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**GLOBAL MINISTERIAL ENVIRONMENT FORUM**

**LINKAGES AMONG AND SUPPORT TO ENVIRONMENTAL AND  
ENVIRONMENT-RELATED CONVENTIONS**

Managing global water resources: regional seas

Progress report – 1 January – 31 December 2000

Note by the Executive Director

The present progress report on the UNEP regional seas programme is submitted in support of Governing Council decision 20/19 A (Oceans and seas).

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\* UNEP/GC.21/1.

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## I. BACKGROUND

1. The regional seas programme, initiated in 1974, has remained the central programme of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), providing the major legal, administrative, substantive and financial framework for the implementation of Agenda 21, and its chapter 17 on oceans in particular. The programme is based on periodically revised action plans adopted by high-level intergovernmental meetings and implemented, in most cases, in the framework of legally binding regional seas conventions and protocols, under the authority of the respective contracting parties or intergovernmental meetings.

2. Currently, 15 regions are covered by adopted action plans, and 11 of the action plans are supported by regional seas conventions (see annex IV). UNEP facilitated the negotiation of the 12 regional seas conventions and action plans in the developing world, and is currently supporting negotiations for the north-east Pacific and the upper south-west Atlantic.

### Objectives of the regional seas conventions and action plans

3. The threefold objectives of the regional seas conventions and action plans are the promotion of integrated management and sustainable development of coastal areas and associated river basins and their living aquatic resources; the promotion of the implementation of appropriate technical, institutional, administrative and legal measures for the improved protection of the coastal and marine environment; and facilitating assessments of the coastal and marine environment, including their conditions and trends.

## II. STRATEGY

4. The regional seas conventions and action plans have as their strategy the following points: first, to provide strategic programmatic support to the work plans of regional seas conventions and action plans, particularly where they interface with the priorities of the UNEP programme of work -- that is, the Global International Waters Assessment (GIWA) action to benefit, the Global Programme of Action for the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-based Activities, action to benefit the small island developing States and the International Coral Reef Initiative (ICRI). Second, they should facilitate horizontal cooperation, or twinning, between the more developed regional seas conventions and action plans and those that are less developed. Finally, they should assist the more financially fragile regional seas programmes to explore and identify innovative funding approaches.

### A. Constraints to the revitalization of the regional seas programme

5. The following paragraphs point out some constraints and UNEP's response.

<u>Constraint</u>	<u>UNEP response</u>
(a) Dependence on political will on the part of member Governments in certain regional seas programmes in a context of territorial disputes, lack of formal diplomatic relations and/or other disputes.	To provide leadership and mediation in guiding member countries to more effective collaboration in addressing marine and coastal issues.
(b) Inadequate financial resources committed for implementing the convention and action plan in certain regional seas programmes.	To assist the most affected regional seas programmes in the mobilization of resources; to provide strategic support for the programme of work of the respective conventions and action plans.

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|---|--|
| (c) Inadequate capacity at the regional and/or national levels for implementing the convention and action plan effectively and efficiently. | To support the establishment of and to strengthen the regional coordinating units and member States through the provision of technical expertise, resources and capacity-building. |
| (d) Inadequate legal instruments for effectively addressing the assessment and management of marine and coastal resources.                  | To promote and facilitate the negotiation of new conventions and protocols, as well as the revision of existing conventions and protocols.   |

#### B. Revitalized regional seas programme

6. Achievements made in revitalization of the regional seas programme since the Governing Council's last progress report relating to the various regions are shown in the following paragraphs.

##### General progress

(a) Launching of UNEP's regional seas Web site at [www.unep.ch/seas/](http://www.unep.ch/seas/) to increase awareness of the work undertaken in the world's 17 regional seas conventions, programmes and action plans (April 2000).

(b) A monograph on UNEP and the world's 17 regional seas conventions and action plans was published in October 2000.

(c) Ongoing participation in the United Nations Open-ended Informal Consultative Process on Oceans and the Law of the Sea. At its first meeting held in New York, from 30 May to 2 June 2000, it was agreed that strengthening of the regional seas programme would be included in the agenda of a future meeting. At that meeting, it was recommended that an invitation for more interregional cooperation (e.g., through twinning) between the regional seas programmes and with the multilateral environmental agreements be among the issues to be proposed to the General Assembly.

(d) Initiation of a joint initiative between UNEP and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations to explore possibilities for cooperation between the regional seas programmes and the regional fisheries management organizations.

