the CdS have initiated an NGO capacity building project to enable more environmental NGOs from Partner countries to become active within the scope of the EMP.

**Conclusion 3:** *Correspondents share the view that the visibility of the SMAP is still limited in spite of the efforts made by various stakeholders. Further initiatives by Partners, the European Commission and NGOs are needed to improve dissemination of information and make implementation of SMAP more tangible. Correspondents have stressed that translation of key SMAP publications into Arabic would contribute to SMAP visibility at national level.*

#### **(4) Implementation of SMAP through Projects**

Given the long experience of multilateral environment co-operation in the region, from the outset it was felt that SMAP should go beyond simple policy dialogue or general orientations for future action. Instead, its main focus was conceived as practical action on the ground, which would lead to tangible results as regards environmental protection, capacity building and improvement of legislative, regulatory and institutional frameworks as part of the broader objectives of the Partnership. Such action would be based mostly on pilot or demonstration projects for the priority fields set out in the Programme.

The SMAP objectives were expected to be achieved through national action and Commission funded technical assistance projects. Partners were expected to take the initiative and submit projects for the implementation of SMAP, at national level within their National Indicative Programmes / NIPs and at regional level through specific Calls for Proposals.

To ensure maximum impact, the European Commission has sought to exploit complementarity and synergies of funding under different instruments and/or related Regional Programmes. In particular, there are efforts to bring together contributions of actions fund-

ed by SMAP, LIFE-3<sup>rd</sup> Countries, budget lines of DG ENV, the development co-operation budget as well as to ensure interactions with MAP and METAP.

In addition to the above, there is extensive bilateral co-operation between EU-Member States and Mediterranean Partners on environmental protection. Bilateral environmental projects (such as those set out in **Annex 3.B**) are a valuable contribution to the SMAP objectives and the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership in general.

##### *(a) Regional level*

Following a **first Call for Proposals for regional SMAP projects in 1998**, 29 projects were submitted to the European Commission. The 6 regional environmental projects short-listed were presented to the 1st Meeting of the SMAP Correspondents Network for information (Brussels, 16-17 November 1998). They were then presented for endorsement to the Euro-Med Committee (consisting of Ambassadors of the 27 Partners - Brussels, 25 November 1998) and to the MED Committee (made up of Member States representatives - Brussels, 23 November 1999). This widespread consultation procedure is a standard MEDA process. Inevitably, the first time it was used for SMAP it took much longer than hoped, especially as the Commission services responsible for aid delivery were undergoing

a major structural reform at the time. Nevertheless, contracts have now been signed for all 6 projects and they are being financed as part of the MEDA Regional Indicative Programme. The total EC contribution to these 6 projects amounts to **more than € 5.5 million (Annex 2A)**. The graphs (**Annex 2B**) demonstrate the involvement of countries and categories of applicants in the selected SMAP 1998 regional projects and their links with the 5 priority fields of action of SMAP.

A **new Call for regional SMAP 2000 Proposals** was published in July 2000 with a deadline for submissions of 23 October 2000. The Call was based on experience gained and on new MEDA procedures, which have been implemented as a result of Commission internal reform. The overall budget foreseen for this Call amounted initially to € 20 million. Sixty one proposals were submitted to the EC and after completion of the evaluation process, 8 were selected for funding. These projects (**Annex 2A**), together with a project

submitted by METAP, were presented to the 3rd Meeting of SMAP Correspondents (25-26 June 2001) for information. The MED Committee (26 September 2001) gave a positive opinion on the Commission's proposal for a global envelope of **€ 30 million**. This covers the METAP project (€ 5 million), a **Monitoring Unit** to assist the Commission (€ 2.5 million) and support to **12 national institutes (Focal Points)** to assist the SMAP Correspondents of the 12 non-EC Partners (€ 2.5 million), as well as the initial regional projects selected from the Call (€ 20 million). The procedure for signature of contracts is under way. It involves consultation with the shortlisted organisations to ensure that all technical and budgetary criteria are met.

The graphs (**Annex 2B**) reflect the selection status and the involvement of countries and categories of applicants in the submitted and selected SMAP 2000 regional projects, as well as the links between the projects and the 5 priority fields of action (sectors) of SMAP.



**Conclusion 4:** The delays in processing and implementation of the SMAP regional projects do not yet allow an assessment of the results.

**Conclusion 5:** Recent re-organisation of some Commission services is expected to lead to more effective procedures, more focused and improved Calls for Proposals as well as more clarity on how to formulate project proposals.

**Conclusion 6:** The improved procedures within the Commission will not in themselves solve all implementation problems. Correspondents and others- stakeholders have identified a need for training for project applicants and managers. Training for interested stakeholders could contribute to the improved design of projects, to links with national policies, as well as to more rapid implementation in the future.

**Conclusion 7:** Correspondents and other stakeholders have asked for greater transparency in project selection procedures. While respecting the balance both of openness and fair competition foreseen by EU legislation on the awarding of contracts, there is room for action to better inform Correspondents and applicants of the eligibility criteria used and the selection process followed.

*(b) National level*

Information sources are dispersed, which makes it difficult to have a complete picture of the situation. However, it is important to realise that only 10 % of the MEDA funds are used for regional co-operation, while almost 90 % are spent on the National Indicative Programmes (NIPs). Therefore, from the outset Partners have been strongly urged to make use of their NIPs in order to promote the SMAP objectives at national level.

However, **MEDA grants** for environmental projects have been limited in terms of the

number of projects, amounts and beneficiary countries. Under the MEDA I NIPs, only Jordan and Morocco received grants for environmental projects, as shown in the table below. Commitments for two more projects were made in other Mediterranean countries in 2000 and 2001 too (see also **Annexes 3A**).

These figures follow the approach used in the SMAP regional programme. Thus MEDA spending on water infrastructure is excluded because its regional equivalent falls under the water, and not the environment, component of co-operation.

**MEDA FUNDING FOR THE MEDITERRANEAN ENVIRONMENT (NIPs, 1995 – 2001)**

COUNTRY	PROJECT	Grant (million €)
<b>Jordan</b>	Management of the Water Unit in Amman	5.00
<b>Morocco</b>	Solid Wastes in Essaouira	1.90
<b>Tunisia</b>	Water sewage in Taparura (2000)	8.50
<b>Syria</b>	Environmental Health programme in a Palestinian refugee camp (2001)	8.00
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>23.40</b>

As shown in the following table, during the period 1995-2000 (MEDA I, and beginning of MEDA II) almost all Partners have benefited from **EIB** funding and related **interest rate subsidies** for environmental activities <sup>4</sup>. Indeed, more than 20% of total EIB *loans* were used for environmental projects (see **Annex 3A: EIB lending for the Mediterranean Environment**). The priority given to wastewater and solid waste treatment installations by all countries is clearly reflected in this funding.

<sup>4</sup> Sources: Information based mainly on «The Barcelona Process - 5 years later (1995-2000)», EC/DG RELEX, 2000, and on the «Annual Report of the MEDA Programme - 2000», EC/DG RELEX, 2001.

**EIB FUNDING FOR THE MEDITERRANEAN ENVIRONMENT  
(NIPs, 1995 – 2000)**

COUNTRY	PROJECT	Interest Rate Subsidies (million e)	Loans (million € / year)	TOTAL
<b>Algeria</b>	Industrial pollution	10.75	50.00 / 1996	60.75
<b>Egypt</b>	Drainage of surface water in agricultural areas of the valley and Delta of Nile	12.70	50.00 /2000	62.70
<b>Jordan</b>	Water rehabilitation in Amman	8.20	9.00 /1996 40.00 /1998	57.20
<b>Lebanon</b>	Coastal Pollution	10.30	50.00	181.10
	Tripoli wastewater	20.80	/1996 100.00 /1997	
<b>Morocco</b>	Sanitation	20.40	50.00 /1997	160.40
	Water and sanitation in rural environment	40.00	50.00 /2001	
<b>Tunisia</b>	Solid Waste	5.60	50.00	406.40
	Cleaning up of Lac Sud	9.25	40.00 /1997	
	ONAS III / Water treatment	9.05	40.00 /1998	
	Pollution reduction in Gabés	11.50	45.00 /1999	
	Solid Waste and WasteWater treatment (2001)	31.00	70.00 /2000 95.00 /2001	
<b>Turkey</b>	Bursa WasteWater treatment	16.10	80.00	170.60
	Textile environment standards	29.50	n.a.	
	Industrial Pollution		45.00	
<b>Palestinian Authority</b>	Water and sanitation in Gaza	11.113	30.00 /1996	81.203
	Water projects in West Bank	10.90	30.00 /1998	
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>256.353</b>	<b>894.00</b>	<b>1150.353</b>

A complete list of projects per Mediterranean country with the corresponding EIB loans since 1992 is included in **Annex 3.C**.

In total, funding for the environment corresponded to **around 6 % of MEDA I** at national and regional levels. This is due mostly to the **EIB**

**interest rate subsidies**, which corresponded to more than **90% of MEDA environmental funding at national level**. The grants for environmental projects corresponded to only **0.7% of total MEDA national allocations**, while the **SMAP'98 regional projects represented 1.1% of MEDA I regional allocations**.

In January 2002, **7 Country Strategies and the Regional Strategy to 2006** together with the related **Indicative Programmes for the period 2002-2004** were approved by the Commission. Though the sustainable development approach could have been reflected in a clearer way in the Strategy papers, 6 of the NIPs provide for environmental projects. These are Algeria (waste), Egypt (sustainable development of Sinai), Jordan (water management), Lebanon (unspecified environmental protection), Morocco (biodiversity and related social aspects through actions focusing on an endemic tree) and Syria (environmental health). **Annex 3B** illustrate the percentage of environmental funding per country. In total, the NIPs approved for the years 2002-4 under MEDA II allocate around 6% of funding to the environment. At the regional level the percentage is higher: funding for the next Call for regional SMAP projects corresponds to 16% of the allocation for the RIP 2002-4; however, at present commitment is only foreseen in the year 2004. **At both national and regional levels, environment represents around 9% of the MEDA II funding for the period 2002-4.** EIB interest rate subsidies are declining since only 3 countries: Algeria,

Egypt and Morocco have chosen to use part of their MEDA II allocations for this.

Thus **interest rate subsidies** will amount to **49% of environmental funding at national level** this time compared to 90% under MEDA I. Including funding of regional projects in other co-operation fields (mostly research, energy and water/desertification) related to the environment leads to a higher percentage of MEDA funding devoted to the environment. This suggests a welcome if modest move towards environmental integration.

Allocations under MEDA need to be set in the context of the overall picture of environmental funding by different sources compared to the global investments for each Mediterranean country. An attempt at this is reflected in **Annex 3B: Table on EU funding in Med Countries**. To aid future work, general information related to the environment of each Med Partner was gathered from dispersed sources and is provided in **Country Profiles**, which have been printed separately and are also available on the SMAP website. It is hoped that the profiles will allow all actors to better understand the current situation and identify needs for further action.

**Conclusion 8:** *Much more could be done to achieve the SMAP objectives through National Indicative Programmes if the benefits of a sustainable development approach were taken into account when setting priorities. To help this process, the Partners need to promote environmental integration and have this concept endorsed at the highest possible level within the EMP. Civil society representatives could play a positive role in promoting these objectives at national level.*

## (5) Reflection of the SMAP Objectives in other Components of the EMP

### (a) Institutional Level

Correspondents report that involvement of Environment Ministries in negotiation of the **Association Agreements** was extremely limited. Although the single environment article in each of the Agreements vary, for timing and other reasons none has highlighted all five of the SMAP priorities. Moreover, Environment Ministries have only been involved in the meetings and deliberations of the Association Councils and Committees in a couple of countries so far.

However, a few Mediterranean Partners whose Association Agreements have entered into

force, have taken recently the initiative to propose specific actions for bilateral co-operation on environmental issues with the European Commission in an effort to promote structural adjustments.

### (b) Other Co-operation Fields

So far, integration of environmental considerations in other fields of co-operation of the Euro-Med Partnership has been rather limited. The following positive examples financed by MEDA show what can be done:

#### (a) Environmental Statistics in the MEDSTAT

Since 1996, the European Commission has undertaken a € 20 million capacity building project in the 12 Partner countries called

MEDSTAT, which is co-ordinated by EUROSTAT. The aim is to prepare statistical data. The elaboration of the sub-project on the Environment (one of the 9 themes) was entrusted to the Blue Plan, one of the Regional Activity Centres of MAP. At their 2000 and 2001 meetings, the Euro-Med Directors of Statistics welcomed the Commission proposal to incorporate into future work the Indicators of Sustainable Development, adopted in 1999 by the Environment Ministers of all Mediterranean countries, following a proposal by the MCSD. These have been reflected in the questionnaires sent to Partners in 2001 to get input for the MEDSTAT II Programme, which is currently under preparation.

#### (b) Integrated Local Water Management

Water is itself one of the six priorities for economic and financial co-operation of the EMP. In 1999 the European Commission financed the Euro-Mediterranean Water Information System (EMWIS) with € 1.9 million. EMWIS is managed by France and Italy with involvement of some Med Partners foreseen at a later stage. When preparing the policy framework for co-operation in this field, at the Turin Conference on Integrated Local Water Management in 1999, efforts were made to ensure policy coherence with the SMAP provisions, as well as with other related regional and international environmental commitments. The Turin Declaration and the priority actions agreed upon successfully responded to this quest for synergy and coherence and in 2001 the European Commission committed € 40 million to implement the provisions of the Declaration. A Call for Regional Proposals for this allocation was published in early January 2002 and will be open until the end of May. It will be important to ensure complementarity between the proposals selected under this Call and the water actions under SMAP.

#### (c) Project on Energy and the Urban Environment<sup>5</sup>

Funding was approved in 2001 for this project, which has a total cost of € 3.25 million and a Community contribution of € 1.9 million. All 12 Med Partners are involved together with 4 EU-countries (France, Greece, Italy and Spain). The project concerns energy management and planning and conservation in ur-

ban areas. Actions will include training and exchange of best practices as well as specific actions such as street lighting and clean public transport in particular cities. It also provides for dissemination of results through a newsletter and a web site.

#### (d) Project on Port Reception Facilities

Funding has been approved in 2001 under MEDA as part of the Regional Maritime Transport Programme for Port Reception Facilities aiming at collecting ship-generated garbage, bilge waters and oily waters. REMPEC/MAP/IMO will co-ordinate the € 700,420 project amounting at (€ 560,365 of which is the EC contribution), which will identify required capacities, propose optimum solutions, prepare standard design of port reception facilities and organise a regional seminar in the course of the next two years.

#### (e) Project DELTA of Euromed Heritage II

One of the ten projects contracted in 2000 under Euromed Heritage takes into account the preservation of the environment as part of actions to give value to cultural heritage within an integrated spatial approach. The EC contribution is € 2,915,896 for 3 years. Algeria, Israel, Malta, Morocco and the Palestinian Authority participate in this project in co-operation with France, Greece, Italy and Spain.

#### (f) Projects on Water and Desertification in the Middle East, as part of the Confidence-Building Measures

Activities on Water Management and Combating Desertification in the Middle East are financed under the MEDA Peace Process initiative, which complements the Barcelona Process. The Commission allocated € 5 million for a *Water Initiative*, which involves the World Bank, € 7.1 million for a Water Data Bank (Phases 1-4) and € 3 million for the Middle East Desalination Research Centre. A *Regional Initiative to Control Desertification* involves Egypt, Israel, Jordan, the Palestinian Authority and Tunisia. The Commission allocated € 3 million for this project, which has three components: Watershed Development Programme, Treated Wastewater and Biosolids Use, as well as Socio-Economic Policy Options. The project takes a multi-donor approach and is co-ordinated by the World Bank.

---

<sup>5</sup> Source: Information included in «The Barcelona Process - The Euro-Med Partnership: Synthesis 2001», EC/DG RELEX, 2001.

Outside MEDA, 45 projects addressing environmental needs of Mediterranean Partners were financed under *LIFE-3<sup>rd</sup> Countries* during the period covered by this Report at a cost of € 13,681,126 million. LIFE-3<sup>rd</sup> Countries projects are addressing a wide range of environmental issues including nature protection and prevention/reduction of pollution through development of appropriate local and national tools. As foreseen in the new LIFE Regulation, adopted in July 2000, the specific objective of LIFE -3<sup>rd</sup> Countries now is to contribute to the strengthening of capacities and administrative structures. This approach is complementary to the regional dimension of capacity building promoted also by SMAP.

