



UNITED NATIONS ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMME



*Action Plan  
for the protection and development of the  
marine environment and coastal areas of the  
West and Central African Region*

*UNEP Regional Seas Reports and Studies No. 27*

Note: This document reproduces the parts of the final act of the Conference of Plenipotentiaries on Co-operation in the Protection and Development of the Marine and Coastal Environment of the West and Central African Region (UNEP/IG.22/7) convened by UNEP in Abidjan, 16 - 23 March 1981 as the final stage of the preparatory work leading to the adoption of the (a) Action Plan for the protection and development of the marine environment and coastal areas of the West and Central African Region; (b) Convention for the Co-operation in the Protection and Development of the Marine and Coastal Environment of the West and Central African Region; (c) Protocol concerning co-operation in combating pollution in cases of emergency; and (d) a set of conference resolutions.

The designations employed and the presentation of the material in this document do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of UNEP concerning the legal status of any State, territory, city or area, or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of their frontiers or boundaries.

## PREFACE

Ten years ago the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment (Stockholm, 5-16 June 1972) adopted the Action Plan for the Human Environment, including the General Principles for Assessment and Control of Marine Pollution. In the light of the results of the Stockholm Conference, the United Nations General Assembly decided to establish the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) to "serve as a focal point for environmental action and co-ordination within the United Nations system" (General Assembly resolution (XXVII) of 15 December 1972). The organizations of the United Nations system were invited "to adopt the measures that may be required to undertake concerted and co-ordinated programmes with regard to international environmental problems", and the "intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations that have an interest in the field of the environment" were also invited "to lend their full support and collaboration to the United Nations with a view to achieving the largest possible degree of co-operation and co-ordination". Subsequently, the Governing Council of UNEP chose "Oceans" as one of the priority areas in which it would focus efforts to fulfil its catalytic and co-ordinating role.

The Regional Seas Programme was initiated by UNEP in 1974. Since then the Governing Council of UNEP has repeatedly endorsed a regional approach to the control of marine pollution and the management of marine and coastal resources and has requested the development of regional action plans.

The Regional Seas Programme at present includes ten regions<sup>1/</sup> and has over 120 coastal States participating in it. It is conceived as an action-oriented programme having concern not only for the consequences but also for the causes of environmental degradation and encompassing a comprehensive approach to combating environmental problems through the management of marine and coastal areas. Each regional action plan is formulated according to the needs of the region as perceived by the Governments concerned. It is designed to link assessment of the quality of the marine environment and the causes of its deterioration with activities for the management and development of the marine and coastal environment. The action plans promote the parallel development of regional legal agreements and of action-oriented programme activities<sup>2/</sup>.

At the third session of UNEP's Governing Council (1975), a number of West and Central African States requested UNEP to study the problems of marine and coastal pollution of their region. As a result of that request, UNEP's exploratory mission visited fourteen States of the region during 1976. The mission's report identified

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<sup>1/</sup> Mediterranean, Kuwait Action Plan Region, West and Central Africa, Wider Caribbean, East Asian Seas, South-East Pacific, South-West Pacific, Red Sea and Gulf of Aden, East Africa and South-West Atlantic.

<sup>2/</sup> UNEP: Achievements and planned development of UNEP's Regional Seas Programme

(ii)

the major environmental problems of the region and recommended the development of a regional action plan for the protection and development of the marine environment and coastal areas of the region.

After considering the report of the mission, the fifth session of the Governing Council (1977) decided that "steps should be undertaken for the development of an action plan and a regional agreement to prevent and abate pollution" in the West and Central African region.

The preparatory work on the development of the action plan and the regional agreement included several expert group meetings, missions and surveys<sup>3/</sup> leading to the Conference of Plenipotentiaries on Co-operation in the Protection and Development of the Marine and Coastal Environment of the West and Central African Region (UNEP/IG.22/7) convened by UNEP in Abidjan, 16 - 23 March 1981 as the final stage of the preparatory work leading to the adoption of the (a) Action Plan for the protection and development of the marine environment and coastal areas of the West and Central African Region, (b) Convention for the Co-operation in the Protection and Development of the Marine and Coastal Environment of the West and Central African Region, (c) Protocol concerning co-operation in combating pollution in cases of emergency, and (d) a set of conference resolutions.