(e) Holding of the Third Global Meeting of Regional Seas Conventions and Action Plans in Monaco, from 6 to 11 November 2000. These annual meetings provide UNEP with guidance on the continued strengthening of the regional seas programme (see annex I). Two key objectives of the meeting were to promote horizontal ties among regional seas conventions and action plans and to strengthen the linkages between the regional seas conventions and action plans and other global conventions and agreements.

(f) Preparation of a draft paper entitled "Financing regional seas conventions: paying for a regional public good". The purpose of this paper is to examine alternative and innovative financial mechanisms for mobilizing resources to support the secretariats of the conventions and the activities of the action plans for the north-east Pacific and Wider Caribbean regions. Consultations are under way with a small team comprised of the directors of five UNEP-administered regional seas programmes.

(g) UNEP provided in 1999-2000 and continues to provide technical and financial support to 13 regional seas programmes: in West and Central Africa (Abidjan Convention), Eastern Africa (Nairobi Convention), the Wider Caribbean (Cartagena Convention), the north-east Pacific, the north-west Pacific, the East Asian Seas, the south-east Pacific (Lima Convention), the Red Sea and the Gulf of Aden (Jeddah Convention), the ROPME region (Kuwait Convention), the Mediterranean (Barcelona Convention), the South Asian Seas, the South Pacific and the Black Sea (Bucharest Convention (see annex IV). This support

has been focused largely on land-based sources of pollution, integrated coastal area management, coral reefs and the development or revision of conventions and protocols. Owing to lack of space, only the highlights of those regional seas programmes receiving priority attention are given below.

African regional seas: Nairobi and Abidjan Conventions

(a) The operationalization of a joint umbrella mechanism for the Nairobi and Abidjan Conventions was put in place at the end of the year 2000, staffed by three Professional officers. Recruitment for the mechanism will be finalized by March 2001.

(b) The fifth meeting of the Contracting Parties to the Abidjan Convention, held in Accra, Ghana from 20 to 24 March 2000, resulted in commitments by parties to contribute to the Trust Fund for the Convention.

(c) The first Reference Group Meeting on the Protocol concerning Protected Areas and Wild Fauna and Flora in the Eastern African Region was held in Nairobi on 7 and 8 August 2000.

(d) A textbook entitled A School Teacher's Guide to Marine Environmental Education in the Eastern African Region was launched in September.

(e) The preparations for a meeting of technical and legal experts on the review process for the Protocol concerning Protected Areas and Wild Fauna and Flora of the Nairobi Convention was held in Kenya in November 2000.

(f) A UNEP/International Maritime Organization (IMO) regional meeting of national experts from parties to the Nairobi Convention on the Protocol concerning Cooperation in Combating Marine Pollution in Cases of Emergency in the Eastern African Region will be convened in 2001.

(g) In collaboration with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), there has been ongoing development of a strategic action programme for the Guinea Current/Gulf of Guinea Large Marine Ecosystem for the Abidjan Convention.

(h) Ongoing development of the work programme of the Abidjan Convention.

(i) There has been ongoing assessment of coral reefs in the Eastern African region, and an Internet map server prototype for the Eastern African database was prepared in collaboration with the World Conservation Monitoring Centre (WCMC).

(j) Ongoing regional assessment of management effectiveness in marine protected areas in the Eastern African region and implementation of the Jakarta Mandate of the Convention on Biological Diversity, in collaboration with the World Conservation Union (IUCN) Regional Office for Eastern Africa.

Wider Caribbean

(a) The Regional Activity Centre for the Protocol concerning Specially Protected Areas and Wildlife of the Cartagena Convention was inaugurated in January 2000 in Guadeloupe, hosted by the Government of France. The Protocol itself entered into force in May 2000.

(b) The Ninth Intergovernmental Meeting on the Action Plan for the Caribbean Environment Programme and the Sixth Meeting of the Contracting Parties to the Convention for the Protection and Development of the Marine Environment of the Wider Caribbean Region were held in Kingston, Jamaica from 14 to 18 February 2000. For the first time since the establishment of that mechanism in 1981, the member States adopted a medium-term Strategy for the Development of the Caribbean Environment Programme for the period 2000-2004.

(c) At the Ninth Intergovernmental Meeting, it was decided to establish a Regional Marine Pollution Emergency, Information and Training Centre in Curaçao, Netherlands Antilles, as a regional activity centre. A memorandum of understanding between the Regional Coordinating Unit for the Caribbean Environment Programme, IMO and the Netherlands Antilles is being prepared. The Centre is expected to be operational after 31 May 2001.