Furthermore, the *5<sup>th</sup> Research Framework Programme* contributes to similar policy objectives through its International Co-operation component and in particular *INCO-MED*:

- Five out of the ten projects contracted in 2000 under INCO-MED are related to the environment. They concern:
  - Sustainable Irrigation System for Efficient Water Use without Reducing Fruit Yield (EC contribution: € 1,179,900. Partners: UK, Cyprus, Morocco, Portugal, and Turkey)
  - Mediterranean Usage of Biotechnological Treated Effluent Water (EC contribution: € 580,000. Partners: Portugal, Morocco, Turkey, Tunisia, Italy and Spain)
  - Wastewater recycling of olive mills in Mediterranean countries – Demonstration and sustainable reuse of residuals (EC contribution: € 899,240. Partners: Germany, Greece, Spain, Morocco, Belgium and Tunisia)
  - Development of cost-effective reclamation technologies for domestic wastewater and the appropriate agricultural use of the treated effluent under arid climate conditions (EC contribution: € 895,050. Partners: Netherlands, Palestinian Authority, Egypt, Jordan, Greece and Ireland)

- Photo-electrochemical Purification of Water (EC contribution: € 770,000. Partners: France, Austria, Algeria, Egypt, Morocco, Spain and Israel).

- Two further projects under the INCO programme financed as a contribution to the implementation of the objectives of Annex IV of the UN Convention to Combat Desertification deal with:

- Concerted Action to support the Northern Mediterranean Regional Action Programme to Combat Desertification (EC contribution: € 300,000. Partners: Italy, Portugal, Greece, Spain, France and Turkey)

- Combating Desertification in Mediterranean Europe: Linking Science with Stakeholders (EC contribution: under negotiation. Partners: UK, Italy, Spain, Greece, Netherlands and Portugal).

- A further 36 EU research projects related to tropospheric ozone in the Mediterranean were financed in the context of the European Photoreactor (EUPHORE), the world's largest facility to study atmospheric chemistry. Seven of these projects documented the specific behaviour of air pollutants in the Mediterranean and the links between ozone problems and climate change.



**Conclusion 9:** *The experience of environmental integration in other EMP co-operation fields is not very extensive but has shown the potential for such activities.*

**Conclusion 10:** *Correspondents would welcome greater dissemination of information within the SMAP network on other EU financed activities related to the SMAP objectives.*

**Conclusion 11:** *There is considerable EC funded relevant research. It would be useful to disseminate the findings thereof to the SMAP Correspondents Network.*

### (c) The Euro-Med Free Trade Area (EMFTA)

Trade has always been a major element of the co-operation between Mediterranean countries and it is also vital in the Euro-Med context. EU imports from the 11 Med Partners (data for the Palestinian Authority are not available) increased from € 27,844 million in 1990 to € 63,805 million in 2000 (an increase of 229.1 %). Similarly, EU exports increased from € 37,161 million to 84,973 million € (an increase of 228.6 %).

The Barcelona Declaration provides for the establishment of a Euro-Mediterranean Free Trade Area (EMFTA) with the year 2010 as a target date. The Association Agreements and the MEDA funding will be the major tools for the Partners' preparation for EMFTA.

To ensure that trade and environment policies will be mutually supportive in this con-

text, the European Commission announced at the Euro-Med Conference of Foreign Ministers in Stuttgart in 1999 that a Sustainability Impact Assessment (SIA) of the EMFTA would be launched. This intention was greatly welcomed by the Civil Society representatives, and the SIA was mentioned among the actions planned in the context of the 2000 Communications on the Euro-Med Partnership. In order to avoid duplication and ensure complementarity, existing work in the MCSD and METAP is being taken into account in the Terms of Reference for this SIA. The SIA will complement a study conducted by FEMISE on the implications of Free Trade in the Mediterranean, which covered economic and social aspects. In the course of the preparations for the 5<sup>th</sup> Conference of the Euro-Mediterranean Foreign Ministers held in Valence 22 – 23 April 2002, the Council of the EU called for a timetable to be established for the SIA and stressed the need for its timely completion.

**Conclusion 12:** *Establishment of the EMFTA is advancing. To ensure that environment and trade policies will be mutually supportive in the context of this Partnership, it is now urgent to launch the SIA urgently taking into account work done in the context of the MCSD and METAP, and to use the conclusions of the SIA to promote a sustainable EMFTA.*

### 3. BUILDING ON THE LESSONS LEARNT - RECOMMENDATIONS

#### A. SMAP Design and Project Management

##### (1) SMAP Priorities

The five priority fields foreseen in the SMAP highlight the most important environmental problems in the Mediterranean (water, coasts, waste, biodiversity, desertification), and are at the same time broad and flexible enough to allow specific problems to be tackled under the hot spots envelope. Since projects started only in mid-2000, there are no visible results so far and, therefore, it is not possible to evaluate the relevance and performance of the SMAP projects. As a consequence, there is no evidence at this stage of any need for modification of the current sectoral environmental priorities of the SMAP Programme.

SMAP Correspondents have drawn attention to the enormous impacts of developments in agriculture and tourism, both of which are of great economic significance to the 12 Mediterranean Partners. However, given their nature as major sectors of economic activity, which are nor currently priority sectors under

the Partnership, these cannot become new separate priorities within SMAP. Instead greater efforts are needed to consider their links with the SMAP priorities.

There is one further element that needs to be considered: since the adoption of SMAP in 1997, there has been considerable development on **climate change** issues, even though the problem is not completely new in the Mediterranean context. Case studies carried out by MAP during the '80s warned of the environmental implications of the sea level rise due to climate change if measures were not taken in time. In the light of the recent successful UNFCCC COP VII, which involved the Euro-Mediterranean Partners, it might be of common interest to **explore ways of achieving the goals** set out at international level through regional approaches. The financial envelope for regional SMAP is too small to allow major initiatives at this stage but dialogue between the Partners could launch a more long-term co-operation process.

**Recommendation 1:** *The existing SMAP priority fields should be retained and emphasis should be put on implementation of the policy objectives reflected in the Programme.*

**Recommendation 2:** *Partners should promote better environmental integration in the agriculture and tourism sectors by strengthening the existing links with the SMAP priority fields and by considering their environmental consequences.*

**Recommendation 3:** *Partners should explore the possibilities of regional dialogue and co-operation on climate change effects as a crosscutting issue, aiming at promoting environmental integration in other Euro-Mediterranean co-operation fields and strengthening related capacities.*

##### (2) Project Procedures and Resources

Delays in SMAP implementation are due to several factors.

**Procedures:** SMAP implementation **is subject to the MEDA Regulation and procedures** since SMAP is financed mainly by the funds of the MEDA budget. The fact that these procedures were in the process of being completed and finalised over the last few years, together with the re-organisation of the European Commission's services, resulted in delays in implementation of the Programme and slow

disbursement. Only 26% of total commitments were disbursed at the end of the 1<sup>st</sup> phase of MEDA in 1999. This increased to 36% in 2000 and 53% in 2001).

Decreasing the time between submission of the proposals and signature of the contracts for the selected projects, while respecting the procedures necessary for transparency and the need for quality, would be greatly appreciated by all.

**Resources:** Staff shortages are a factor in delays to SMAP implementation. Measures have now been taken to remedy this, particularly

through the **creation in late 2000 of Euro-peAid** (known also as AIDCO), a new Commission service for the management of the entire project life cycle for all co-operation fields.

Feedback always helps good planning and improvement of policy implementation. Major input for feedback can be given through regular **monitoring of approved projects**. Such monitoring would assist both the Commission and the partners involved in improv-

ing the efficiency of project implementation. The EC has approved an initial amount of € 2.5 million to be used for the operation of a **SMAP Monitoring Unit**, which would assist the Commission for the next three years to monitor progress more effectively. This Unit, which is expected to be in place in a few months time, will facilitate networking of professionals involved in the SMAP projects, provide training on project cycle management and monitor projects on a regular basis.

**Recommendation 4:** *SMAP Correspondents and Focal Points should work actively with the Monitoring Unit once established in order to accelerate approval and improve implementation of the SMAP projects.*

*Project quality:* The rather high percentage of non-eligible regional proposals submitted so far reflect difficulties in understanding the Calls for Proposals. The need for long negotiations before eligible projects were of sufficient quality for signature of contracts added to the delays. Current experience in management of the approved projects suggests the need for a two-pronged approach aimed to

improving performance and decreasing disappointment:

- (a) **More clarity in procedures and criteria** described in the Calls for Proposals is needed;
- (b) Further **strengthening the capacity** of current and major potential applicants in both preparing projects and managing the entire project cycle.

**Recommendation 5:** *The Commission should provide clear guidelines on requirements for project applications and make these readily available.*

**Recommendation 6:** *The Commission should explore what it can do to further assist local partners to improve the quality of project proposals. To this end, the Commission foresees training of primary stakeholders in improved management of the project cycle and better understanding of the logical framework approach.*

### (3) Implementation Review

SMAP will continue to evolve as the environmental pressures on the Mediterranean and the international context for action change. Thus, further reviews of the framework will

be essential to ensure that it continues to be a useful vehicle for meeting common objectives. Reporting by the Monitoring Unit will play a role in determining the appropriate timing and scope of a future Review, as will progress at the national level.

**Recommendation 7:** *The Commission should take the initiative to launch the next Review of the SMAP implementation in about 4-5 years time. To assist in this process, the Commission has allocated funds for the evaluation of the regional pilot projects when these are completed. Information on project progress will continue being presented to the SMAP Correspondents network at its annual meetings.*

### (4) Involvement

**Involvement of a wide range of stakeholders**, including civil society representatives, in the SMAP regional projects has been

encouraged from the outset in an effort to promote better understanding and consensus. Yet, so far there have been few projects with such a wide partnership. People find it easier to co-operate with those belonging to

the same category of stakeholders. **Regional environmental projects require considerable preparatory work and imply a cost** that cannot be easily borne by some categories of applicants. Small applicants such as NGOs and municipalities risk being left out of regional projects unless they get involved in much broader partnerships.

At the moment, some potential applicants do not have enough information to participate. They seek information mainly through the EC channels: web sites, publications, and personal contacts. While this is welcome it cannot substitute for local contacts with SMAP Correspondents. **Mobilisation and information**

**at national level** would be very useful for the generation of good proposals that correspond to national priorities and international commitments. The Commission has approved an initial amount of € 2.5 million to be used to **support the SMAP Correspondents**, through appropriate existing national institutes (**Focal Points**), which are still to be selected. The Focal Points should order to assist the Correspondents to fulfil their responsibilities according to their agreed mandate. It is hoped that the Focal Points will also allow the Correspondents to contribute more fully to an effective SMAP Network. The Commission will propose detailed terms of reference for the Focal Points.

***Recommendation 8:** Networking needs to be further strengthened at all levels and for all categories of stakeholders. This would also facilitate involvement of a wide range of stakeholders in the regional projects submitted.*

***Recommendation 9:** Procedures to put in place the mechanism of administrative/financial support to the 12 SMAP Correspondents through Focal Points (national institutes) should be accelerated in order to contribute to better implementation of the SMAP.*

***Recommendation 10:** Further mobilisation of resources at national, regional and Commission levels would increase effectiveness of the SMAP Network and result in more substantive exchange of experience among the Correspondents.*

## (5) Co-ordination with other Environmental Programmes in the Region

Resources are scarce and duplication should be avoided. Furthermore, each existing Co-operation Programme has its own history, special characteristics and added value.

From the outset, the Barcelona Declaration provided a privileged role for the **Barcelona Convention/MAP** in the Partnership in recognition of its long existence and experience in environmental co-operation in the region. In fact, as suggested in the Barcelona Declaration, **SMAP built upon** this experience and foresees **complementarity** with MAP as well as with **METAP** and with **EIB** in its actions.

Furthermore, a number of **global Conventions**, such as the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands, represented by MEDWET in the Mediterranean, and the UN Convention to Combat Desertification, have specific provi-

sions applying to the Mediterranean. There is a need to look for synergies with these Conventions when implementing the respective priority fields of SMAP.

Effective co-operation amongst these Organisations and Programmes needs to be based on close **co-ordination** of their respective Secretariats and on **reciprocal exchange of information** aimed at **policy coherence**. This basic co-operation has been in place from the beginning of consultations for SMAP and is continually intensified. Yet, there is a need to use all possibilities and take another step to promote **further coherence**. Thus, SMAP/MEDA funding could be focused on demonstration projects and capacity building facilitating the implementation by Mediterranean countries of commitments they have made in the context of MAP in particular. Special emphasis should be given to the **implementation of the Recommendations adopted by the Contracting Parties** of the Barcelona Convention (including those developed and proposed by the MCSD).

**Recommendation 11:** The European Commission, which co-ordinates SMAP, the MAP Co-ordinating Unit and the METAP Secretariat should further strengthen their co-operation building on their respective experience and comparative advantages in order to optimise the use of available resources and increase effectiveness of actions in the region.

**Recommendation 12:** SMAP Correspondents and Secretariats of related Conventions/Environmental Programmes could be invited to take the initiative and use the possibilities offered by SMAP in addition to their own national policies to facilitate the implementation of the commitments made by the Mediterranean countries in those contexts. To this end, further co-ordination of SMAP Correspondents with the national Focal Points of these Conventions/Environmental Programmes in their respective countries would be of great importance.

Further efforts should be made to ensure **policy coherence and complementarity among projects funded by different instruments** in the same geographical areas (at local, sub-regional, national and regional levels) both within and beyond the Euro-Med Partnership. METAP and other donors could be invited to join efforts to the same end. The existence of clear national environmental/sustainable development policies would help everyone to respect nationally agreed priori-

ties. The Reviews of national policies from the sustainable development perspective, that MAP assists the Mediterranean countries to carry out, are a very useful tool to this end. Some of the Med countries have already prepared such Reviews with the assistance of MAP (the Co-ordinating Unit for the National Brochures on environment and sustainable development and the Blue Plan/RAC for Reviews of the Country Performance).

**Recommendation 13:** The 2<sup>nd</sup> Euro-Med Environment Ministerial should be used to explore possibilities for improving coherence of donor support for environment at the national and regional levels.



## B. Policy Aspects

### (6) The Concept of Sustainable Development

Experience has shown that there is a general confusion in the Euro-Med process about **the concept of «sustainable development»**. The Barcelona Declaration itself does not use the term but instead includes «sustainable economic and social development». This reflects the fact that it was adopted in 1995 - when the role of environment as one of the three components of sustainability was not yet so clearly understood. As a result, some actors still show a

certain reluctance to deal with the environment as a horizontal dimension to be mainstreamed in all aspects of the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership and instead have the impression that the environment can be treated as simply a vertical/sectoral policy isolated from the others. What is obvious for Environment Ministers and is reflected in a very brief way in the SMAP objectives has not been perceived in the same way by those representing different policies. Fortunately, the Valencia Summit made progress in better assimilating the sustainable development concept in the Partnership.

**Recommendation 14:** *It is imperative to balance the economic, social and environmental components of sustainable development within the 2<sup>nd</sup> chapter of the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership. In Athens, Environment Ministers should welcome the affirmation by Euro-Mediterranean Foreign Ministers at Valencia that sustainable development is guiding principle of the Partnership, Ministers and the SMAP need to work to bring the sustainable development concept into the all aspects of the Partnership.*

### (7) Environmental Integration in the Priority Sectors of the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership

**In the EMFTA: Early co-operation among the different sectors** involved in the process will contribute to **making the EMFTA environmentally sound and sustainable**. Making trade and environment policies mutually supportive still needs a lot of work to translate aspi-

rations into practical terms. The existence of the Euro-Med Partnership and of the long-standing environmental co-operation makes the Mediterranean region a very appropriate case for implementation of the international commitments on mutual supportiveness. This could contribute to transforming the EMFTA into a real and effective tool to achieve a Euro-Med area of shared prosperity, peace and stability, and of mutual respect of the rich cultural identities of the region.



**Recommendation 15:** *It is essential to develop a strict timetable for the Sustainability Impact Assessment and complete it as a matter of urgency. Its conclusions should be taken into account in order to promote sustainability of the EMFTA through necessary policies and operational measures.*

**Recommendation 16:** *Euro-Med Ministerial Conferences on Trade and on Environment are invited to explore appropriate ways to make these two policies mutually supportive in practical terms and to give particular attention to the development of an environmental integration strategy in this context.*

*In the Priority Sectors as reflected at the NIPs and RIP:* On the basis of the available information set out above, the links between sectoral policies and the environment as reflected in projects financed by MEDA at regional and national levels seem rather weak. The commitment of around 6% of the total MEDA I for environmental activities in a broad sense, mostly through interest rate subsidies provided by MEDA for EIB environmental lending, cannot be considered as very satisfactory. Greater emphasis on environmental protec-

tion would have reaped benefits far in excess of the costs. Of course, the Programme is still young and the RIP/NIPs for 2002-4 are more promising. Furthermore, environmental awareness is growing and there is greater political understanding of the Sustainable Development concept. These two elements allow for some optimism regarding more sustainable and coherent planning of the different components of the Euro-Med Partnership. Ongoing dialogue at international level could also contribute to this process.