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<sup>3/</sup> For details see:

- Report of the Executive Director on preparatory activities for an action plan for the protection and development of the marine and coastal environment in the West African Region. UNEP/IG.22/4. UNEP, 1981.
- UNIDO/UNEP: Survey of marine pollutants from industrial sources in the West and Central African Region. UNEP Regional Seas Reports and Studies No. 2. UNEP, 1982.
- UNESCO/UNEP: River inputs to the West and Central African marine environment. UNEP Regional Seas Reports and Studies No. 3. UNEP, 1982.

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## ACTION PLAN FOR THE PROTECTION AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE MARINE ENVIRONMENT AND COASTAL AREAS OF THE WEST AND CENTRAL AFRICAN REGION

### I INTRODUCTION

1. The West African Region has been recognized by the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) as a "concentration area" in which UNEP, in close collaboration with the relevant components of the United Nations system, will attempt to fulfil a catalytic role in assisting the developing States of the West African Region to formulate and implement, in a co-ordinated manner, a commonly agreed upon action plan.

2. The principal objective of the action plan is the development and protection of the marine environment and the coastal areas of the West and Central African Region particularly for the health and well-being of present and future generations. The action plan is intended to provide a framework for an environmentally-sound and comprehensive approach to coastal area development particularly appropriate to the needs of the region.

3. Recognizing the complexity of the problem and being aware of numerous ongoing activities, the following preparatory work contributed to the development of the action plan:

- 3.1 UNEP Exploratory Mission on Marine Pollution Problems of the West African Coastal States of the Gulf of Guinea, 25 April - 2 July 1976;
  - 3.2 IMCO/UNEP Workshop on Prevention, Abatement and Combating of Pollution from Ships in the Gulf of Guinea and Adjacent Coastal Areas, Douala, 12 - 17 December 1977;
  - 3.3 IOC/FAO/WHO/UNEP International Workshop on Marine Pollution in the Gulf of Guinea and Adjacent Areas, Abidjan, 2 - 9 May 1978;
  - 3.4 UNDP Resident Representatives/Interagency Meeting, Abidjan, 10 - 11 May 1978;
  - 3.5 FAO/UNEP Studies on Legal Aspects of Marine Environment Protection in the Gulf of Guinea and Adjacent Coastal Areas, and on the Need for Control of Pollution and Possible Mechanisms thereof;
  - 3.6 UNEP Mission to the West African coastal States to discuss the draft Action Plan, December 1978 - April 1979;
  - 3.7 United Nations/Governments of Benin and Togo Workshop on Causes of and Possible Solutions to Coastal Erosion in Benin and Togo, Lomé, 29 January - 9 February 1979;
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- 3.8 UNESCO Workshop on Coastal Ecosystems with special reference to Coastal Lagoons and Estuaries on the West Coast of Africa, Dakar, 11 - 15 June 1979;
- 3.9 IMCO/UNEP survey of oil pollution problems of the region with particular emphasis on pollution from shipping activities;
- 3.10 UNIDO/UNEP Survey of industrial pollution of marine environment from land-based sources;
- 3.11 UN-DIESA/UNEP studies on coastal development and management in West Africa;
- 3.12 UNESCO/UNEP Survey of input of pollutants through rivers into the coastal waters of West Africa;
- 3.13 Meeting of Legal Experts on a Regional Convention for the West African Region, Lomé, 24 - 27 November 1980;
- 3.14 Second Meeting of Legal Experts on a Regional Convention for the West African Region, Abidjan, 13 - 14 March 1981.

4. The action plan is aimed at achieving the following:

- 4.1 Assessment of the state of the environment, including assessment of development activities on environmental quality, so as to assist Governments to cope properly with environmental problems, particularly those concerning the marine environment and coastal areas, and to promote oceanographic research;
- 4.2 Promotion, within the region, of methods for the management of those socio-economic development activities that respect environmental quality and make it possible to protect and use resources on a sustainable basis;
- 4.3 Development of regional agreements and improvement of national legislation for the protection and development of the marine environment and coastal areas of the region;
- 4.4 Establishment of institutional machinery and the financial arrangements needed for the successful implementation of the action plan.

5. For the purposes of the action plan, the West and Central African Region is defined in articles 1, 26 and 28 of the Convention for Co-operation in the Protection and Development of the Marine and Coastal Environment of the West and Central African Region. The geographic limitation of the marine environment and coastal area to be considered as part of the region will be identified by the Governments concerned on an ad hoc basis, depending on the type of activities to be carried out as part of the action plan.