(d) Until the Protocol to the Cartagena Convention concerning pollution from land-based sources and activities in the Wider Caribbean region enters into force, an Ad Hoc Working Group of Government-designated experts is being established to function as an interim scientific, technical and advisory committee on land-based sources and activities and management and assessment of environmental pollution as they relate to the Protocol.

(e) Largely owing to the hard work of the Regional Coordinating Unit, the financial prospects of the Wider Caribbean regional seas programme are improving. Contributions from Governments for the year 2000 are expected to be higher than in previous years.

#### North-west Pacific

(a) The procedure for the establishment of a regional coordination unit for the North-west Pacific Action Plan (NOWPAP) was adopted at the Fifth NOWPAP Intergovernmental Meeting in Inch'on, Republic of Korea, on 30 March 2000. The Sixth Intergovernmental Meeting was held in Tokyo on 5 and 6 December 2000 to review offers from member States and decide on the location of the unit based on a comparison of offers. The Sixth Meeting also considered a regional overview of the legal aspects of protection and management of the marine and coastal environment of the region.

(b) The Fifth Intergovernmental Meeting adopted a proposed budget for 2000-2001 at a level of US\$ 1,211,050, the largest budget for NOWPAP since its establishment in 1994. The budget includes co-financing for Global Environmental Facility (GEF) funding under block B of the Project Preparation and Development Facility for project proposals on land-based sources of pollution and marine biodiversity.

(c) Two regional activity centres were formally established through memorandums of understanding. These are the Pollution Monitoring Regional Activity Centre in Vladivostok, Russian Federation, and the Marine Environmental Emergency Preparedness and Response Regional Activity Centre in Taejon, Republic of Korea.

(d) In collaboration with IMO, preparations are well under way for the fourth meeting of the Forum on Marine Pollution Preparedness and Response, to be held in China.

#### East Asian Seas

(a) A meeting of national experts on a UNEP/GEF Project in the South China Sea was held in Pattaya, Thailand, from 7 to 9 September 2000, followed by the fifteenth meeting of the Coordinating Body on the Seas of East Asia on the East Asian Seas Action Plan, special session on the UNEP/GEF Project, on 11 and 12 September 2000. After taking into account the recommendations made by the national experts, participants endorsed a project entitled "Reversing environmental degradation in the South China Sea and the Gulf of Thailand". Total funding for the project will amount to \$31,683,000, of which \$16,749,000 will be provided by GEF and the remainder by other donors and participating Governments. The meeting also considered the adoption of a long-term plan for the East Asian Seas.

(b) The fifteenth meeting also considered for adoption a regional programme of action under the Global Programme of Action for the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-based Activities.

(c) Preparation of GEF funding under block B of the Project Preparation and Development Facility for a proposal for "Reducing loss of mangrove forests and biodiversity through promotion of sustainable and environmentally sound shrimp farming" was considered.

- (d) The implementation of projects on coral reef monitoring and data management was considered.

#### South Asian Seas

- (a) The South Asian Seas Oil Spill Contingency Plan was updated and finalized.
- (b) Preparation of a US\$ 1.2 million project proposal on "Development of harmonized national environmental quality criteria for seawater for South Asia" was presented to the Government of Norway for funding.
- (c) Preparation of a US\$ 1.3 million project proposal on "Ecologically sensitive areas" is being considered by the Asian Development Bank.
- (d) Additional project proposals for presentation to donors were in the process of being finalized on integrated coastal area management and capacity-building at the national level for the implementation of the South Asian Seas Oil Spill Contingency Plan.
- (e) Support was provided to the South Asia Cooperative Environment Programme meeting held on 16 October 2000 in Colombo, Sri Lanka, where the parties considered for adoption the South Asian Seas Oil Spill Contingency Plan. A regional strategy on the provision of port reception facilities for ballast water, waste oil, noxious liquid substances, sewage, garbage and ozone-depleting substances from ships was discussed at the meeting.

#### North-east Pacific

- (a) The first meeting of high-level Government-designated experts under the proposed north-east Pacific regional seas programme was held in Panama City from 5 to 8 September 2000, and reviewed in its entirety the draft convention for the protection and sustainable development of the marine and coastal environment of the north-east Pacific. Consideration of the action plan of the convention was initiated.
- (b) The secretariat of the Global Programme of Action prepared a paper entitled "The Global Programme of Action for the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-based Activities within the framework of the north-east Pacific regional seas programme: possible areas of cooperation", which was also considered at the Panama meeting. This resulted in the initiation of a regional programme of work for the north-east Pacific, including participation in the 2001 Intergovernmental Review of the Global Programme. A regional diagnostic study of land-based activities has been initiated.
- (c) The second negotiating meeting of high-level Government-designated experts under the proposed north-east Pacific regional seas programme is scheduled to be held in Managua, Nicaragua, from 19 to 23 March 2002. Its objective is to continue negotiations on the convention and its action plan, as well as to review the regional diagnostic study of land-based activities and the elements of a regional programme of work for 2001-2006.