**Recommendation 17:** *Environmental considerations should be integrated in EMP policies, programmes and projects at regional and national levels. Integration will be of particular importance in other priority sectors of the second chapter of the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership with special emphasis on water, industry, transport and energy.*

*A Strategic Framework:* SMAP implementation and promotion of a sustainable development approach would be considerably strengthened if the Partners agreed upon a **joint Euro-Mediterranean Strategy for Environmental Integration**. The Valencia Conference of the Euro-Med Foreign Ministers has already accepted the Commission proposal to launch such a process. This Strategy would not substitute but complement and strengthen the SMAP since it would need to be prepared primarily by other sectoral formations of the Partnership rather than in the SMAP context.

the work of others. A commitment by the Partnership to practical steps for environmental integration would be an important Euro-Med contribution to the forthcoming World Summit for Sustainable Development.

In order to take decisions on the basis of the above Recommendations, Partners could use the forthcoming Euro-Mediterranean Ministerial Conferences and in particular that on the Environment. Reviewing progress of the implementation of both the SMAP activities and the environmental integration strategy would be necessary.

The role of the Environment Ministers would be to provide a general framework to guide

**Recommendation 18:** *In accordance with the Action Plan adopted at the Valencia Conference, a framework for a Euro-Mediterranean Strategy for Environmental Integration should be prepared for adoption by the 2<sup>nd</sup> Euro-Med Ministerial Conference on the Environment to be held in Athens on 8-10 July 2002. This framework could be subsequently submitted to the 6<sup>th</sup> Foreign Ministers Conference for endorsement. Those involved in the priority economic and social sectors of the Partnership could be invited to adapt and implement the framework in the context of their own work and to provide reports thereon to the 7<sup>th</sup> Conference of Euro-Mediterranean Foreign Ministers.*

## **Partners were invited to consider these recommendations in the context of preparation for the Euro-Mediterranean Conference of Environment Ministers.**

### **4. ANNEXES**

---

- (1)** Map of Mediterranean Countries (p. 6) and Table showing their Involvement in different Co-operation Schemes
- (2)** A. The SMAP Regional Projects selected for funding  
B. The SMAP Regional Projects: Statistics and Graphs
- (3)** A. EIB Lending in the Mediterranean Countries  
B. EU Funding in Med Countries for their Environment  
C. EIB Environmental Projects in the Mediterranean Partner Countries
- (4)** Terms of Reference for the SMAP Correspondents Network
- (5)** Contact Points
  - SMAP Correspondents
  - The NGO Steering Committee



## Annex 1: Table showing the Involvement of the Mediterranean Countries in different Co-operation Programmes

(Parties to the Barcelona Convention, Partners of the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership  
and METAP Beneficiaries)

Country	Barcelona Convention	Euro-Med Partnership	METAP Beneficiary
Albania	✓		✓
Algeria	✓	✓	✓
Bosnia & Herzegovina	✓		✓
Croatia	✓		✓
Cyprus	✓	✓	✓
Egypt	✓	✓	✓
Israel	✓	✓	
Jordan		✓	✓
Lebanon	✓	✓	✓
Libya	✓	(observer)	✓
Malta	✓	✓	
Monaco	✓		
Morocco	✓	✓	✓
Palestinian National Authority		✓	✓
Slovenia	✓		✓
Syria	✓	✓	✓
Tunisia	✓	✓	✓
Turkey	✓	✓	✓
Ex-Yugoslavia/Serbia	(before the split-up)		
Austria		✓	
Belgium		✓	
Denmark		✓	
Germany		✓	
Greece	✓	✓	
Finland		✓	
France	✓	✓	
Ireland		✓	
Italy	✓	✓	
Luxembourg		✓	
Netherlands		✓	
Portugal		✓	
Spain	✓	✓	
Sweden		✓	
United Kingdom		✓	

## **Annex 2A: The SMAP Regional Projects selected for funding**

<b>SMAP 98-99: Projects Selected for Funding</b> .....	40
<b>SMAP 2000: Projects Shortlisted</b> .....	42



**SMAP 98-99: Projects Selected for Funding  
(ME8/B7-4100/1B/99/0233,1-6)**

No.	Project Title	Applicant Name/ Country	Countries involved	Total Cost €	EC Contribution €	%	Category/ Duration (months)	Signature of contract
1	Conservation and Management of Biodiversity Hot-Spots: Developing a Mediterranean Network	WWF - European Policy Programme, Italy	Italy, Lebanon, Morocco, Tunisia, Turkey	1.397.811	1.117.800	79,97	Biodiversity/ 24	19.12.00
2	Promoting Sustainable Use of Agricultural Land through the Introduction of Organic Farming Methods	EBDA - Egyptian Biodynamic Association, Egypt	Egypt, Germany, Tunisia, Turkey	1.157.585	810.310	70	Desertification/ 24	29.10.00
3	Regional Community Solid Waste Management Programme	RAED - The Arab NGO for Environment and Development, Egypt	Egypt, Lebanon, Morocco, Netherlands, Tunisia	1.113.762	902.147	81	Waste/ 24	24.10.00
4	Integrated Coastal Management between Jbeil/Amsheet and Latakia	ENVIROTECH, Lebanon	Italy, Lebanon, Syria	1.611.300	1.401.100	86,95	Coastal Zone/ 24	03.11.00
5	Mediterranean Urban Waste Management Programme	UNDP - Regional Bureau for Arab States, UN	Cyprus, Egypt, Jordan, Spain	908.480	720.840	79,35	Waste/ 18	01.12.00
6	S.E. Mediterranean Water Community Programmes	Friends of the Earth - Middle East (ex-EcoPeace), Israel	Belgium, Israel, Jordan, Palestine	703.729	561.063	79,73	Water/ 36	23.12.01
<b>Total Contribution SMAP 98-99</b>				<b>6.892.667</b>	<b>5.513.260</b>			



### SMAP 2000 Call for Proposals Shortlisted projects (Budget line B7-4100)

No.	Project Title	Applicant Name/ Country
2000/014-1	Integrated Waste Management for the Olive Oil Pressing Industries in Lebanon, Syria and Jordan	United Nations Development Programme, Lebanon
2000/032-2	Regional Project for the Development of Marine and Coastal Protected Areas in the Mediterranean Region	Regional Activity Centre for Specially Protected Areas (RAC/SPA), Tunisia
2000/004-3	The Fara'a and Jerash Integrated Watershed Management	Ministry of Environmental Affairs, Palestinian Authority
2000/033-4	Implementation of a PV Water Pumping and Purification Program in Mediterranean Countries	Universidad Politécnica de Madrid - Instituto de energía solar, Spain
2000/008-5	Demonstration Project on Strategies to Combat Desertification in Arid Lands with Direct Involvement of Local Agropastoral Communities in North Africa	Nucleo di Ricerca Sulla Desertificazione Università di Sassari, Italy
2000/005-6	Mise en place de systèmes de suivi-évaluation des programmes d'action de lutte contre la désertification dans les pays maghrébins de la Méditerranée	Observatoire du Sahara et du Sahel, Tunisia
2000/027-7	Urban air quality improvement through Air Quality and Mobility Plans and the institutional strengthens of local administrations on air quality	ICAEN (Institut Català d'Energia), Spain
2000/013-8	Preparation of an Environmental Master Plan and a Short-to-Medium Term Action Plan for the Nahr-Al-Kabir River in Lebanon and Syria	The National Center for Remote Sensing, Lebanon
2000/061-9	Regional Solid Waste Management Project in METAP Mashreq and Maghreb Countries	The World Bank - Rural Development, Water and Environment MNSRE, International
	<b>SMAP 2000: Projects contracted</b>	
	<b>Total Cost SMAP 2000 Projects</b>	

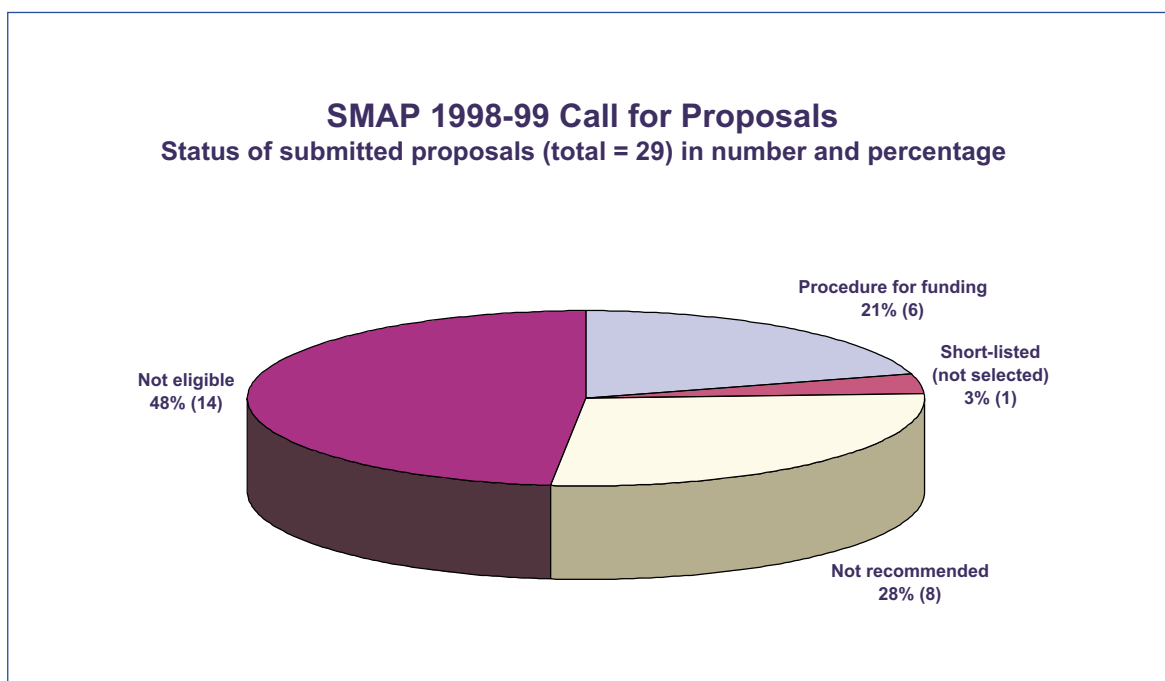
Countries involved	Total Cost €	EC Contribution €	%	Category/ Duration (months)	Signature of contract
Jordan, Lebanon, Spain, Syria	2.196.790	1.738.412	79,13	Waste/ 28	
Algeria, Cyprus, France, Israel, Italy, Malta, Morocco, Spain, Syria, Tunisia	2.304.881	1.748.374	75,86	Coastal zones/ 30	01.02.02
Jordan, Palestinian Authority, The Netherlands	4.872.105	3.812.105	78,24	Water/ 36	28.12.02
Algeria, France, Morocco, Spain, Tunisia	3.296.779	2.291.013	69,49	Water/ 34	22.12.01
Italy, Morocco, Tunisia	4.266.463	3.413.171	80	Desertification/ 36	signed
Germany, Italy, Morocco, Tunisia	2.241.383	1.589.383	70,91	Desertifi-cation/ 36	signed
Cyprus, Lebanon, Morocco, Spain	2.673.906	2.020.745	75,57	Hot spots/ 36	01.02.02
Lebanon, Syria	1.629.726	1.269.782	77,91	Water/ 28	signed
Algeria, Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon, Morocco, Spain, Syria, Tunisia, Palestinian Authority	6.250.000	5.000.000	80	Waste/ 36	01.02.02
	<b>11.060.132</b>				
	<b>29.732.033</b>	<b>23.336.841</b>			

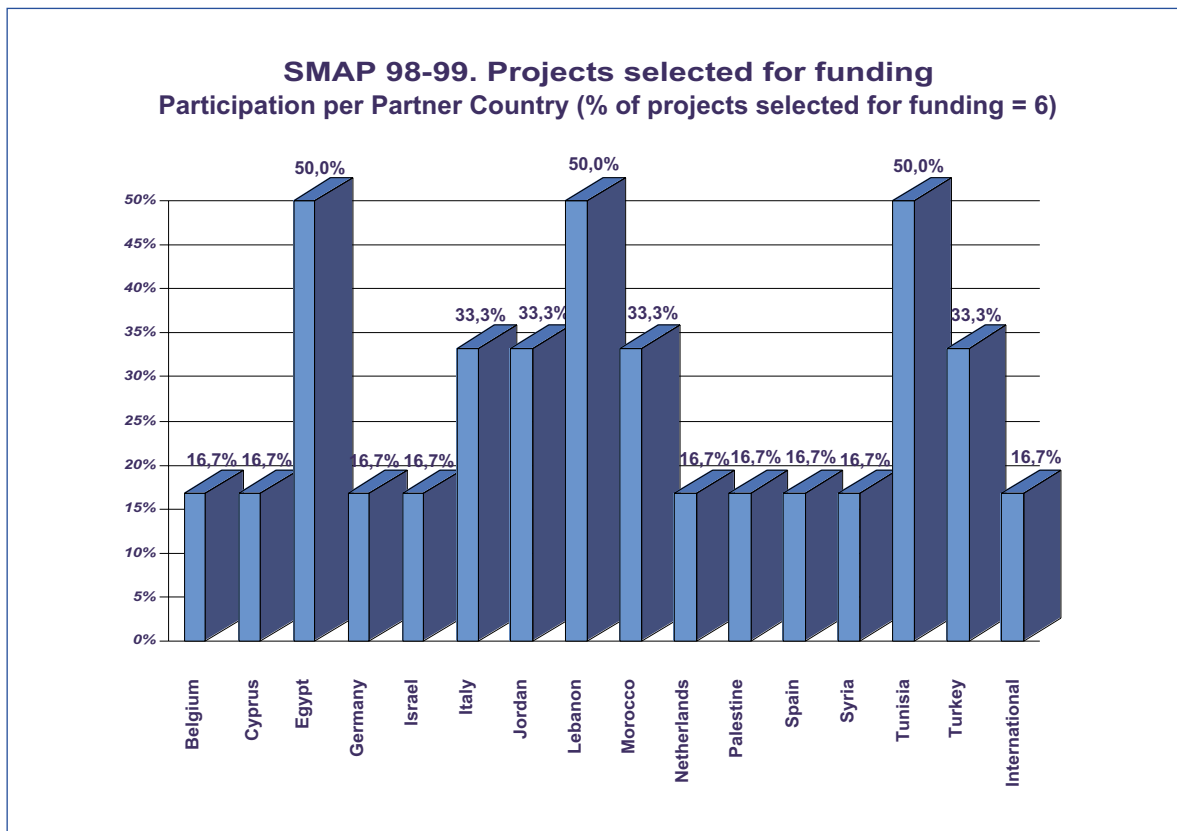
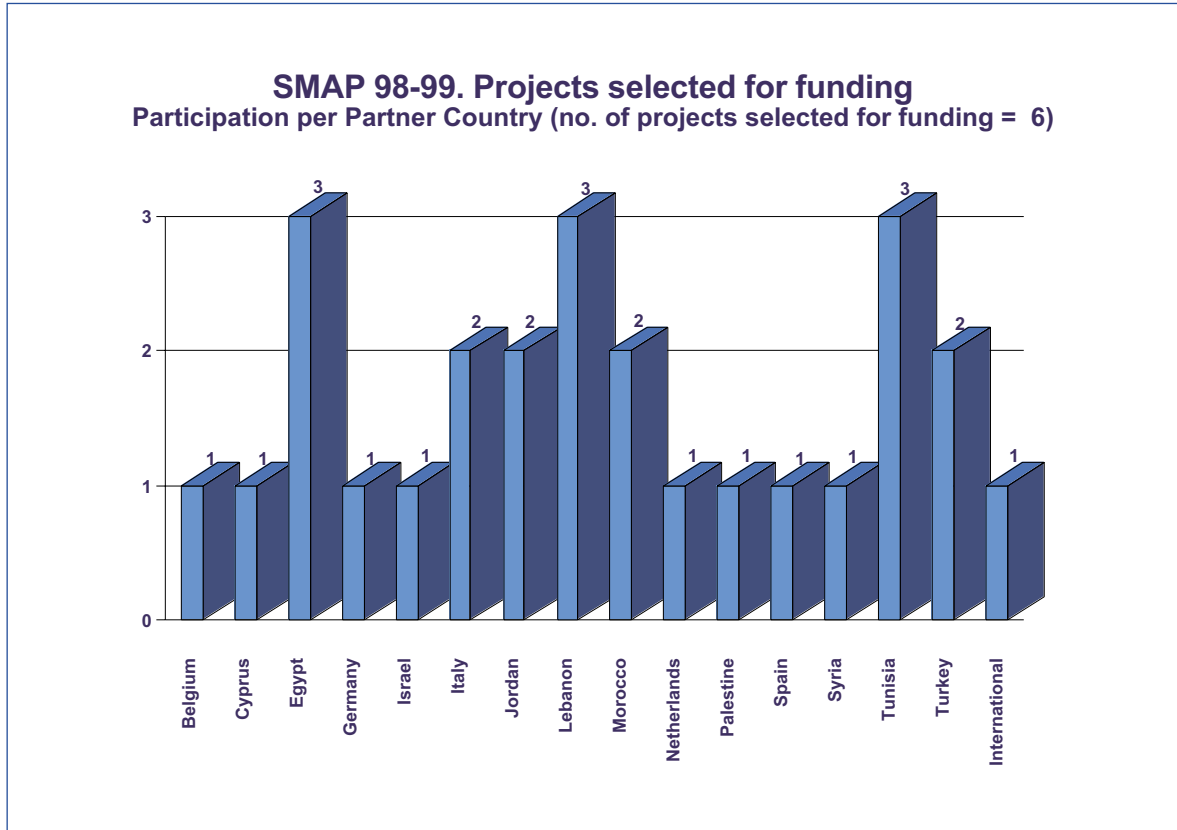
## **Annex 2B: The SMAP Regional Projects: Statistics and Graphs**