6. All components of the action plan are interdependent and provide a framework for comprehensive action which should contribute to both the protection and the continued development of the region. No component will be an end in itself. Each activity is intended to assist the Governments of the region to improve the quality of the information on which environmental management policies are based.

7. This specific regional programme should contribute not only to resolving environmental problems faced in common by the States concerned, but should also

Countries, the United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea, and the FAO Fishery Committee for the Eastern Central Atlantic. In addition, full account should be taken of the policies and interests of the States as expressed in various regional and subregional organizations, and in particular, in the ECA, OAU, and ECOWAS, as well as at the Ministerial Conference of the West and Central African Customs and Economic Union.

8. The action plan is to be implemented primarily through national and regional institutions of the participating States by way of co-ordinated national, subregional and regional activities. To achieve this goal, an intensive training programme should be formulated in the early phases of the implementation of the action plan.

9. A general description of the various components of the action plan is given in the following paragraphs.

## II ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

10. Environmental assessment is one of the basic activities that will underlie and facilitate the implementation of the other components of the action plan.

11. Priority will be given to the determination of:

The present quality of the marine environment and adjacent coastal areas of the West and Central African Region as well as the factors currently affecting ecosystems and having an impact on human health and well-being;

The impact of future trends on the marine environment and adjacent coastal areas of the West and Central African Region.

12. Since the assessment of the marine environment and adjacent coastal areas must be based on scientific information, a co-ordinated regional programme of basic and applied research should be drawn up as a matter of urgency. It should be based on the various pilot projects proposed by the IOC/FAO/WHO/UNEP International Workshop on Marine Pollution in the Gulf of Guinea and Adjacent Areas (Abidjan, 2-9 May 1978) and by the UNESCO Workshop on Coastal Ecosystems, with special reference to Coastal Lagoons and Estuaries (Dakar, 11-15 June 1979), as well as on current and planned national and regional programmes.

13. The following components are recommended for inclusion in the co-ordinated environmental assessment programme:

13.1 Survey of national capabilities and activities in the region, as they relate to marine pollution and coastal area development, specifically:

Preparation of directories of national institutional infrastructures, including manpower, research facilities, equipment, information sources, publications, etc;

Survey of the present and planned socio-economic development activities that may have an impact on the quality of the marine and coastal environments.



In analytical techniques for measuring pollutant concentrations;

In techniques used to assess the effects of pollutants on human health, fishery resources and marine and coastal ecosystems;

In methods of establishing environmental quality criteria and waste discharge regulations;

In techniques used for the maintenance and calibration of research equipment;

In methods for the analysis of coastal lagoons, estuaries and mangroves.

13.3 Assessment of the origin and magnitude of oil pollution in the region including:

Development and application of methods, including intercalibration thereof, that will provide comparable data on the pollution of coastal waters and beaches in the region by petroleum hydrocarbons;

Survey of sources discharging petroleum hydrocarbons into the coastal waters, rivers and estuaries;

Systematic observation of pollution by tar balls on a few beaches selected as reference points;

Visual observations by ships and aircraft of oil slicks;

Establishment of a co-operative network based on coastal observation stations and remote sensing techniques to provide data on trends of marine environment, beach and coastal water pollution by oil;

Conduct of regular surveys of oil slicks in offshore waters;

Determination of small-scale patterns of coastal water currents that may influence the distribution of oil and polluting wastes.

13.4 Identification of the origin and magnitude of suspended and dissolved matter in rivers and riverine geomorphology as it affects coastline conditions.

13.5 Identification of the origin and assessment of the magnitude of chemical residues from industry and agriculture, including:

The prior development of methods for the analysis of various pollutants and the intercalibration of these methods;

A detailed study of the origin of these pollutants in conjunction with the land-locked countries likely to contribute to the pollution of the marine environment and adjacent coastal areas;

The determination of levels of selected pollutants in commercially important marine organisms and of their effects on those organisms and the trophic chain.

13.6 Identification of the origin and assessment of the magnitude of pollution from domestic wastes, including:

Monitoring of biological and microbiological (sanitary) quality of recreational waters, shellfish-growing waters and seafood;

Initiation of epidemiological studies on the relationship between the sanitary quality of coastal waters (including edible organisms) and the incidence of water-borne diseases.