#### Increased collaboration and cooperation

7. The following activities were organized in pursuit of strengthened linkages with the Global Programme of Action:

- (a) Support for the participation of representatives of the Lima Convention, the Noumea Convention and the Cartagena Convention was considered in an expert group meeting held in The Hague from 26 to 28 April 2000 to prepare for the first Intergovernmental Review Meeting of the Global Programme of Action for the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-based Activities.
- (b) The development of a regional programme of action on land-based activities for the East Asian Seas action plan was adopted at the fifteenth meeting of the Coordinating Body on the Seas of East Asia.

(c) Ongoing consultations took place with Governments on a GEF medium-sized project proposal for the development of national action programmes on land-based sources of pollution for selected countries in the north-west Pacific and the South Pacific.

(d) Ongoing consultations were held with Governments for the development of GEF funding under block B of the Project Preparation and Development Facility for a regional project on land-based sources of pollution for the NOWPAP region.

(e) Work has been initiated on the development of a regional programme of action on land-based sources of pollution for the north-east Pacific.

(f) At the Third Global Meeting of Regional Seas Conventions and Action Plans, the issue of the Global Programme of Action was addressed in two sub-items: a status report on its implementation and its 2001 intergovernmental review process and the role of the regional seas conventions and action plans therein.

(g) Efforts were made for the development of an interim work programme for the Protocol to the Cartagena Convention concerning pollution from land-based sources and activities in the Wider Caribbean for the period until the Protocol enters into force.

8. A further area of consideration is the integration of the priorities of the regional seas programme in the work plan of GIWA. At the Second Global Meeting of Regional Seas Conventions and Action Plans, held in The Hague from 5 to 8 July 1999, organizational and operational principles were agreed upon to facilitate the effective implementation of GIWA. The meeting also produced a programme for the integration of the regional seas conventions and action plans in GIWA's work. The Third Global Meeting was to review progress in the implementation of the GIWA project and the role played by the regional seas conventions and action plans.

9. On the subject of closer collaboration between the regional seas conventions and relevant global conventions and international agreements, as a follow-up to the Second Global Meeting, the fifth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity, held in Nairobi from 15 to 26 May 2000, adopted decision V/3 on marine and coastal biological diversity. The decision requested the Executive Secretary to coordinate with the secretariats of the regional seas conventions and action plans with a view to exploring the possibility of further collaboration, including the development of joint work programmes, in the implementation of the Jakarta Mandate on Marine and Coastal Biodiversity. The development of mutually supportive activities was initiated at the Monaco Third Global Meeting.

10. Also, as a follow-up to the Second Global Meeting, the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) at its eleventh meeting adopted a decision on cooperation and synergy with the Convention on Biological Diversity and other biodiversity-related conventions. It called for increased cooperation with the regional seas conventions and action plans in several policy areas, including scientific and technical cooperation, project development and implementation, capacity-building, training, awareness, regionalization and small island developing States.

11. At the Third Global Meeting in Monaco, as a follow-up to the decision, consultations were held between the secretariat of the Global Programme of Action, the secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity and the heads of the regional seas conventions and action plans for closer cooperation in the areas of impact of land-based sources of pollution, particularly from coastal physical alteration, on marine and coastal ecosystems.

12. The participants at the meeting welcomed the resumption of collaboration between the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal and the regional seas programmes, including the work of the Convention's regional training centres and the offer of the Basel secretariat to assist regional seas conventions in the development of protocols on transboundary movements of hazardous wastes.

13. They also welcomed the recommendation that the Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade, the Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants and the regional seas programmes should work closely together in the implementation of capacity-building and information exchange activities for assisting countries in meeting their obligations under the two conventions.

14. They requested the UNEP Executive Director to facilitate cooperative arrangements between CITES and the regional seas programmes, including regional dialogue on problematic issues of common concern, and through the facilitation of information to such programmes on activities to be undertaken by CITES within their respective regions.

15. In addition, the participants welcomed the recommendation that the Convention on Migratory Species should involve the relevant regional seas programmes at an early stage in developing and implementing the Convention's regional agreements affecting marine species such as sea turtles, albatrosses, sharks, whales and marine mammals.