<b>1. SMAP 1998-99:</b>	
Status of submitted proposals . . . . .	45
Participation per Partner Country in number . . . . .	46
Participation per Partner Country in percentage . . . . .	46
Contractors by category . . . . .	47
Projects by sector . . . . .	47
<b>2. SMAP 2000:</b>	
Status of submitted proposals . . . . .	48
Participation per Partner Country – submitted proposals (no) . . . . .	49
Participation per Partner Country – submitted proposals (%) . . . . .	49
Participation per Partner Country – shortlisted proposals (no) . . . . .	50
Participation per Partner Country – shortlisted proposals (%) . . . . .	50
Participation per Applicant Country – submitted proposals (no) . . . . .	51
Participation per Applicant Country –submitted proposals (%) . . . . .	51
Applicant Countries involved in shortlisted project . . . . .	52
Partners by category – shortlisted project . . . . .	52
Submitted proposals by sector . . . . .	53
Shortlisted proposals by sector . . . . .	53
Applicants by category – submitted proposals . . . . .	54
Applicants by category – shortlisted proposals . . . . .	54

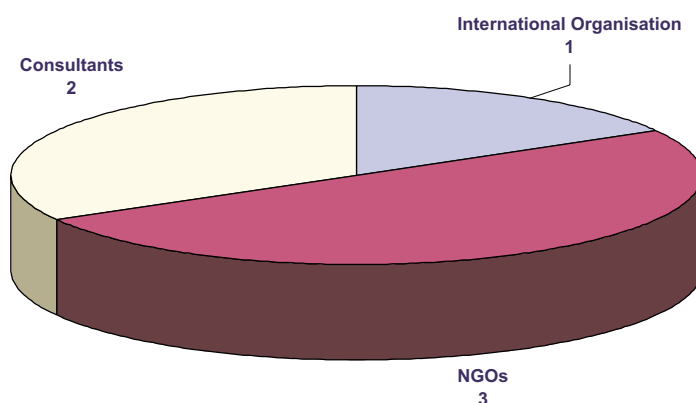
## 1. SMAP 1998-99

---

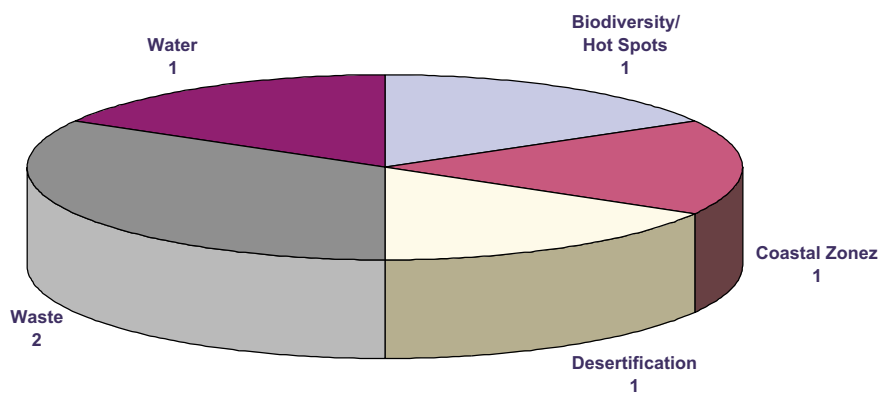




### SMAP 98-99. Projects selected for funding Contractors by category

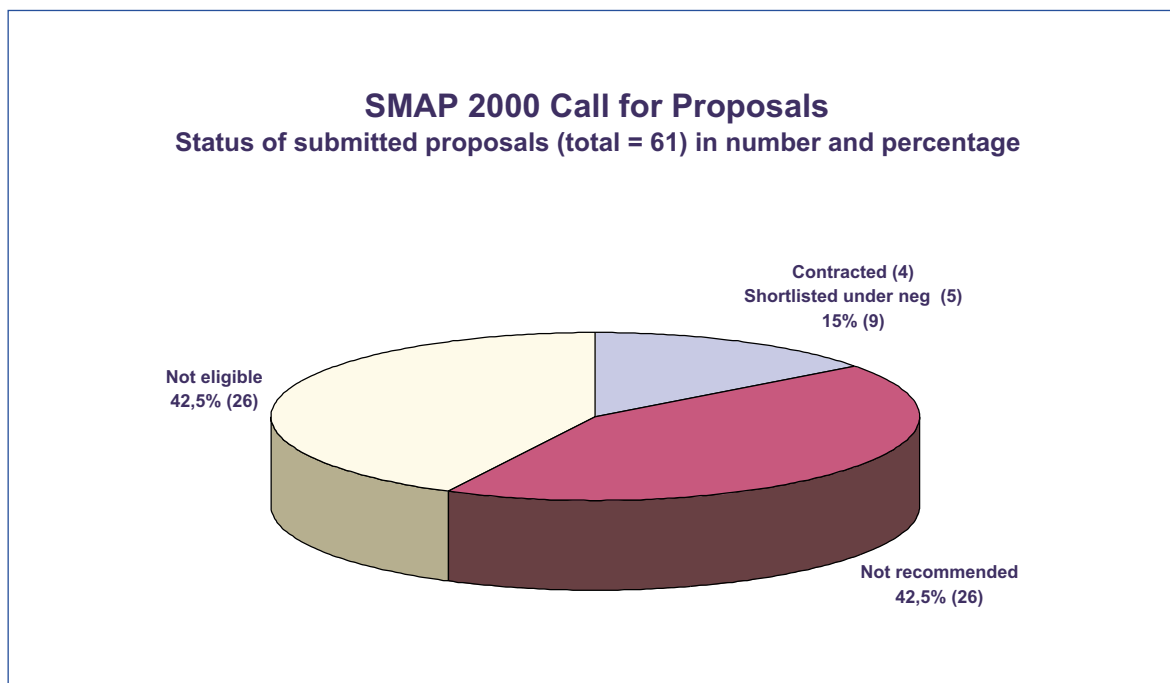


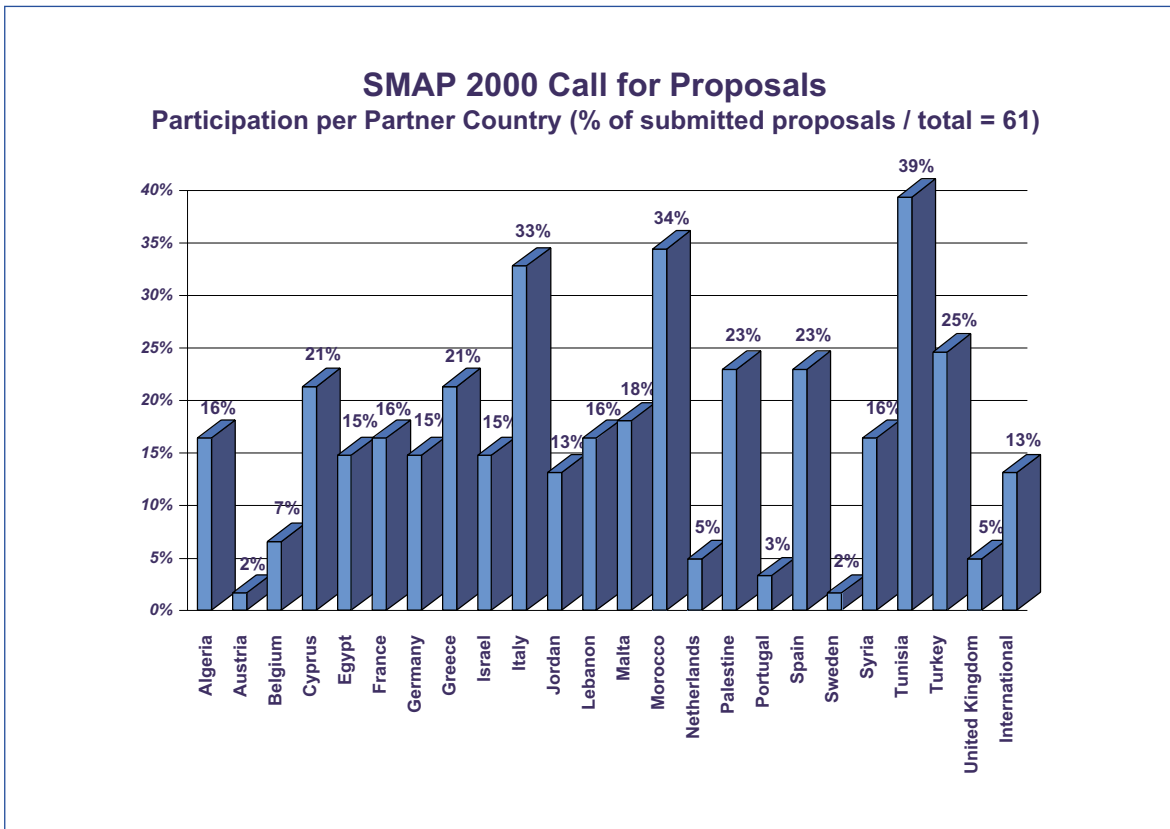
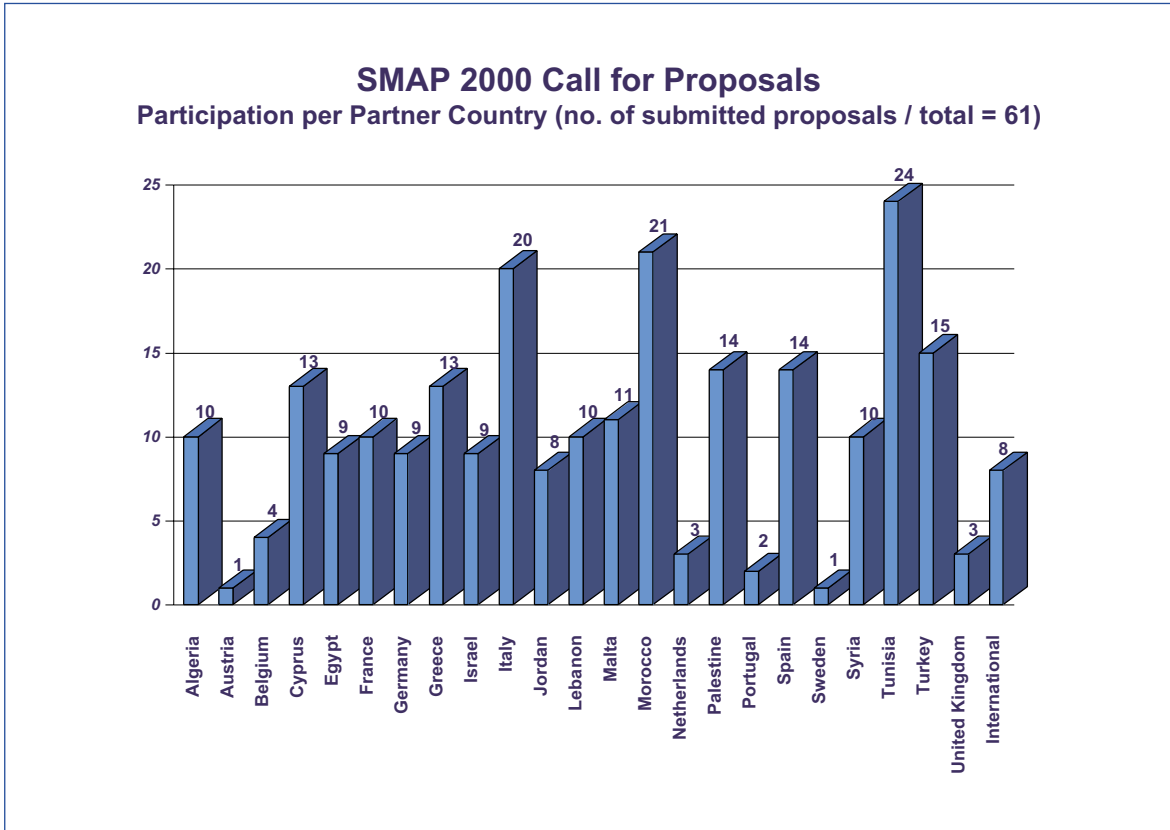
### SMAP 98-99. Projects selected for funding Projects by sector

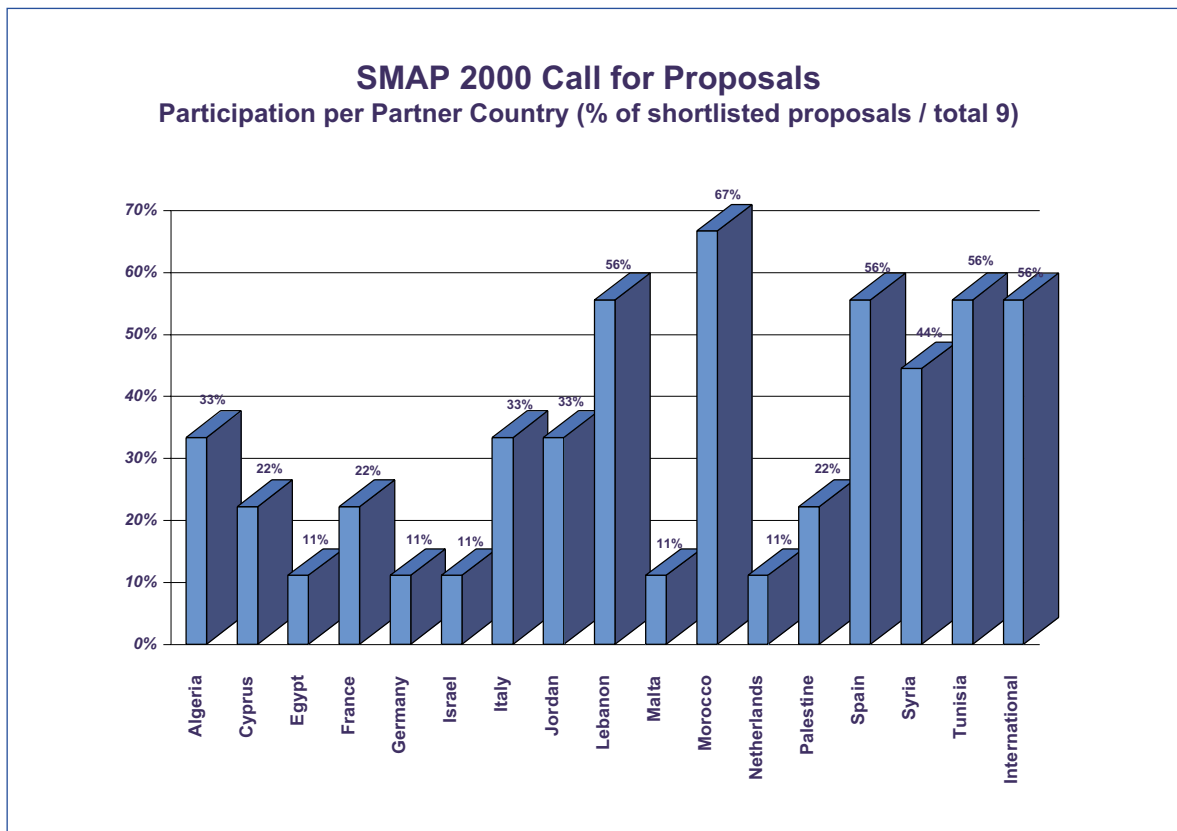
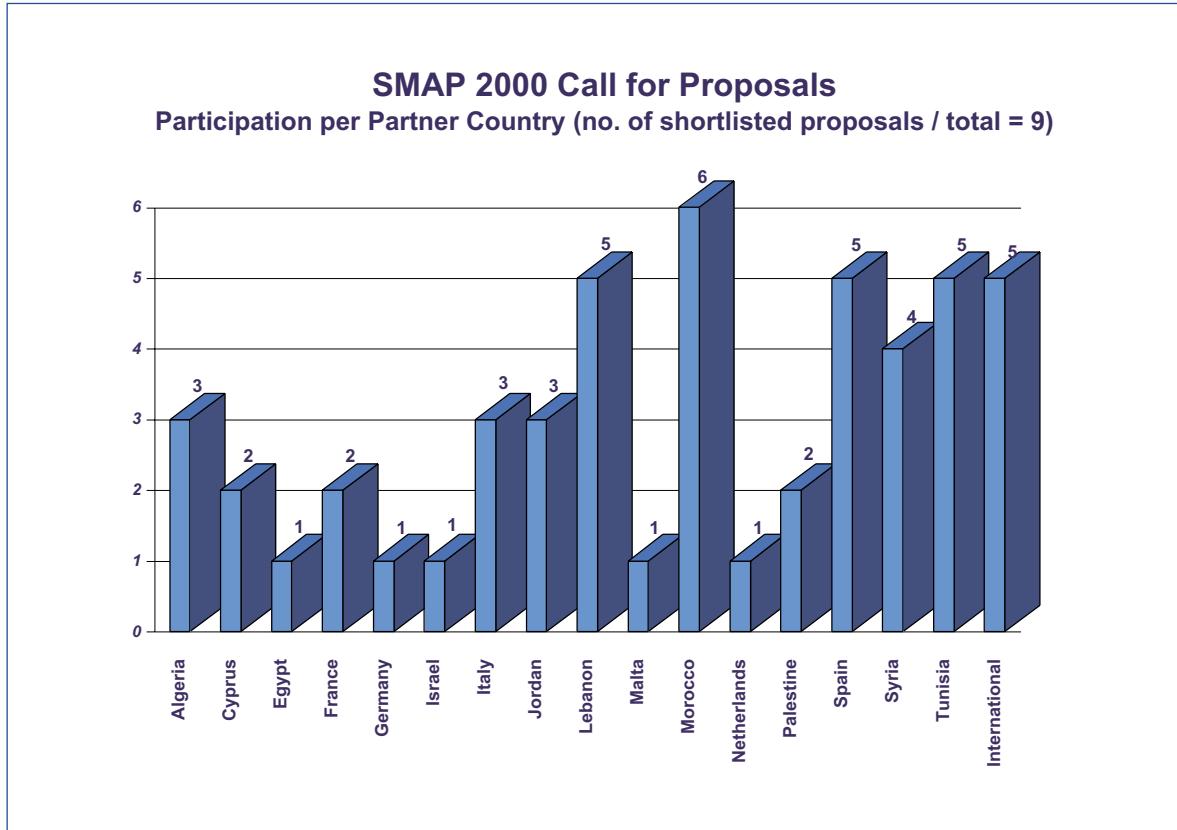