13.7 Cartographic presentation of the sources and concentration of various pollutants.

13.8 Studies in coastal lagoons, estuaries, related inland waters and mangroves;

Inventory of the main lagoons, estuaries, related inland waters and mangroves along the west coast of Africa;

Survey of the characteristics of representative lagoons, mangroves, estuaries and related inland waters, with special reference to the state of pollution.

14. The programmes listed in paragraph 13 are interdisciplinary and interrelated. Therefore, while preparing the operational details of each programme, Governments should pay due attention to close co-ordination among these activities in order to avoid duplication and to ensure maximum utilization of the resources of the region.

15. The national institutions designated by the Governments concerned should provide assistance in developing the operational details of the programmes.

16. Documents describing the operational details of each programme as well as the role of the collaborating national institutions, will be reviewed by the Governments before implementation.

17. The priorities to be assigned to the activities listed in paragraph 13 will be determined on the regional level by the Governments concerned, taking into account the present level of development in the region and the pressing need to provide reliable and comparable data on which sound management decisions can rest.

### III ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT

18. Continuous socio-economic development can best be achieved on a sustainable basis if environmental considerations are taken into account. To achieve the objectives of the development and environmental management component of the action plan, the following preparatory activities should be undertaken:

18.1 Strengthening or expanding the relevant ongoing national, regional or internationally-supported development projects which demonstrate sound environmental management practices, such as the various projects of the United Nations Development Programme, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the environmental sanitation activities of the World Health Organization, and the assistance in industrial waste handling provided through the United Nations Industrial Development Organization;

18.2 Regional seminar/workshop on coastal area development and management;

- 18.3 Regional workshop, including field training, on problems, and the control of, coastal erosion;
  - 18.4 Regional seminar/workshop on various methodologies to be used for the assessment of the impact of development activities on the environment including cost-benefit analysis;
  - 18.5 Regional course for the training of officials in environmental assessment and in the reduction and control of coastal pollution;
  - 18.6 Regional symposium on the environmentally-sound management of coastal lagoons, estuaries and mangrove ecosystems.
19. In view of the priorities and in anticipation of the needs of the region, to be defined by the Governments, the following co-operative programmes may be envisaged:
- 19.1 Seminars, workshops or meetings to inform or make officials aware of problems related to the sound management of the environment, particularly in the development of coastal areas;
  - 19.2 Training of technical personnel as indicated in paragraph 13.2, including seminars, symposia, etc., so as to bring them abreast with current developments in rational environmental management practices;
  - 19.3 Assistance to Governments in the establishment and strengthening of national co-ordinating structures and mechanisms to deal with environmental affairs;
  - 19.4 Formulation of regionally and locally applicable guidelines and standards for management and control of industrial, agricultural and domestic wastes through the development of principles governing the treatment of such wastes, including applicable effluent standards;
  - 19.5 Development of contingency plans for dealing with pollution emergencies (maritime accidents, including accidents during off-shore exploration and exploitation) in the light of ocean currents, of the vulnerability of ecosystems, and of other coastal activities that may be affected; and taking into account existing technical facilities that can be used to cope with emergencies;
  - 19.6 Co-operation with Governments and specialized bodies in the region or subregion with a view to reducing pollution in ports;
  - 19.7 Development of principles and guidelines for the establishment of local or subregional standards for water quality in coastal aquaculture;
  - 19.8 Identification of protected aquatic and terrestrial areas, such as marine parks, wetlands, nurseries and breeding grounds;
  - 19.9 Organization of a co-operative research project on non-polluting, alternative sources of energy;
  - 19.10 Application of measures to control pollution by hydrocarbons and inspection of tankers prior to deballasting.

#### IV LEGAL COMPONENT

20. Regional legal agreements provide a fundamental basis for regional co-operation to protect the marine environment and adjacent coastal areas. Recognizing the importance of sound environmental management, the Governments agree to the need to adopt a West and Central African regional convention for co-operation in the protection of the marine environment from pollution. Such a convention should be supplemented by protocols which set forth detailed obligations, i.e. for the control of pollution from a specific source, such as land-based pollution, pollution from exploration and exploitation of the seabed, and in combating pollution in cases of emergency, as well as for the co-ordination of programmes on environmental studies.

21. As support measures for the regional convention, the following activities should be undertaken:

21.1 Maintenance of an up-to-date compilation of national laws of all States concerned relevant to the protection of the marine environment;

21.2 Upon request, technical assistance and advice on drafting appropriate national legislation for the effective implementation of the regional convention and other relevant international agreements.