16. In collaboration with WCMC, support is being provided to ICRI through the development of a world atlas of coral reefs, with special emphasis on the East Asian, Eastern African, Wider Caribbean and South-East Pacific regional seas programmes. The implementation of phase 1 of the International Coral Reef Action Network (ICRAN) project is also linked to ICRI and UNEP, in partnership with the International Centre for Living Aquatic Resources Management, and with US\$ 1.5 million in funding from the United Nations Foundation. The following pilot activities are being carried out in three regional seas programmes: East Asian Seas: analysis of reefs at risk; East African: analysis of successful approaches and current management practices of marine protected areas and integrated coastal management, with the aim of producing management guidelines; and Wider Caribbean: establishment of a regional system of demonstration and training sites on coral reefs focusing on integrated coastal management and marine protected areas. An ICRAN phase II project will be launched with US\$ 10 million support from the United Nations Foundation. UNEP activities under the [ICRAN](#) project for enhanced management of coral reefs will be implemented through the regional seas programmes.

17. Another collaborative effort is that of the re-tooling of the Marine Mammal Action Plan, thus building a cooperative framework linking CMS, CITES and the specially protected areas and wildlife protocols of the regional seas conventions.

18. Horizontal cooperation among the regional seas conventions and action plans is based on the following arrangements:

(a) A twinning arrangement between the Baltic Marine Environment Protection Commission and UNEP as the secretariat of the Convention for the Protection, Management and Development of the Marine and Coastal Environment of the Eastern African Region (Nairobi Convention), signed on 30 May 2000 in Malmö, Sweden.

(b) Ongoing negotiations for a twinning arrangement between the Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment of the North-East Atlantic and the Abidjan Convention for Cooperation in the Protection and Development of the Marine and Coastal Environment of the West and Central African Region.

(c) Initiation of discussions for horizontal cooperation on land-based sources of pollution between the Working Group of the Arctic Council on Protection of the Arctic Marine Environment and the secretariat of the Cartagena Convention for the Wider Caribbean Region.



## Annex I

<b>Direct UNEP support to regional seas conventions and action plans (Programme 2000-2001) (US dollars)</b>			
<b>Regional seas programme</b>	<b>Environment Fund a/</b>	<b>External (GEF)</b>	<b>Trust fund Coastal Areas b/</b>
<b>UNEP-administered</b>			
Convention for Cooperation in the Protection and Development of the Marine and Coastal Environment of the West and Central African Region (Abidjan Convention)	95 000	345 000 Nov. 2000-June 2001 375 000 Sept. 2000-Sept. 2002	565 000
Convention for the Protection, Management and Development of the Marine and Coastal Environment of the Eastern African Region (Nairobi Convention)	448 000	325 000 Feb. 1997-May 2000 375 000 Sept. 2000-Sept. 2002	757 100
Convention for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea against Pollution (Barcelona Convention)	100 000	6 290 000 Mar. 2000-Mar. 2003	11 625 338
East Asian Seas Action Plan	583 000	335 000 Feb. 1997-July 2001	658 451
North-west Pacific Action Plan (NOWPAP)	40 000		661 050
Convention for the Protection and Development of the Marine Environment of the Wider Caribbean Region (Cartagena Convention)	145 000	295 000 May 1999-Sept. 2000 316 000 May 2000-Nov. 2001	2 294 470
Negotiations for a regional seas programme in the north-east Pacific	30 000		
<b>Non-UNEP-administered</b>			
Noumea Convention for the Protection and Development of the Natural Resources and Environment of the South Pacific Region South Pacific Regional Environment Programme	70 000		
Action Plan for the Protection and Management of the Marine and Coastal Environment of the South Asian Seas Region South Asia Cooperative Environment Programme	100 000		-
Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment and Coastal Areas of the South-East Pacific Permanent Commission for the South Pacific (CPPS)	75 000		-
Jeddah Convention for the Conservation of the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden Environment Regional Organization for the Conservation of the Environment of the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden	60 000	9 100 000 Jan. 1999-April 2004	
Kuwait Regional Convention for Cooperation on the Protection of the Marine Environment from Pollution Regional Organization for the Protection of the Marine Environment			-
Bucharest Convention on the Protection of the Black Sea against Pollution			-
Arctic Council programme for the Protection of the Arctic Marine Environment		310 000 Aug. 1999-Jan. 2001 750 000 Mar. 2000-Mar. 2002	
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 746 000</b>	<b>18 816 000</b> Feb.1997-April 2004 2 688 000 per year c/	

a/ Does not include support provided by UNEP's divisions to the activities, meetings and other work of the regional seas conventions and action plans.

b/ Source: "UNEP, Report of the Executive Director, Fund Report, 2000, No.2 (Second quarter 2000): States of the UNEP Environment Fund and Other Sources of Funding", 9 August 2000.

c/ Nine of the 11 GEF projects were initiated in 1999 and 2000.