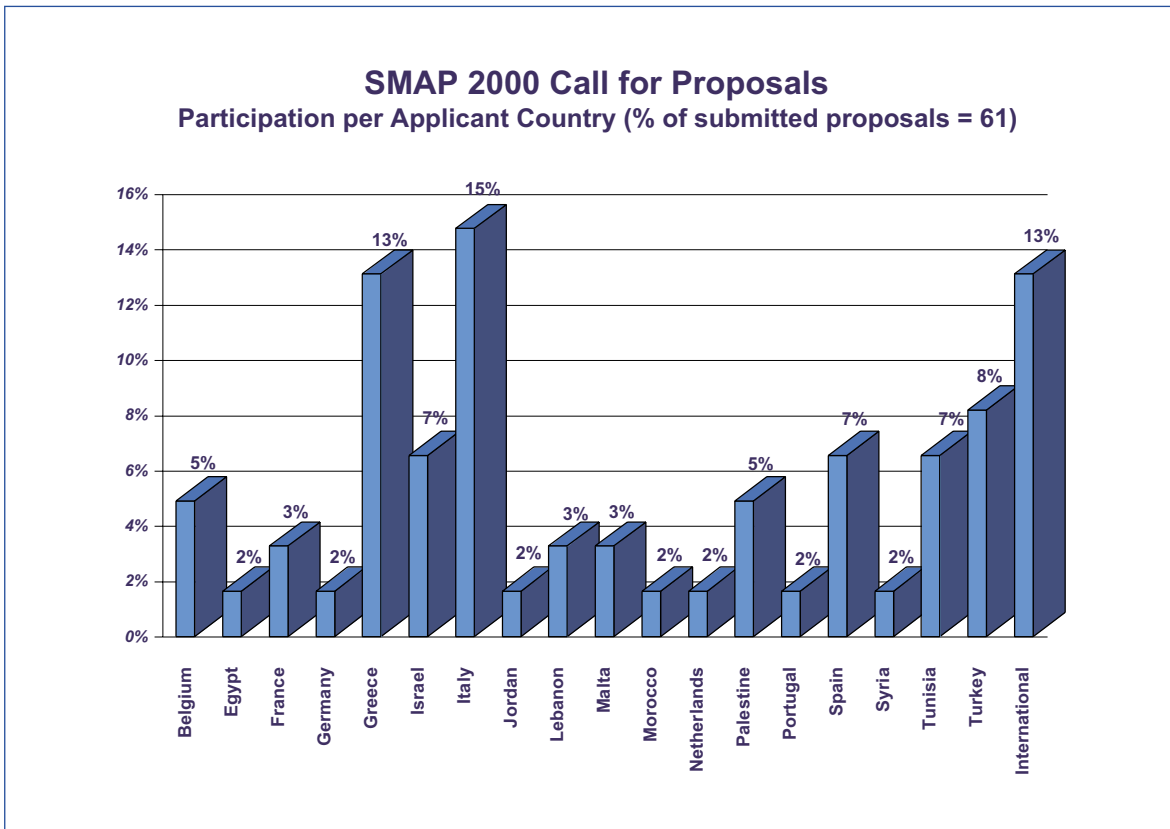
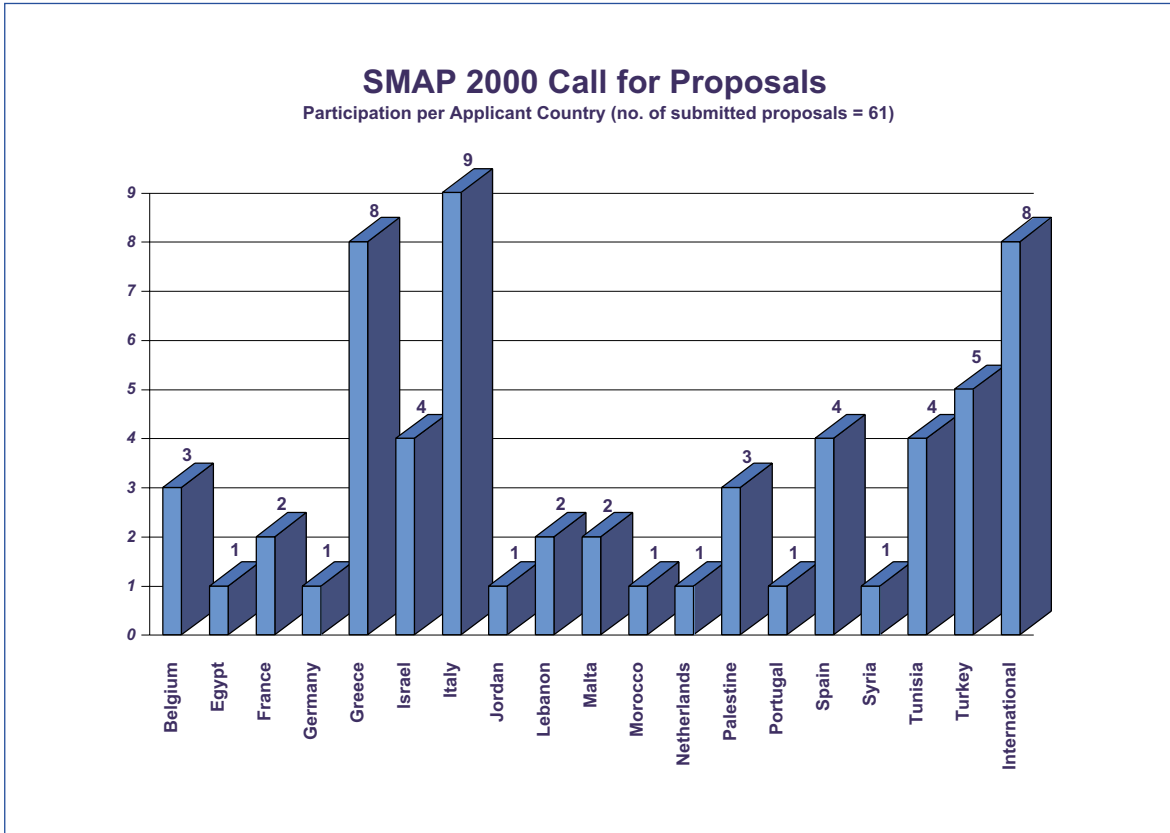
## 2. SMAP 2000

---

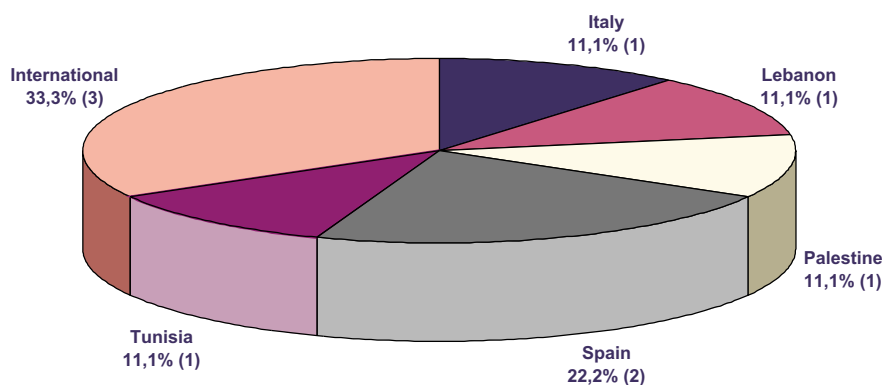




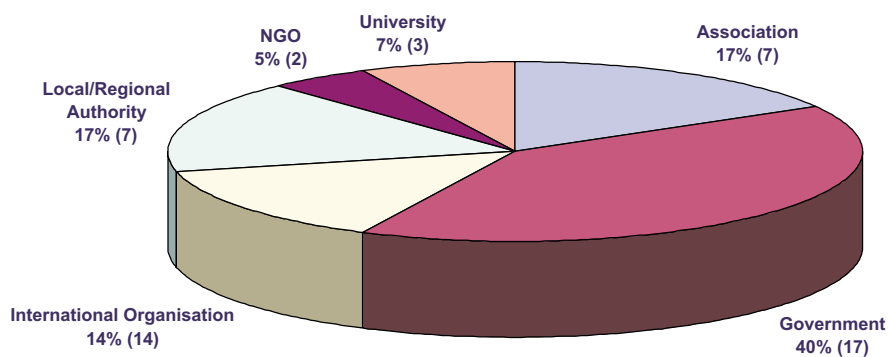




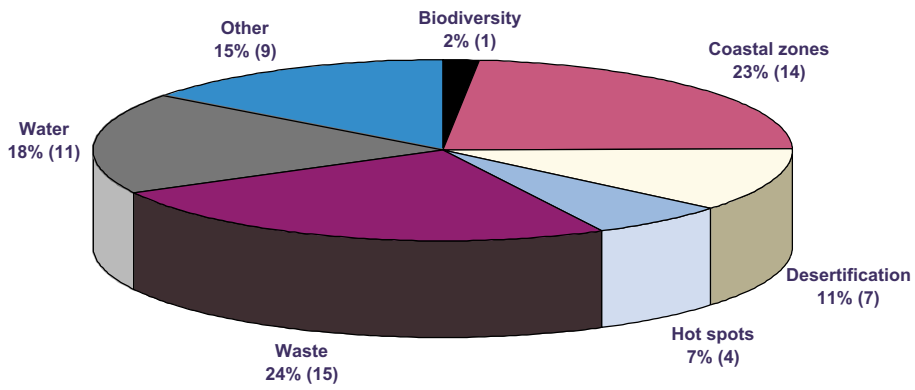
**SMAP 2000 Call for Proposals**  
**Applicant Countries involved in shortlisted projects (total = 9)**



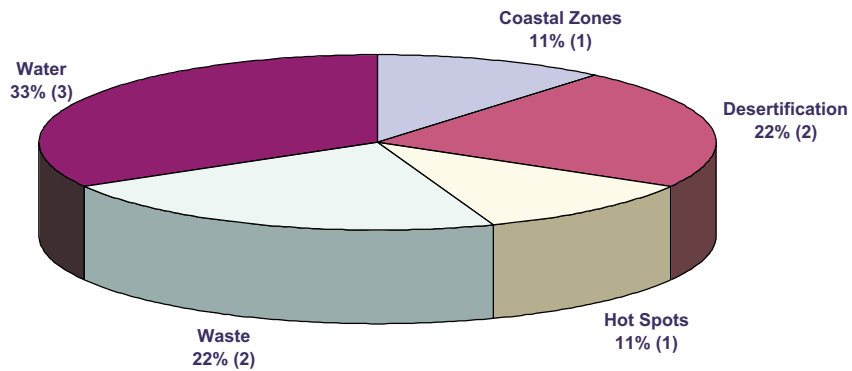
**SMAP 2000 Call for Proposals**  
**Partners by category (no. and % of shortlisted projects = 9)**



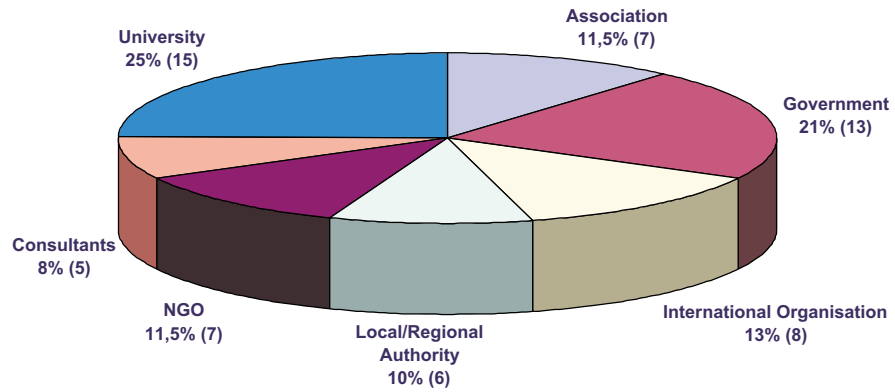
### SMAP 2000 Call for Proposals Submitted proposals by sector (number and percentage; total = 61)



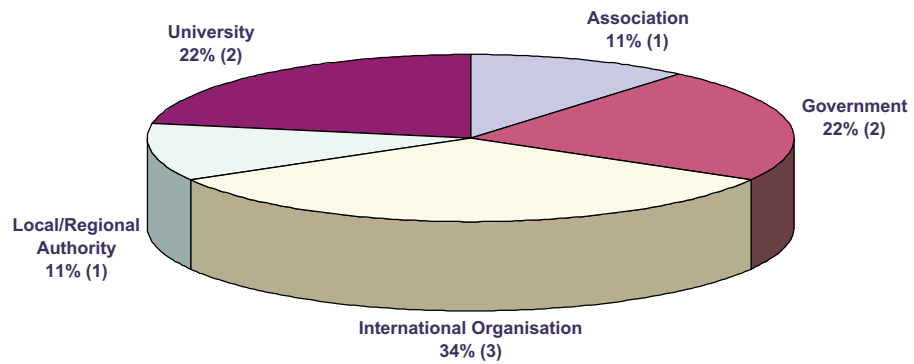
### SMAP 2000 Call for Proposals Shortlisted proposals by sector (number and percentage; total = 9)



**SMAP 2000 Call for Proposals**  
**Applicants by category (no. and % of submitted proposals = 61)**



**SMAP 2000 Call for Proposals**  
**Applicants by category (no. and % of shortlisted projects = 9)**



## **Annex 3: EU Funding in Mediterranean Countries for their Environment**

<b>A. EIB lending for environmental protection in the Mediterranean . . . . .</b>	<b>56</b>
<b>B. EU funding in Mediterranean Countries for their environment . . . . .</b>	<b>57</b>
<b>C. EIB environmental projects in the Mediterranean Partner Countries . . . . .</b>	<b>58</b>



## EIB lending for environmental protection in the Mediterranean (1992 - November 2001)

	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
Egypt	45,0				105,0	10,0	25,0	55,0	50,0		<b>290,0</b>
Jordan	5,0		12,0	18,0	9,0		40,0				<b>84,0</b>
Lebanon	16,0			60,0	50,0	100,0					<b>226,0</b>
Syria	20,4										<b>20,4</b>
Algeria	53,0	60,0			50,0		30,0			225,0	<b>418,0</b>
Morocco			40,0		30,5	50,0	9,0	44,0		50,0	<b>223,5</b>
Tunisia	17,0	60,0	25,0	15,0		40,0	40,0	45,0	70,0	95,0	<b>407,0</b>
Cyprus			17,0	10,0	15,0	30,0					<b>72,0</b>
Gaza/ West Bank					30,0		30,0	10,0			<b>70,0</b>
Israel				58,0							<b>58,0</b>
Malta		7,0		15,0							<b>22,0</b>
Turkey				80,0	90,0	45,0	32,0	38,0	150,0	60,0	<b>495,0</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>156,4</b>	<b>127,0</b>	<b>94,0</b>	<b>256,0</b>	<b>379,5</b>	<b>275,0</b>	<b>206,0</b>	<b>192,0</b>	<b>270,0</b>	<b>430,0</b>	<b>2385,9</b>

### Total EIB Lending in the Mediterranean

	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
	320,8	680,5	607,0	1037,5	681,0	1122,0	886,0	801,0	1214,0	1401,0	<b>8750,8</b>

### of which environment as a % of total EIB lending in the Mediterranean:

	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
	48,8	18,7	15,5	24,7	55,7	24,5	23,3	24,0	22,2	30,7	<b>27,3</b>

## EU funding in Mediterranean Countries for their environment (commitment in million Euro)

Country	Protocols (1977-96)		MEDA I (1995-2000)							Member States I)			MEDA II (2001-04)			Other programmes I) Environment (1995-2001)		
	EIB loan		EIB Cap. risk	EC special loans	Grants		EIB IRS	Total	Env	NIP (incl 2001)	Of which Env	Total	Env	NIP (incl 2001)	Of which Env	LIFE 3C WB UNDP	Compl BL UNDP USAID Canada	
	Total	Env			Total	Env												
Algeria	214,00	620,00	50,00 (1996)	11,00	—	194,00	—	10,75	n.a.	20,00	150,00	5,00 ca 3%	(IRS)	150,00	5,00 ca 3%	LIFE 3C WB UNDP	0,05 90,26 2,59	
Egypt	661,00	531,00	50,00	31,50	—	615,00	—	12,70	1.650,00	250,00	351,00	31,00 24,00 ca 16%	(IRS) (Sust.)	351,00	31,00 24,00 ca 16%	Compl BL UNDP USAID Canada	20,30 2,14 1.067,50 19,80	
Jordan	414,00	283,00	40,00 (2000?)	—	—	269,00	5,00	8,20	1.200,00	192,55	142,00	5,00 ca 4%		142,00	5,00 ca 4%	USAID WB	164,31 63,64	
Lebanon	163,70	553,00	—	3,00	7,00	166,00	—	31,10	900,00	29,71	80,00	22,00 ca 28%		80,00	22,00 ca 28%			
Morocco	1.091,00	867,00	—	45,00	—	797,00	1,90	60,40	1.373,66	111,23	426,00	30,00 10,00 ca 9%	(IRS)	426,00	30,00 10,00 ca 9%	LIFE 3C MAP Compl BL	0,51 2,50 5,50	
Palestine 2)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	208,00	—	22,02	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	
Syria	50,00	200,00	—	—	137,00 (2000-2001)	8,00	0,00	0,00	144,25	42,80	44,00 <sup>3)</sup>	8,00 ca 6%		44,00 <sup>3)</sup>	8,00 ca 6%			
Tunisia	742,00	620,00	50,00	60,00	—	504,00 (2000-2001)	8,50 (2000-2001)	35,40 (2001: 31,0)	832,60	258,50	248,65			248,65		WB	98,18	
Turkey 2)	n.a.	n.a.	80,00	n.a.	n.a.	685,00	—	45,60	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>3.335,70</b>	<b>3.674,00</b>	<b>270,00 ca 7%</b>	<b>150,50</b>	<b>7,00</b>	<b>3.575,00</b>	<b>23,40 ca 0,7%</b>	<b>226,17</b>	<b>6.100,51</b>	<b>904,79</b>	<b>1.534,65</b>	<b>135,00 ca 9%</b>		<b>1.534,65</b>	<b>135,00 ca 9%</b>			<b>1.537,28</b>
Regional	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	557,00	10,62 ca 1,9% 4)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	93,00	49,90 ca 54%	5)	93,00	49,90 ca 54%			
<b>Total</b>	<b>3.335,70</b>	<b>3.674,00</b>	<b>270,00</b>	<b>150,50</b>	<b>7,00</b>	<b>4.132,00</b>	<b>34,02 ca 0,8% 6)</b>	<b>226,17 6)</b>	<b>6.100,51</b>	<b>904,79</b>	<b>1.627,65</b>	<b>184,90 ca 11%</b>		<b>1.627,65</b>	<b>184,90 ca 11%</b>			<b>1.537,28</b>

1) Information might not be complete

2) Information not yet available // n.a. = not available

3) Preparation started in 2001 / project not started by spring 2002

4) 6 (SMAP'98)+4.62 (Research)

5) 30 (SMAP2000) + 15 (SMAP2002) + 1.9 (Energy) + 3 (Desertification)

6) EIB IRS and Grants for the environment add up to 260,19 million € and correspond to 6,3% of the total funding under MEDA I

Sources: Information based mainly on DG RELEX Country Strategy Papers 2002-2006 and National Indicative Programme 2002-2004

## EIB lending for environmental protection in Euro-Mediterranean Partnership Countries

Country / Year	Description	EUR million	Total
<b>EGYPT</b>	<b>MASHREQ COUNTRIES</b>		
1992	Construction of new sewerage mains in Greater Cairo	45	
1996	Extension of sewerage treatment plant (Gabal El Asfar) north-east of Cairo on east bank of Nile	55	
1996	Extension of wastewater collection system in center of Cairo on east bank of Nile	35	
1996	Global loan to National Bank of Egypt for financing investment in environmental protection in industrial and productive sectors	15	
1997	Construction of two motorway sections and bridge over branch of Nile	10	
1998	Construction of two motorway sections and bridge over branch of Nile	5	
1998	Rehabilitation or replacement of existing irrigation pumping stations south of Cairo	20	
1999	Upgrading and extension of wastewater collection and treatment infrastructure in Alexandria	30	
1999	Global loan for financing environmentally-friendly infrastructure associated with Hotel and other tourist projects in South Sinai and the read Sea Region	25	
2000	Rehabilitation and extension of agricultural drainage networks in the Nile Valley and Delta	50	
			<b>290</b>
<b>JORDAN</b>			
1992	Wastewater collection and treatment facilities in Irbid and Ramtha, in northern Jordan	5	
1994	Rehabilitation and modernisation of water supply and sewerage systems in town of Salt	12	
1995	Modernisation of drinking water supply and wastewater treatment systems in Amman, Zarqa, Souf, Fuheis and Mahis	18	
1996	Restructuring and rehabilitation of water supply network in Greater Amman	9	
1998	Restructuring and rehabilitation of drinking water distribution network in the greater Amman area	40	
			<b>84</b>
<b>LEBANON</b>			
1993	Reconstruction of water supply, sewerage and treatment systems throughout country	16	
1995	Reconstruction of drinking water supply and sewerage facilities in north of country	60	
1996	Modernisation of sewerage and sewage disposal facilities serving coastal conurbations of Kesrouan, Saïda and Sur	50	
1997	Modernisation of sewerage and sewage disposal facilities serving Greater Tripoli area	100	
			<b>226</b>

Country / Year	Description	EUR million	Total
<b>SYRIA</b>			
1992	Construction of Al Thawra earth fill dam and irrigation infrastructure covering 10 500 ha in coastal basin of Lattakia	20,4	<b>20,4</b>
<b>ALGERIA MAGHREB COUNTRIES</b>			
1992	Construction of earthfill dam in Taksebt (Kabylia) to supply drinking water to Algiers and four towns in Kabylia	53	
1993	Construction of dam with reservoir in Hammam Boughrara to supply drinking water to Oran	60	
1996	Measures to reduce pollution in three industrial plants on north-east coast at Skikda and Annala	50	
1998	Construction of dam at Taksebt to supply water for domestic and industrial use in Algiers and Wilaya of Tizi Ouzou	30	
2001	Construction of drinking water supply network between Taksebt dam and Algiers	225	<b>418</b>
<b>MOROCCO</b>			
1994	Improvements to sewerage, sewage disposal and water management systems in towns of Casablanca, Agadir, Rommani, Beni Mellal, Essaouira and Ouled Teima	40	
1996	Rehabilitation and extension of sewage and storm water collectors and construction of sewage treatment plant in Marrakech	30,5	
1997	Drinking water supplies in a number of large or average-sized urban centers	50	
1998	Rehabilitation and extension of sewer network in city of Settat	9	
1999	Rehabilitation and extension of the wastewater and storm water network; construction of a treatment plant in the city of Meknès	23	
1999	Rehabilitation and extension of the wastewater and storm water network and construction of a treatment plant in Agadir	21	
2001	Improvement of drinking water supply in a number of Moroccan towns	50	<b>223,5</b>
<b>TUNISIA</b>			
1992	Construction of sewerage systems and wastewater treatment plants in Menzel Bourguiba, M'saken, Monastir, Kelibia and northern Sousse	17	
1993	Water schemes on rivers Barbara and Melila designed to build up drinking water reserves for north and center of country	60	
1994	Extension of sewerage and sewage disposal systems in towns of Tunis, Medenine, Menzel Bourguiba, Kelibia, M'saken, Sousse and Monastir	25	
1995	Global loan to Republic of Tunisia for financing environmental protection equipment in industry	15	
1997	Dredging and backfill of Lac Sud de Tunis, opening up and redimensioning of Radès canal	40	
1998	Improvements to wastewater collection networks and construction of sewage treatment plants in 19 medium-sized towns	40	

Country / Year	Description	EUR million	Total
1999	Construction of landfill site for the disposal of gypsum, a waste product from a fertilizer producer at Gabès	45	
2000	Setting up regional solid waste management systems and expanding the power transmission and supply grid in Tunisia	70	
2001	Upgrading of drinking water supply to eastern coastal regions of Sahel and Sfax	95	
			<b>407</b>
<b>CYPRUS OTHER COUNTRIES</b>			
1994	Modernisation of drinking water treatment and supply facilities in Nicosia and Larnaca	17	
1995	Extension of sewerage system of Limassol	10	
1996	Construction of sewerage network and sewage treatment facilities for towns of Paralimni and Ayia Napa	15	
1997	Construction of sewerage collection and treatment system and storm water drainage system in Pafos urban area	30	
			<b>72</b>
<b>GAZA/WEST BANK</b>			
1996	Upgrading of water supply, drainage and wastewater collection and treatment systems in Gaza	30	
1998	Rehabilitation of water supply networks	30	
1999	Rehabilitation of small and medium-sized transport, water, sewerage and solid waste disposal infrastructure in relatively small communities	10	
			<b>70</b>
<b>ISRAEL</b>			
1995	Wastewater collection and treatment facilities in Sorek Valley	25	
1995	Global loan to Industrial Development Bank of Israel for financing environmental protection schemes	33	
			<b>58</b>
<b>MALTA</b>			
1993	Wastewater collection and treatment systems on islands of Malta and Gozo		7
1995	Wastewater collection and treatment systems on islands of Malta and Gozo		15
			<b>22</b>
<b>TURKEY</b>			
1995	Construction of sewerage network and wastewater treatment plant in Antalya	35	
1995	Construction of sewerage network in Ankara	45	
1996	Collection and treatment of household and industrial effluent in Greater Municipality of Izmit	50	
1996	Retrofitting of flue gas desulphurisation equipment at Yeniköy power station on Aegean coast	40	
1997	Extension of sewer network and construction of two sewage treatment plants in Adana	45	

Country / Year	Description	EUR million	Total
1998	Expansion and rehabilitation of sewerage system in Diyarbakir	32	
1999	Extension and rehabilitation of the sewer network in Tarsus, on the south coast; construction of a storm water network and a biological wastewater treatment facility	38	
2000	Extension and modernisation of the sewer network in Bursa, West Ankara	80	
2000	Wastewater treatment plants and related wastewater collection systems, air pollution abatement measures and industrial process improvements	70	
2001	Wastewater treatment plant and sewerage networks in city of Mersin	60	
			<b>495</b>
<b>GRAND-TOTAL</b>			<b>2385,9</b>

## **Annex 4: Terms of Reference for the SMAP Correspondents Network**



## TERMS OF REFERENCE FOR THE SMAP CORRESPONDENTS NETWORK

---

### INTRODUCTION

The **SMAP Correspondents Network** consists of the **SMAP Correspondents** and the **European Commission** representatives. The **NGO Steering Committee** for SMAP is associated with this Network. *Meetings* of the SMAP Correspondents will normally take place once a year, with the possibility of organising supplementary meetings when necessary. Representatives of the NGO Steering Committee are invited to attend the annual meetings as observers.

- The *SMAP Network* as a whole *aims* at facilitating the implementation of the SMAP, adopted in Helsinki in 1997. It also aims at promoting a strong environmental pillar in the Euro-Med Partnership in order to contribute to the sustainable development of the region including through a sustainable Euro-Med Free Trade Area (EMFTA).
- The *role of the SMAP Correspondents and the EC* are based on section 8 of the SMAP itself («follow-up mechanism») and the experience from the SMAP implementation so far.
- The *NGO Steering Committee* is an important mechanism for consultations and mutual information between the EC and SMAP Correspondents and the environmental NGOs. It is up to the Committee itself (often called «Comité de Suivi») to define its own terms of reference.

### ROLE OF SMAP CORRESPONDENTS

#### 1. Regional level

##### A. Strategic

- Contribution to a *dialogue on environmental and sustainability issues* within the Euro-Med context and in particular in relation to the SMAP objectives
- Contribution to *strengthening the environmental integration* of the Euro-Med Partnership including the EMFTA
- Contribution to the *Review of the SMAP implementation* and to the consultation process that might lead to *proposals to the Ministerial Conference* on policy orientation (see also under «Role of the EC»)

##### B. Operational

- Contacts with the *European Commission* (reciprocal information, co-ordination)
- Contacts with *other Partners* on specific issues (including for generation of regional projects) and exchange of views on *policy issues*
- Presentation of an *annual National Report* to the SMAP Correspondents Meeting

#### 2. National level

##### A. Strategic

- Contribution to *coherence* of national activities related to the SMAP priority fields, through contacts and co-ordination with *other Ministries* (in particular Foreign Affairs, Development, Planning, ...)
- Contribution to *synergies with other international programmes* applying in the region (in particular MAP, METAP, GEF, etc), in which their countries are involved (e.g. through co-operation with Focal Points of the same country for other relevant Programmes and Instruments)

## B. Operational

- Dissemination of *information on SMAP inside the country*, bringing together potential interested applicants, *mobilisation of interested stakeholders* for the implementation of the SMAP objectives and activities within the country
- Contribution to strengthening the environmental component of the *MEDA National Indicative Programmes (NIPs)* by including environmental projects in accordance with the SMAP provisions <this applies to the 12 non-EC Med Partners>
- Co-ordination of the *support letters by the competent authorities* for SMAP regional projects, in an effort to promote policy coherence and clear commitments to the sustainability of the activities proposed
- Contacts and consultations with *national NGOs*
- Awareness campaigns
- Facilitation of *complementarity of funding opportunities* (e.g. contacts with Focal Points of the same country for other Programmes and Instruments, use of coherent and complementary priority lists of requests)
- Efforts to promote *visibility*

## ROLE OF THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION

### A. Strategic

- Contribution to increasing environmental awareness and capacity building in the region; encouragement of environmental activities on the ground and promotion of operational tools aiming at protecting the Med environment and contributing to its sustainable development
- Encouragement of *synergies* between existing relevant Programmes, Conventions, potential donors etc, in order to strengthen environmental integration and increase the effectiveness of actions
- Provision of guidance to Partners to promote environmental integration including a *sustainable EMFTA*
- Launching of broad *consultations* (including with civil society) to ensure consensus on actions and contribute to the SMAP implementation, assessment and future proposals
- Co-ordination of a *Review of SMAP*, on the basis of an Interim Regional Report, in co-operation with the SMAP Correspondents. Preparation of *proposals to the Ministerial Conference* on future policy orientation and the possible adjustment of SMAP, as a result of this Review.