Annex II

<b>Rating of the financial status of regional seas conventions and action plans</b>
<p><b>First tier:</b> <u>Conventions and action plans on a solid financial and institutional base</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Barcelona Convention for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea against Pollution</li> <li>2. Noumea Convention for the Protection and Development of the Natural Resources and Environment of the South Pacific</li> <li>3. Jeddah Convention for the Conservation of the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden Environment</li> <li>4. Kuwait Regional Convention for Cooperation on the Protection of the Marine Environment from Pollution</li> <li>5. Helsinki Convention for the Baltic Sea</li> <li>6. Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment of the North-East Atlantic (OSPAR Convention)</li> <li>7. Arctic Council Programme for the Protection of the Arctic Marine Environment (PAME)</li> </ol>
<p><b>Second tier:</b> <u>Conventions and action plans suffering from inadequate funding but with reliable contributions from some member countries and a positive institutional base</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Cartagena Convention for the Protection and Development of the Marine Environment of the Wider Caribbean Region</li> <li>2. North-west Pacific Action Plan</li> </ol>
<p><b>Third tier:</b> <u>Fragile conventions and action plans struggling due to inadequate funding, often with small secretariats</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Abidjan Convention for Cooperation in the Protection and Development of the Marine and Coastal Environment of the West and Central African Region</li> <li>2. Nairobi Convention for the Protection, Management and Development of the Marine and Coastal Environment of the Eastern African Region</li> <li>3. Action Plan for the Protection and Management of the Marine and Coastal Environment of the South Asian Seas Region</li> <li>4. East Asian Seas Action Plan</li> <li>5. Lima Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment and Coastal Areas of the South-east Pacific *</li> <li>6. Bucharest Convention on the Protection of the Black Sea against Pollution</li> </ol>
<p><b>Fourth tier:</b> <u>New regional seas programmes that are being negotiated which will need to develop a viable financial and institutional base</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. North-east Pacific (NEP)</li> <li>2. South-west Atlantic (SWAT)</li> </ol>

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\* Until recently this regional seas programme would have been in the second tier but, owing to internal difficulties, it has moved down to the third tier.

Annex III

Five elements for a viable and successful regional seas  
convention and action plan

1. Political will and commitment of the member Governments to support and strive for the objectives and goals of the convention and action plan.
2. A solid financial base that will provide the resources for implementing the convention and action plan effectively and with the desired results.
3. A solid legal base comprising the convention and supportive protocols requiring the member Governments to meet their responsibilities and obligations.
4. Consistently good leadership in the secretariat, mixing political vision with good management skills.
5. A strong and efficient secretariat with adequate human resources in policy, scientific and technical areas.

Annex IV**REGIONAL SEAS CONVENTIONS AND PROTOCOLS**

CONVENTIONS	PROTOCOLS, AGREEMENTS OR CONVENTION ANNEXES BY SUBJECT						
	Pollution from Oil and Harmful Substances	Land-based Activities	Specially Protected Areas and Wildlife	Radio-activity	Trans-boundary Movement of Wastes	Offshore Exploration and Exploitation	Dumping
Convention for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea against Pollution	*	*	*		*	*	*
Kuwait Regional Convention for Cooperation on the Protection of the Marine Environment from Pollution	*	*				*	
Convention for Cooperation in the Protection and Development of the Marine and Coastal Environment of the West and Central African Region	*						
Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment and Coastal Area of the South-East Pacific	*	*	*	*			
Regional Convention for the Conservation of the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden Environment	*						
Convention for the Protection and Development of the Marine Environment of the Wider Caribbean Region	*	*	*				
Convention for the Protection, Management and Development of the Marine and Coastal Environment of the Eastern African Region	*		*				
Convention for the Protection of the Natural Resources and Environment of the South Pacific Region	*						*
Convention on the Protection of the Marine Environment of the Baltic Sea Area 1/	*	*				*	*
Convention on the Protection of the Black Sea against Pollution	*	*					*
Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment of the North-East Atlantic <sup>1</sup>		*	*			*	*
Draft Convention for the Protection and Sustainable Development of the Marine and Coastal Environment of the Northeast Pacific 2/							
Draft Framework Convention for the Protection of the [Marine] [Environment] of the Caspian Sea <sup>2</sup>							

1/ Instead of protocols, the Helsinki Convention and OSPAR have related Annexes.