### B. Operational

- *Co-ordination* of the SMAP Correspondents Network as well as of SMAP actions and implementation
- Preparation of a more focused *3-year programme of regional activities* and an *Interim Regional Report*, in consultation with the SMAP Correspondents and on the basis of the annual National Reports and the experience gained
- Assistance to the SMAP Correspondents of the 12 non-EC Med Partners to fulfil their role at national and regional levels, by funding some activities and functions (meetings, equipment, staff, information material, ...) through a *national institute to be designated* by their respective competent authorities
- Selection of *projects* and provision of funding; evaluation of project results and reorientation of action if needed
- Provision of *information to the members of the SMAP Network* (docs, training, web, funding, contracts, ...) and *dissemination to the public* of results and information on activities (through media, etc)

## **Annex 5: Contact Points**

<b>SMAP Correspondents Network 2002</b> .....	66
<b>NGO Steering Committee for SMAP</b> .....	69
<b>The EC Delegations in Mediterranean Countries</b> .....	71
<b>Other related organisations</b> .....	73
<b>European Union Institutions</b> .....	75



## SMAP Correspondents Network 2002

Partner	Name	Institution / Address	Phone	Fax/E-mail
<b>Algeria</b>	Mr Djamel Echirk	Ministère de Travaux Publics, Aménagement du Territoire, Environnement et Urbanisme Immeuble les 4 canons Les Tagarins – Alger	+213 21 43 28 01 +213 24 43 28 04 +213 21 56 14 39	+213 21 43 28 01 +213 21 56 14 39 d.echirk@ environnement-dz. org
<b>Austria</b>	Mr Ewald Galle	Ministry of the Environment, Youth and Family Affairs Stubenbastei 5 A-1010 Vienna	+43 1 51522 1617	+43 1 51522 7624 ewald.galle@ bmlfuw.gv.at
<b>Belgium</b>	Mr Alexandre De Lichtervelde	Services Fédéraux Belges de l'Environnement Pachecolaan 19, PB 5, Vesalius 738 B-1010 Bruxelles	+32 2 210 4543	+32 2 210 4699 Alexandre. DeLichtervelde@ health.fgov.be
<b>Cyprus</b>	Mr Nicos Georgiades	Ministry of Agriculture, Natural Resources and Environment Loukis Akritas Av. CY-1411 Nicosia	+357 2 3038 83	+357 2 77 49 45 rocperiv@ cytanet.com.cy
<b>Denmark</b>	Mr Frank Marcher	Danish Environment and Energy Agency Strandgade 29 DK-1401 Copenhagen K	+45 32 66 01 00	+45 32 66 04 79 fm@mst.dk
<b>Egypt</b>	Ms Dahlia Lotayef	Egyptian Environmental Affairs Agency 30 Misr Helwan, Agricultural Road Maadi, Cairo	+202 525 6452	+202 525 64 57 eaa2@idsc.gov.eg
<b>Finland</b>	Ms Eija Lumme	Ministry of the Environment International Affairs Unit P O Box 380 FIN-00131 Helsinki	+358 9 1991 94 79 / mobile +358 50 364 73 58	+358 9 19 91 93 87 eija.lumme@vyh.fi
<b>France</b>	Ms Emmanuèle Leblanc	Ministère de l'Environnement 20, Avenue de Ségur F-75302 Paris 07 SP	+33 1 42 19 17 05	+33 1 42 19 17 19 emmanuele.leblanc @environnement. gouv.fr
	Mr François Leyrat	Ministère de l'Environnement 20, Avenue de Ségur F-75302 Paris 07 SP	+33 1 42 19 17 58	+33 1 42 19 17 19 francois.leyrat@ environnement. gouv.fr
<b>Germany</b>	Mr Martin Schope	Federal Environment Agency (Umweltbundesamt) Postfach 330022 D-14191 Berlin	+49 30 89 03 27 82	+49 30 89 03 22 85 schoepe.martin @bmu.de
<b>Greece</b>	Ms Maria Peppas	Ministry for the Environment, Physical Planning and Public Works Amaliados 15 11523, Athens	+30210 6411 717	+30210 6434 470 deu@minenv.gr
	Dr Harris Coccoisis	University of the Aegean Mytilene, Lesbos	+30210 68 000 51 -3	+30210 68 58 962 hkok@aegean.gr

Partner	Name	Institution / Address	Phone	Fax/E-mail
<b>Ireland</b>	Mr John Kelleher	Ministry for the Environment and Local Government Environment International Section Department of the Environment and Local Government Custom House Dublin 1	+353 1 888 24 41	+353 1 888 20 14 john_kelleher@ environ.irlgov.ie
<b>Israel</b>	Ms Ori Livne	Division of International Relations and Special Projects of the Ministry of the Environment P.O.Box 34033 Jerusalem 95464	+972 2 655 37 45 /6	+972 2 655 37 52 ori@environment. gov.il
<b>Italy</b>	Mr Antonio Strambaci	Ministry of the Environment and Territory Dept for Global Environment, International and regional Conventions Via Cristoforo Colombo 44 I-00147 Rome	+39 06 5722 8162	+39 06 5722 8168 strambaci. antonio@ minambiente.it
<b>Jordan</b>	Mr Ahmad Al-Qatarneh	The General Corporation For the Environment Protection P.O.Box 540841 Amman - 11937	+962 6 5350 149 or +962 6 5350 791	+962 6 535 00 84 aqatarneh@ hotmail.com
<b>Lebanon</b>	Ms Nancy Khoury Ms Lamia Chamas	Ministry of Environment P.O. Box 70-1091 Antelias - Beirut	+961 4 522 222	+961 4 525 080 n.khoury@moe. gov.lb
<b>Luxembourg</b>	(*)	Administration de l'Environnement 16, rue Eugène Ruppert L-2453 Luxembourg	+352 40 56 56 422	+352 49 18 84
<b>Malta</b>	Mr Louis Vella (*)	Ministry for the Environment Environment Protection Dept. Corradino Industrial Estate Paola Block B MT-Floriana CMR 02	+356 21 660 060	+356 21 667 779 lovella@ waldonet.net.mt
<b>Morocco</b>	Mr Abdelfetah Sahibi	Ministère de l'Aménagement du Territoire, de l'Urbanisme, de l'Habitat et de l'Environnement 36, Avenue Al Abtal MA - Agdal, Rabat	+212 37 68 10 18	+212 37 77 08 75 / 77 27 56 dcop@mirenv. gov.ma
<b>Portugal</b>	Mr Manuel Amoêdo Pinto	Ministère de l'Environnement Rua de O. Século 51, 2e 1200-433 Lisboa	+351 21 323 25 93	+351 21 323 25 04 manuel.pinto@ gri.ma.gov.pt
<b>Spain</b>	Ms Amparo Rambla Gil	Ministerio de Medio Ambiente Plaza de San Juan de la Cruz s/n E-28071 Madrid	+34 91 597 60 65	+34 91 597 59 06 amparo.rambla@ sgri.mma.es
	Mr Miguel Castroviejo	Permanent Representation of Spain to the EC Bd. du Régent, 52 B-1000 Brussels	+32 (2) 509.87.61	+32 (2) 511.19 40 miguel.castroviejo @reper.mae.es
<b>Sweden</b>	Mr Stig Schjolset	Swedish Environmental protection Agency SE-106 48 Stockholm	+46 8 698 11 69	+46 8 698 15 85 stig.scholset @environ.se
<b>Syria</b>	Mr Yahia Awaidah	Ministry of State for Environmental Affairs/SY PO Box 37 73 SY-Tolyani Damascus	+963 11 444 76 08	+963 11 333 56 45

Partner	Name	Institution / Address	Phone	Fax/E-mail
<b>The Netherlands</b>	Ms Regine Kraaij	Ministry of Housing, Spatial Planning and Environment Directorate-General for Environmental Protection Directorate for International Environmental Affairs Internal Postal Code 670 P.O.Box 30945 NL-2500 GX The Hague	+31 70 339 4709	+31 70 339 1306 regine.kraaij@minvrom.nl
<b>Tunisia</b>	Mr Nejib Trabelsi	Ministère de l'Environnement et de l'Aménagement du Territoire Directeur Général de L'Environnement et de la Qualité de la Vie B P 52 Centre Urbain Nord - Bâtiment I C F TN-2080 Ariana	+216 71 70 27 79	+216 71 799 171 DGEQV@mineat.gov.tn
	Mr Najeh Dali	Ministère de l'Environnement et de l'Aménagement du Territoire Directeur de la Coopération Internationale B P 52 Centre Urbain Nord - Bâtiment I C F TN-2080 Ariana	+216 71 70 84 90	+216 71 799 171 DCI@mineat.gov.tn
<b>Turkey</b>	Ms Kumru Adanali	Ministry of the Environment Eskisehir Yolu 8 km TR-06100 Bilkent - Ankara	+90 312 285 17 05	+90 312 285 37 39 kumru@hotmail.com
<b>UK</b>	Mr John Roberts	Marine and Waterways Division Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA) 3/D10, Ashdown House 123 Victoria Street London SW1E 6DE	+44 20 7944 5260	+44 20 7944 5309 john.roberts@defra.gsi.gov.uk
<b>Palestinian Authority</b>	Mr Said Jalala	Director General Ministry of environmental Affairs Elnaser – Elthawra St. Gaza	+970 8 284 72 08	+970 8 282 20 00 pena@rannet.com
<b>European Commission</b>	Dr Athena Mourmouris	DG ENV.E.1 (BU-9, 5/194) 200, rue de la Loi B-1049 Bruxelles	+32 2 296 39 51	+32 2 296 34 40 Athena.Mourmouris@cec.eu.int

(\*) Not yet officially designated

## NGO Steering Committee for SMAP

Institution Headquarters	Contact Name	Address	Phone	Fax/E-mail
ENDA	Dr Magdi Ibrahim	196, Quartier O.L.M. Rabat-Souissi Morocco	+212 7 75 64 14 /15	+212 7 75 64 13 endamag@ mail.sis.net.ma
European Environmental Bureau – EEB	Mr John Hontelez, Ms Regina Schneider	Bldv de Waterloo 34 B-1000 Brussels	+32 2 289 10 90 +32 2 289 10 95	+32 2 289 10 99 info@eeb.org
Friends of the Earth – FOE	Mrs Alexandra Hemingway, Mr Eugene Clancy	Rue Blanche 29 B-1060 Brussels	+34 9 71 63 26 03 +34 9 65 15 66 85	+34 9 71 63 43 40 atierra@noray.com mednet@ foeeurope.org
MED-Forum	Mr Rafael Madueño	C/Trafalgar 19, 1R 1A E-08010 Barcelona Spain	+34 9 3 412.46.22	+34 9 3 412 46 22 MEDForum@ pangea.org
MIO-ECSDE	Mr Michael Scoulios	28, Tripodon Street 10558 Athens, Greece	+30 210 322 52 45	+30 210 322 52 40 mio-ee-env@ ath.forthnet.gr
RAED	Mr Emad Adly	Zahraa El-Maadi Zahraa El-Maadi St. Massaken Misr Leltaameer Building #3 1 <sup>st</sup> Floor, Appart. #1,2 Cairo, Egypt	+20 2 516 1519 or +20 2 516 1245	+20 2 516 2961 aoye@link.net
WWF European Policy Office	Mr Tony Long, Mr Paolo Lombardi	Avenue de Tervuren 36, bte 12 B-1040 Brussels	+32 2 743 88 05 +32 2 743 88 11	+32 2 743 88 19 Tlong@wwfnet.org



## The EC Delegations in Mediterranean Countries

---

### Algeria

Domaine Benouadah  
Chemin du Val d'Hydra  
El-Biar  
Alger  
Telefax: (213-21) 92 36 81  
Telephone: (213-21) 92 36 40  
E-mail: eudeldza@hotmail.com  
Website: www.dz-eudel.com

### Cyprus

Iris Tower, 8th Floor  
2 Agapinor Street  
P.O.Box / 23480  
1683 Nicosia  
Telefax: (357-22) 76.89.26  
Telephone: (357-22) 81.77.70  
E-mail: mailto@delcyp.cec.eu.int or first-name.surname@delcyp.cec.eu.int  
Website: www.delcyp.cec.eu.int

### Egypt

37 Gamaet el Dowal el Arabeya, 11th Floor  
Mohandessin  
Giza (Cairo)  
Telefax: (20-2) 749 5363  
Telephone: (20-2) 749 4680  
E-mail: delegation-egypt@cec.eu.int or first-name.lastname@cec.eu.int

### Israel

Paz Tower, 15th floor  
31-35 Betzalel Street  
P.O.Box 3513  
Ramat Gan 52136  
Telefax: (972-3) 613.77.70  
Telephone: (972-3) 613.77.99  
E-mail: eudelisl@netvision.net.il  
Website: www.eu-del.org.il

### Jordan

Al Jahez Street n°15, opposite Arab Potash  
Company  
Shmeisani, Amman  
P.O. Box 926.794, Amman  
Telefax: (962-6) 5686746

Telephone: (962-6) 5668191/2  
E-mail: mailto@deljor.cec.eu.int or  
firstname.lastname@deljor.cec.eu.int  
Website: www.deljor.cec.eu.int

### Lebanon

Immeuble Matta et Jaroudi  
av. Charles Malek, Achrafieh  
BP 11 – 4008  
Beyrouth  
Telefax: (961-1) 33.51.00  
Telephone: (961-1) 33.51.99  
E-mail: eudellbn@dm.net.lb  
Website: www.dellbn.cec.eu.int

### Malta

Villa «The Vines»  
51 Ta'Xbiex Seafront  
TA' XBIEX MSD 11  
Malta G.C.  
Telefax: (356) 21 34 48 97  
Telephone: (356) 21 34 48 91  
E-mail: mailto@delmlt.cec.eu.int or first-name.surname@delmlt.cec.eu.int  
Website: www.delmlt.cec.eu.int

### Morocco

Riad Business Center  
Aile Sud, Bld Er-Riad  
B.P. 1302  
Rabat  
Telefax: (212-37) 57 98 10  
Telephone: (212-37) 56 31 23  
E-mail: mailto@delmar.cec.eu.int or  
prenom.nom@delmar.cec.eu.int  
Website: www.delmar.cec.eu.int

### Palestine

P.O. Box 22 207  
Mount of Olives  
Jerusalem  
Telefax: (972-2) 532.62.49  
Telephone: (972-2) 532.63.41  
E-mail: mailto@delwbg.cec.eu.int or first-name.lastname@delwbg.cec.eu.int  
Website: www.delwbg.cec.eu.int

### **Syria**

Chakib Arslane Street,  
Abou Roumaneh  
B.P. 11269  
Damas / Damascus  
Telefax: (963-11) 332.06.83  
Telephone: (963-11) 332 76 40  
E-mail: [mailto@delsyr.cec.eu.int](mailto:mailto@delsyr.cec.eu.int) or [first-name.lastname@delsyr.cec.eu.int](mailto:firstname.lastname@delsyr.cec.eu.int)

### **Turkey**

Ugur Mumcu Caddesi 88, 4th floor  
06700 Gaziosmanpasa  
Ankara  
Telefax: (90-312) 446.67.37  
Telephone: (90-312) 446.55.11  
E-mail: [mailto@deltur.cec.eu.int](mailto:mailto@deltur.cec.eu.int) or [first-name.surname@deltur.cec.eu.int](mailto:firstname.surname@deltur.cec.eu.int)  
Website: [www.deltur.cec.eu.int](http://www.deltur.cec.eu.int)

### **Tunisia**

Immeuble Europe, Berges du Lac Nord  
croisement rue du Lac Mdlaren - rue du Lac  
Oubeira  
B.P. 150  
1053 Tunis  
Telefax: (216-71) 960 302  
Telephone: (216-71) 960 330  
E-mail principale: [delce.tunis@ce.intl.tn](mailto:delce.tunis@ce.intl.tn)  
Website: [www.ce.intl.tn](http://www.ce.intl.tn)

## Other related organisations

---

### Mediterranean Action Plan of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP/MAP)

48, Vassileos Konstantinou Avenue  
11635 Athens, Greece  
Tel: +30-210-72.73.100 (switchboard)  
Fax: +30-210-72.53.196 or 197  
E-mail: [unepmedu@unepmap.gr](mailto:unepmedu@unepmap.gr)  
Web address: <http://www.unepmap.org>

### MAP Regional Activity Centres

- **Blue Plan** (development and environment)  
Web address: <http://www.planbleu.org>
- **PAP** (coastal zone management)  
Web address: [www.pap-thecoastcentre.org](http://www.pap-thecoastcentre.org)
- **Specially Protected Areas** (biodiversity)  
Web address: <http://www.rac-spa.org.tn>
- **REMPEC** (pollution by oil and chemicals)  
Web address: <http://www.rempec.org/barcelona.html>
- **Clean Production**  
Web address: <http://www.cipn.es>

### The World Bank

METAP Secretariat  
The World Bank  
1818 H Street, N.W.  
Washington, DC 20433 U.S.A.  
tel: (202) 477-1234  
fax: (202) 477-6391  
Web addresses:  
World Bank Group: <http://www.worldbank.org/>  
Middle East and North Africa: <http://lnweb18.worldbank.org/mna/mena.nsf>  
METAP: <http://www.metap.org>