2/ Negotiations are expected to be completed in 2001.

Annex V

**REGIONAL SEAS CONVENTIONS AND PROTOCOLS**

CONVENTIONS  (showing Date and Place of Adoption, and Date of Entry into Force)	PROTOCOLS, AGREEMENTS AND CONVENTION ANNEXES  (showing Date and Place of Adoption, and Date of Entry into Force)	PROTOCOLS BY SUBJECT						
		Pollution from Oil and Harmful Substances	Land-based Activities	Specially Protected Areas and Wildlife	Radio-activity	Trans-boundary Movement of Wastes	Exploration and Exploitation	Dumping
Convention for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea against Pollution Adopted: (Barcelona, 16.2.1976) Entry into Force: 12.2.1978	Protocol for the Prevention of Pollution of the Mediterranean Sea by Dumping from Ships and Aircraft Adopted: (Barcelona, 16.2.1976) Entry into Force: 12.2.1978							*
Amendment to the Convention for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea Against Pollution Adopted: (Barcelona, 10.6.1995) Entry into Force: Not yet	Amendment to the Protocol for the Prevention of Pollution of the Mediterranean Sea by Dumping from Ships and Aircraft Adopted: (Barcelona, 10.6.1995) Entry into Force: Not yet							*
	Protocol Concerning Cooperation in Combating Pollution of the Mediterranean Sea by Oil and Other Harmful Substances in Cases of Emergency Adopted: (Barcelona, 16.2.1976) Entry into Force: 12.2.1978	*						
	Protocol for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea against Pollution from Land-based Sources Adopted: (Athens, 17.5.1980) Entry into Force: 17.6.1983		*					
	Amendment to the Protocol for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea Against Pollution from Land-based Sources Adopted: (Syracuse, 7.3.1996) Entry into Force: Not yet		*					
	Protocol concerning Mediterranean Specially Protected Areas Adopted: (Geneva, 3.4.1982) Entry into Force: 23.3.1986			*				
	Protocol for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea against Pollution resulting from Exploration and Exploitation of the Continental Shelf and the Seabed and its subsoil Adopted: (Madrid, 14.10.1994) Entry into Force: Not yet						*	

CONVENTIONS  (showing Date and Place of Adoption, and Date of Entry into Force)	PROTOCOLS, AGREEMENTS AND CONVENTION ANNEXES  (showing Date and Place of Adoption, and Date of Entry into Force)	PROTOCOLS BY SUBJECT						
		Pollution from Oil and Harmful Substances	Land-based Activities	Specially Protected Areas and Wildlife	Radio-activity	Trans-boundary Movement of Wastes	Exploration and Exploitation	Dumping
Mediterranean - Continued	Protocol Concerning Specially Protected Areas and Biological Diversity in the Mediterranean Adopted: (Barcelona, 10.6.1995) Entry into Force: Not yet			*				
	Protocol on the Prevention of Pollution of the Mediterranean Sea by Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal Adopted: (Izmir, 1.10.1996) Entry into Force: Not yet					*		
Kuwait Regional Convention for Cooperation on the Protection of the Marine Environment from Pollution Adopted: (Kuwait, 24.4.1978) Entry into Force: 1.7.1979	Protocol Concerning Regional Cooperation in Combating Pollution by Oil and other Harmful Substances in Cases of Emergency Adopted: (Kuwait, 24.4.1978) Entry into Force: 1.7.1979  Protocol Concerning Marine Pollution Resulting from Exploration and Exploitation of the Continental Shelf Adopted: (Kuwait, 29.3.1989) Entry into Force: 17.2.1990  Protocol for the Protection of the Marine Environment Against Pollution from Land-Based Sources Adopted: (Kuwait, 21.2.1990) Entry into Force: 2.1.1993	*					*	
Convention for Cooperation in the Protection and Development of the Marine and Coastal Environment of the West and Central African Region Adopted: (Abidjan, 23.3.1981) Entry into Force: 5.8.1984	Protocol Concerning Cooperation in Combating Pollution in Cases of Emergency in the West and Central African Region Adopted: (Abidjan, 23.3.1981) Entry into Force: 5.8.1984	*						
Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment and Coastal Area of the South-East Pacific Adopted: (Lima, 12.11.1981) Entry into Force: 19.5.1986	Agreement on Regional Cooperation in Combating Pollution of the South-East Pacific by Hydrocarbons or other Harmful Substances in Cases of Emergency Adopted: (Lima, 12.11.1981) Entry into Force: 14.7.1986  Supplementary Protocol to the Agreement on Regional Cooperation in Combating Pollution of the South-East Pacific by Hydrocarbons or Other Harmful Substances Adopted: (Quito, 22.7.1983) Entry into Force: 20.5.1987	*						*

CONVENTIONS  (showing Date and Place of Adoption, and Date of Entry into Force)	PROTOCOLS, AGREEMENTS AND CONVENTION ANNEXES  (showing Date and Place of Adoption, and Date of Entry into Force)	PROTOCOLS BY SUBJECT						
		Pollution from Oil and Harmful Substances	Land-based Activities	Specially Protected Areas and Wildlife	Radio-activity	Trans-boundary Movement of Wastes	Exploration and Exploitation	Dumping
	<p>Protocol for the Protection of the South-East Pacific Against Pollution from Land-based Sources Adopted: (Quito, 22.7.1983) Entry into Force: 21.9.1986</p> <p>Protocol for the Conservation and Management of Protected Marine and Coastal Areas of the South-East Pacific Adopted: (Paipa, 21.9.1989) Entry into Force: 18.10.1994</p> <p>Protocol for the Protection of the South-East Pacific against Radioactive Contamination Adopted: Paipa, 21.9.1989) Entry into Force: 25.1.1995</p>		*	*	*			
Regional Convention for the Conservation of the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden Environment Adopted: (Jeddah, 14.2.1982) Entry into Force: 20.8.1985	Protocol Concerning Regional Cooperation in Combating Pollution by Oil and Other Harmful Substances in Cases of Emergency Adopted: (Jeddah, 14.2.1982) Entry into Force: 20.8.1985	*						
Convention for the Protection and Development of the Marine Environment of the Wider Caribbean Region Adopted: (Cartagena de Indias, 24.3.1983)	<p>Protocol Concerning Cooperation in Combating Oil Spills in the Wider Caribbean Region Adopted: Cartagena de Indias, 24.3.1983 Entry into Force: 11.10.1986</p> <p>Protocol Concerning Specially Protected Areas and Wildlife to the Convention for the Protection and Development of the Marine Environment of the Wider Caribbean Region Adopted: Kingston, 18.1.1990 Entry into Force: Not yet</p> <p>Protocol Concerning Marine Pollution from Land-Based Sources and Activities Adopted: Kingston, October 1999</p>	*		*				
Convention for the Protection, Management and Development of the Marine and Coastal Environment of the Eastern African Region Adopted: (Nairobi, 21.6.1985) Entry into Force: 30.5.1996	<p>Protocol Concerning Protected Areas and Wild Fauna and Flora in the Eastern African Region Adopted: Nairobi, 21.6.1985 Entry into Force: 30.5.1996</p> <p>Protocol Concerning Cooperation in Combating Marine Pollution in Cases of Emergency in the Eastern African Region Adopted: (Nairobi, 21.6.1985)</p>	*		*				





CONVENTIONS  (showing Date and Place of Adoption, and Date of Entry into Force)	PROTOCOLS, AGREEMENTS AND CONVENTION ANNEXES  (showing Date and Place of Adoption, and Date of Entry into Force)	PROTOCOLS BY SUBJECT						
		Pollution from Oil and Harmful Substances	Land-based Activities	Specially Protected Areas and Wildlife	Radio-activity	Trans-boundary Movement of Wastes	Exploration and Exploitation	Dumping
Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment of the North-East Atlantic Adopted: (Paris, 22.9.1992) Entry into Force: 28 March 1998	<p>Annex 1: On the prevention and elimination of pollution from land-based sources Adopted: (Paris, 22.9.1992) Entry into Force: 28 March 1998</p> <p>Annex 2: On the prevention and elimination of pollution by dumping and incineration Adopted: (Paris, 22.9.1992) Entry into Force: 28 March 1998</p> <p>Annex 3: On the prevention and elimination of pollution from offshore sources Adopted: (Paris, 22.9.1992) Entry into Force: 28 March 1998</p> <p>Annex 4: On the assessment of the quality of the marine environment Adopted: (Paris, 22.9.1992) Entry into Force: 28 March 1998</p> <p>Annex 5: On the protection and conservation of the ecosystems and biological diversity of the maritime area Adopted: (Sintra, Portugal, 23.7.1998) Entry into Force: 30 August 2000</p>		*				*	*