### United Nations Development Programme, UNDP

One UN Plaza, DC-1, 20th Floor  
New York, NY 10017, USA  
E-mail [firstname.lastname@undp.org](mailto:firstname.lastname@undp.org)  
Web address: <http://www.undp.org>



---

## European Union Institutions

---

### European Commission

Rue de la Loi 200  
B-1049 Brussels, Belgium  
Tel: +32 2 299 11 11  
E-mail: [firstname.lastname@cec.eu.int](mailto:firstname.lastname@cec.eu.int)  
Web address: [http://www.europa.eu.int/comm/dgs\\_en.htm](http://www.europa.eu.int/comm/dgs_en.htm)

#### *DG Environment*

Web addresses:  
DG ENV: [http://www.europa.eu.int/comm/dgs/environment/index\\_en.htm](http://www.europa.eu.int/comm/dgs/environment/index_en.htm)  
SMAP: <http://www.europa.eu.int/comm/environment/smap/home.htm>

#### *DG External Relations*

Web address:  
Euro-Med: [http://www.europa.eu.int/comm/external\\_relations/euromed/index.htm](http://www.europa.eu.int/comm/external_relations/euromed/index.htm)

#### *EuropeAid Co-operation Office*

Web address:  
<http://www.europa.eu.int/comm/dgs/europeaid/index.htm>

#### *Eurostat*

Web address:  
[http://www.europa.eu.int/comm/dgs/eurostat/index\\_en.htm](http://www.europa.eu.int/comm/dgs/eurostat/index_en.htm)

### European Environment Agency

Kongens Nytorv 6  
1050 Copenhagen K, Denmark  
Tel: +45 3336 7100  
Fax: +45 3336 7199  
E-mail: [eea@eea.eu.int](mailto:eea@eea.eu.int)  
E-mail template for eea-staff: [firstname.lastname@eea.eu.int](mailto:firstname.lastname@eea.eu.int)  
Web address <http://www.eea.eu.int/>

### European Investment Bank

Mediterranean Department  
Peter Carter  
Tel.: +352 43 79 34 24, Fax: +352 43 79 34 92  
e-mail: [p.carter@eib.org](mailto:p.carter@eib.org), [info@eib.org](mailto:info@eib.org)  
Web address: <http://www.eib.org/>

European Commission

Athens ministerial declaration (2002) and  
Report on the first five years of implementation (1997–2001)

Luxembourg: Office for Official Publications of the European Communities

2003 — 75 pp. — 21 x 29.7 cm

ISBN 92-894-5251-X

Venta • Salg • Verkauf • Πωλήσεις • Sales • Vente • Vendita • Verkoop • Venda • Myynti • Försäljning  
<http://eur-op.eu.int/general/en/s-ad.htm>

BELGIQUE/BELGIË

**Jean De Lannoy**

Avenue du Roi 202/Koningslaan 202  
B-1190 Bruxelles/Brussel  
Tél. (32-2) 538 43 08  
Fax (32-2) 538 08 41  
E-mail: jean.de.lannoy@infoboard.be  
URL: <http://www.jean-de-lannoy.be>

**La librairie européenne/  
De Europese Boekhandel**

Rue de la Loi 244/Wetstraat 244  
B-1040 Bruxelles/Brussel  
Tél. (32-2) 295 26 39  
Fax (32-2) 735 08 60  
E-mail: mail@libeurop.be  
URL: <http://www.libeurop.be>

**Moniteur belge/Belgisch Staatsblad**

Rue de Louvain 40-42/Leuvenseweg 40-42  
B-1000 Bruxelles/Brussel  
Tél. (32-2) 552 22 11  
Fax (32-2) 511 01 84  
E-mail: eusales@just.fgov.be

DANMARK

**J. H. Schultz Information A/S**

Herstedvang 12  
DK-2620 Albertslund  
Tlf. (45) 43 63 23 00  
Fax (45) 43 63 19 69  
E-mail: schultz@schultz.dk  
URL: <http://www.schultz.dk>

DEUTSCHLAND

**Bundesanzeiger Verlag GmbH**

Vertriebsabteilung  
Amsterdamer Straße 192  
D-50735 Köln  
Tel. (49-221) 97 66 80  
Fax (49-221) 97 66 82 78  
E-Mail: Vertrieb@bundesanzeiger.de  
URL: <http://www.bundesanzeiger.de>

ΕΛΛΑΔΑ/GREECE

**G. C. Eleftheroudakis SA**

International Bookstore  
Panepistimiou 17  
GR-10564 Athina  
Tel. (30-1) 331 41 80/1/2/3/4/5  
Fax (30-1) 325 84 99  
E-mail: elebooks@netor.gr  
URL: [elebooks@hellasnet.gr](mailto:elebooks@hellasnet.gr)

ESPAÑA

**Boletín Oficial del Estado**

Trafalgar, 27  
E-28071 Madrid  
Tel. (34) 915 38 21 11 (libros)  
913 84 17 15 (suscripción)  
Fax (34) 915 38 21 21 (libros),  
913 84 17 14 (suscripción)  
E-mail: clientes@com.boe.es  
URL: <http://www.boe.es>

**Mundi Prensa Libros, SA**

Castelló, 37  
E-28001 Madrid  
Tel. (34) 914 36 37 00  
Fax (34) 915 75 39 98  
E-mail: libreria@mundiprensa.es  
URL: <http://www.mundiprensa.com>

FRANCE

**Journal officiel**

Service des publications des CE  
26, rue Desaix  
F-75727 Paris Cedex 15  
Tél. (33) 140 58 77 31  
Fax (33) 140 58 77 00  
E-mail: europublications@journal-officiel.gouv.fr  
URL: <http://www.journal-officiel.gouv.fr>

IRELAND

**Alan Hanna's Bookshop**

270 Lower Rathmines Road  
Dublin 6  
Tel. (353-1) 496 73 98  
Fax (353-1) 496 02 28  
E-mail: hannas@iol.ie

ITALIA

**Licosa Spa**

Via Duca di Calabria, 1/1  
Casella postale 552  
I-50125 Firenze  
Tel. (39) 055 64 83 1  
Fax (39) 055 64 12 57  
E-mail: licosa@licosa.com  
URL: <http://www.licosa.com>

LUXEMBOURG

**Messageries du livre SARL**

5, rue Raiffeisen  
L-2411 Luxembourg  
Tél. (352) 40 10 20  
Fax (352) 49 06 61  
E-mail: mail@mdl.lu  
URL: <http://www.mdl.lu>

NEDERLAND

**SDU Servicecentrum Uitgevers**

Christoffel Plantijnstraat 2  
Postbus 20014  
2500 EA Den Haag  
Tel. (31-70) 378 98 80  
Fax (31-70) 378 97 83  
E-mail: sdu@sdu.nl  
URL: <http://www.sdu.nl>

PORTUGAL

**Distribuidora de Livros Bertrand Ld.ª**

Grupo Bertrand, SA  
Rua das Terras dos Vales, 4-A  
Apartado 60037  
P-2700 Amadora  
Tel. (351) 214 95 87 87  
Fax (351) 214 96 02 55  
E-mail: dlb@ip.pt

**Imprensa Nacional-Casa da Moeda, SA**

Sector de Publicações Oficiais  
Rua da Escola Politécnica, 135  
P-1250-100 Lisboa Codex  
Tel. (351) 213 94 57 00  
Fax (351) 213 94 57 50  
E-mail: spoce@incm.pt  
URL: <http://www.incm.pt>

SUOMI/FINLAND

**Akateeminen Kirjakauppa/  
Akademiska Bokhandeln**

Keskuskatu 1/Centralgatan 1  
PL/PB 128  
FIN-00101 Helsinki/Helsingfors  
P./fn (358-9) 121 44 18  
F./fax (358-9) 121 44 35  
Sähköposti: sps@akateeminen.com  
URL: <http://www.akateeminen.com>

SVERIGE

**BTJ AB**

Traktorvägen 11-13  
S-221 82 Lund  
Tlf. (46-46) 18 00 00  
Fax (46-46) 30 79 47  
E-post: btjeu-pub@btj.se  
URL: <http://www.btj.se>

UNITED KINGDOM

**The Stationery Office Ltd**

Customer Services  
PO Box 29  
Norwich NR3 1GN  
Tel. (44) 870 60 05-522  
Fax (44) 870 60 05-533  
E-mail: book.orders@theso.co.uk  
URL: <http://www.itsofficial.net>

ÍSLAND

**Bokabud Larusar Blöndal**

Skólavörðustíg, 2  
IS-101 Reykjavík  
Tel. (354) 552 55 40  
Fax (354) 552 55 60  
E-mail: bokabud@simnet.is

SCHWEIZ/SUISSE/SVIZZERA

**Euro Info Center Schweiz**

c/o OSEC Business Network Switzerland  
Stampfenbachstraße 85  
PF 492  
CH-8035 Zürich  
Tel. (41-1) 365 53 15  
Fax (41-1) 365 54 11  
E-mail: eics@osec.ch  
URL: <http://www.osec.ch/eics>

BĂLGARIJA

**Euopress Euromedia Ltd**

59, blvd Vitosha  
BG-1000 Sofia  
Tel. (359-2) 980 37 66  
Fax (359-2) 980 42 30  
E-mail: Milena@mbox.cit.bg  
URL: <http://www.euopress.com>

CYPRUS

**Cyprus Chamber of Commerce and Industry**

PO Box 21455  
CY-1509 Nicosia  
Tel. (357-2) 88 97 52  
Fax (357-2) 66 10 44  
E-mail: demetrap@ccci.org.cy

EESTI

**Eesti Kaubandus-Tööstuskoda**

(Estonian Chamber of Commerce and Industry)  
Toom-Kooli 17  
EE-10130 Tallinn  
Tel. (372) 646 02 44  
Fax (372) 646 02 45  
E-mail: einfo@koda.ee  
URL: <http://www.koda.ee>

HRVATSKA

**Mediatrade Ltd**

Pavla Hatza 1  
HR-10000 Zagreb  
Tel. (385-1) 481 94 11  
Fax (385-1) 481 94 11

MAGYARORSZÁG

**Euro Info Service**

Szt. István krt.12  
III emelet 1/A  
PO Box 1039  
H-1137 Budapest  
Tel. (36-1) 329 21 70  
Fax (36-1) 349 20 53  
E-mail: euroinfo@euroinfo.hu  
URL: <http://www.euroinfo.hu>

MALTA

**Miller Distributors Ltd**

Malta International Airport  
PO Box 25  
Luqa LQA 05  
Tel. (356) 66 44 88  
Fax (356) 67 67 99  
E-mail: gwirth@usa.net

NORGE

**Swets Blackwell AS**

Hans Nielsen Hauges gt. 39  
Boks 4901 Nydalen  
N-0423 Oslo  
Tel. (47) 23 40 00 00  
Fax (47) 23 40 00 01  
E-mail: info@no.swetsblackwell.com  
URL: <http://www.swetsblackwell.com.no>

POLSKA

**Ars Polona**

Krakowskie Przedmiescie 7  
Skr. pocztowa 1001  
PL-00-950 Warszawa  
Tel. (48-22) 826 12 01  
Fax (48-22) 826 62 40  
E-mail: books119@arspolona.com.pl

ROMÂNIA

**Euromedia**

Str.Dionisie Lupu nr. 65, sector 1  
RO-70184 Bucuresti  
Tel. (40-1) 315 44 03  
Fax (40-1) 312 96 46  
E-mail: euromedia@mailcity.com

SLOVAKIA

**Centrum VTI SR**

Nám. Slobody, 19  
SK-81223 Bratislava  
Tel. (421-7) 54 41 83 64  
Fax (421-7) 54 41 83 64  
E-mail: europ@tbb1.sltk.stuba.sk  
URL: <http://www.sltk.stuba.sk>

SLOVENIJA

**GV Zalozba**

Dunajska cesta 5  
SLO-1000 Ljubljana  
Tel. (386) 613 09 1804  
Fax (386) 613 09 1805  
E-mail: europ@gvestnik.si  
URL: <http://www.gvzalozba.si>

TÜRKIYE

**Dünya Infotel AS**

100, Yil Mahallesi 34440  
TR-80050 Bagclar-Istanbul  
Tel. (90-212) 629 46 89  
Fax (90-212) 629 46 27  
E-mail: aktuel.info@dunya.com

ARGENTINA

**World Publications SA**

Av. Cordoba 1877  
C1120 AAA Buenos Aires  
Tel. (54-11) 48 15 81 56  
Fax (54-11) 48 15 81 56  
E-mail: wpbooks@infovia.com.ar  
URL: <http://www.wpbooks.com.ar>

AUSTRALIA

**Hunter Publications**

PO Box 404  
Abbotsford, Victoria 3067  
Tel. (61-3) 94 17 53 61  
Fax (61-3) 94 19 71 54  
E-mail: jpdavies@ozemail.com.au

BRESIL

**Livraria Camões**

Rua Bittencourt da Silva, 12 C  
CEP  
20043-900 Rio de Janeiro  
Tel. (55-21) 262 47 76  
Fax (55-21) 262 47 76  
E-mail: livraria.camoes@incm.com.br  
URL: <http://www.incm.com.br>

CANADA

**Les éditions La Liberté Inc.**

3020, chemin Sainte-Foy  
Sainte-Foy, Québec G1X 3V6  
Tel. (1-418) 658 37 63  
Fax (1-800) 567 54 49  
E-mail: liberte@mediom.qc.ca

**Renouf Publishing Co. Ltd**

5369 Chemin Canotek Road, Unit 1  
Ottawa, Ontario K1J 9J3  
Tel. (1-613) 745 26 65  
Fax (1-613) 745 76 60  
E-mail: order.dept@renoufbooks.com  
URL: <http://www.renoufbooks.com>

EGYPT

**The Middle East Observer**

41 Sherif Street  
Cairo  
Tel. (20-2) 392 69 19  
Fax (20-2) 393 97 32  
E-mail: inquiry@meobserver.com  
URL: <http://www.meobserver.com>

MALAYSIA

**EBIC Malaysia**

Suite 45.02, Level 45  
Plaza MBF (Letter Box 45)  
8 Jalan Yap Kwan Seng  
50450 Kuala Lumpur  
Tel. (60-3) 21 62 92 98  
Fax (60-3) 21 62 61 98  
E-mail: ebic@tm.net.my

MÉXICO

**Mundi Prensa México, SA de CV**

Río Pánuco, 141  
Colonia Cuauhtémoc  
MX-06500 México, DF  
Tel. (52-5) 533 56 58  
Fax (52-5) 514 67 99  
E-mail: 101545.2361@compuserve.com

SOUTH AFRICA

**Eurochamber of Commerce in South Africa**

PO Box 781738  
2146 Sandton  
Tel. (27-11) 884 39 52  
Fax (27-11) 883 55 73  
E-mail: info@eurochamber.co.za

SOUTH KOREA

**The European Union Chamber of  
Commerce in Korea**

5th Fl. The Shilla Hotel  
202, Jangchung-dong 2 Ga, Chung-ku  
Seoul 100-392  
Tel. (82-2) 22 53-5631/4  
Fax (82-2) 22 53-5635/6  
E-mail: eucock@eucock.org  
URL: <http://www.eucock.org>

SRI LANKA

**EBIC Sri Lanka**

Trans Asia Hotel  
115 Sir Chittampalam  
A. Gardiner Mawatha  
Colombo 2  
Tel. (94-1) 074 71 50 78  
Fax (94-1) 44 87 79  
E-mail: ebicsl@slnet.lk

T'AI-WAN

**Tycoon Information Inc**

PO Box 81-466  
105 Taipei  
Tel. (886-2) 87 12 88 86  
Fax (886-2) 87 12 47 47  
E-mail: euitupe@ms21.hinet.net

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

**Bernan Associates**

4611-F Assembly Drive  
Lanham MD 20706-4391  
Tel. (1-800) 274 44 47 (toll free telephone)  
Fax (1-800) 865 34 50 (toll free fax)  
E-mail: query@bernan.com  
URL: <http://www.bernan.com>

ANDERE LÄNDER  
OTHER COUNTRIES  
AUTRES PAYS

**Bitte wenden Sie sich an ein Büro Ihrer  
Wahl/Please contact the sales office of  
your choice/Veuillez vous adresser au  
bureau de vente de votre choix**

Office for Official Publications of the European  
Communities  
2, rue Mercier  
L-2985 Luxembourg  
Tel. (352) 29 29-42455  
Fax (352) 29 29-42758  
E-mail: info-info-opoce@cec.eu.int  
URL: [publications.eu.int](http://publications.eu.int)



<http://europa.eu.int/comm/environment/smap/home.htm>



Publications Office

*Publications.eu.int*

ISBN 92-894-5251-X



9 789289 452519