22. Taking account of the need to give special protection to the region against pollution from ships through normal operations or dumping activities, an appeal is made to Governments to strengthen the measures for the protection of the region by ratification and implementation of international conventions adopted for this purpose, particularly:

22.1 1954 International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution of the Sea by Oil, and its amendments;

22.2 1969 International Convention on Civil Liability for Oil Pollution Damage;

22.3 1971 International Convention on the Establishment of an International Fund for Compensation of Oil Pollution Damage;

22.4 1972 Convention on Prevention of Marine Pollution by Dumping of Wastes and Other Matter;

22.5 1973 International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships as modified by Protocol of 1978.

#### V INSTITUTIONAL AND FINANCIAL ARRANGEMENTS

23. In carrying out the action plan, the national capabilities available in the region and the capabilities of existing regional and international organizations and co-ordinating bodies should be used to the greatest possible extent.

projects in their initial phase, assistance of experts from outside the region may be requested.

25. To ensure the harmonious and integrated evolution of each of the components, a central co-ordination unit should be established to oversee the implementation of the action plan. This unit should rely, as much as possible, on assistance from existing international, regional and national organizations and co-ordinating bodies. National focal points will need to be designated by each Government so as to facilitate the work of, and communication with, the central co-ordination unit, and to co-ordinate the activities of an interdisciplinary programme on the national level.

26. The activities agreed upon as part of the implementation of the action plan should be principally financed by contributions from Governments, international organizations, and non-governmental organizations. Initially, support should be provided by the United Nations system on the assumption that this financial contribution will progressively decrease as the Governments themselves assume financial responsibility for the programme.

27. The ultimate aim should be to make the proposed regional programme self-supporting, not only by developing institutional capabilities to perform the required tasks, but also by supporting training, provision of equipment and other forms of assistance from within the region.

## VI SUPPORTING MEASURES

28. As support for the activities of the regional co-operative programme, intensive training programmes should be formulated for the personnel from the region. These programmes should be carried out through existing national, regional or international institutions ready to offer their facilities.

29. Marine and coastal area environmental protection and enhancement cannot be achieved without the full support and co-operation of all those concerned. Therefore, adequate resources should be devoted to systematic and regular campaigns aimed at increasing public awareness of environmental issues in the region, as by the inclusion of environmental concepts in school curricula and by bringing environmental questions to the attention of the public.

SIGNATURE, ACCEPTANCE, APPROVAL AND RATIFICATION  
OF AND ACCESSION TO THE LEGAL INSTRUMENTS

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE CONFERENCE

THE CONFERENCE,

HAVING CONCLUDED AND ADOPTED on this twenty-third day of March 1981 the Convention for Co-operation in the Protection and Development of the Marine and Coastal Environment of the West and Central African Region and the Protocol concerning Co-operation in Combating Pollution in Cases of Emergency, instruments respectively referred to as "the Convention" and "the Protocol";

DESIRING of ensuring that the Convention and the Protocol shall begin to produce their effects as soon as possible;

HAVING REGARD to the clauses in the Convention and in the Protocol which govern the signature, ratification, acceptance, or approval, the said procedures for accession and entry into force of the said instruments;

HAVING REGARD furthermore to the provisions in the Convention which relate to the functions of the Depositary;

HAVING DESIGNATED the Government of the Ivory Coast as Depositary of the Convention and of the Protocol;

1. INVITES the Government of the Ivory Coast to open the Convention and the Protocol in Adden, from 23 March to 22 June 1981, for signature by all those entitled to sign by virtue of the relevant provisions of the said instruments;

2. REQUESTS the Government of the Ivory Coast to perform, pursuant to the relevant provisions of article 31 of the Convention, all the functions pertaining to the Depositary;

3. URGES all parties that are entitled to sign the Convention and the Protocol to do so at the earliest opportunity and to complete the procedures needed for the acceptance, approval or ratification of the Convention and to transmit these instruments to the Depositary;

4. CALLS UPON all parties entitled to accede to the Convention and the Protocol to do so at the earliest opportunity after the date specified in article 28 of the Convention.

INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

THE CONFERENCE,

HAVING ADOPTED the Convention for Co-operation in the Protection and Development of the Marine and Coastal Environment of the West and Central African Region and the Protocol concerning Co-operation in Combating Pollution in Cases of Emergency, instruments respectively referred to as "the Convention" and "the Protocol";

HAVING ADOPTED the Action Plan for the Protection and Development of the Marine Environment and the Coastal Areas of the West and Central African Region, hereinafter referred to as "the Action Plan";

NOTING the statement of the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), according to which statement UNEP is willing to accept the designation as the organization to be the secretariat of the Convention and Protocol and to ensure the co-ordination of the implementation of the Action Plan;

1. CALLS UPON the Executive Director of UNEP, in consultation with the Governments of the Region, and in close co-operation with relevant United Nations bodies, to make such arrangements as required in order to achieve the objective of the Convention, the Protocol and the Action Plan;

2. ALSO CALLS UPON the Governments, to establish, with the assistance of UNEP, upon entry into force of the Convention, a Regional Co-ordinating Unit, in order to facilitate the technical implementation of the Convention, the Protocol and the Action Plan, a unit which shall be placed under the authority of UNEP and the location of which shall be determined by the Contracting Parties to the Convention.

3. REQUESTS the Executive Director of UNEP to convene, in early 1983, the next intergovernmental meeting of the States identified in article 1 of the Convention in order to review the progress achieved in the implementation of the Convention, the Protocol and the Action Plan and to adopt the work plan and budget for the 1984-1985 biennium.

4. DECIDES that, in the period in between this Conference and the intergovernmental meeting referred to above, a Steering Committee for Marine Environment, composed of the representatives of Angola, Congo, Gabon, Ghana, Ivory Coast, Nigeria and Senegal, shall provide UNEP with the necessary policy guidance on all substantive and financial matters related to the implementation of the Convention, the Protocol and the Action Plan, taking into account the resolutions of this Conference. The meetings of the Steering Committee should be presided over by the representative of the Ivory Coast and should be convened by UNEP.

5. DECIDES that no State can remain a member of the Steering Committee unless it signs the Convention and the Protocol before 23 June 1981 and unless it attends regularly all the meetings of the Steering Committee. A State which does not fulfil these requirements will be replaced as a member of the Steering Committee by another State from the same geographical subregion, selected by the Steering Committee.

	1981	1982	1983	TOTAL
From the Environment Fund	600 000	500 000	300 000	1 400 000
From the States of the Region	-	1 000 100	1 500 150	2 500 250
TOTAL	600 000	1 500 100	1 800 150	3 900 250

1. APPROVES as the budget of the Action Plan in the triennium 1981-1983 in US\$:

NOTING the cost estimates for the implementation of the Action Plan and the willingness of the Executive Director of UNEP to contribute during the 1981-1983 triennium \$US 1,400,000 towards these costs, subject to the availability of funds in the Environment Fund of UNEP and to the availability of matching funds provided through a Regional Trust Fund;

HAVING ADOPTED the Convention for Co-operation in the Protection and Development of the Marine and Coastal Environment of the West and Central African Region and the Protocol concerning Co-operation in Combating Pollution in Cases of Emergency, instruments referred to respectively as "the Convention" and "the Protocol", as part of the legal component of the Action Plan;

HAVING ADOPTED the Action Plan for the Protection and Development of the Marine Environment and the Coastal Areas of the West and Central African Region, hereinafter referred to as "the Action Plan";

THE CONFERENCE,

#### FINANCIAL ARRANGEMENTS

- To co-ordinate the implementation of the projects endorsed by the Steering Committee, subject to the availability of funds.
- To submit the recommendations of that meeting to the first subsequent meeting of the Steering Committee for endorsement;
- To convene, in early 1982, a meeting of the representatives of national authorities, designated pursuant to article 16 of the Convention, in order to review and revise as necessary, the programme document;
- To prepare, with the co-operation of appropriate international and regional organizations, a detailed programme document, describing the operational details of projects to be developed on the basis of priorities identified by the Steering Committee;

7. INVITES the Executive Director of UNEP:



DECIDES that the Regional Trust Fund be financed for the initial two-year period (1982-1983) by proportional contributions from States identified in article 1 of the Convention and assessed as follows:

	%	1982 \$ US	1983 \$ US
Angola	3.72	37 200	55 800
Benin	3.72	37 200	55 800
Cape Verde	3.72	37 200	55 800
Congo	3.72	37 200	55 800
Equatorial Guinea	3.72	37 200	55 800
Gabon	4.94	49 400	74 100
Gambia	3.72	37 200	55 800
Ghana	6.16	61 600	92 400
Guinea	3.72	37 200	55 800
Guinea-Bissau	3.72	37 200	55 800
Ivory Coast	6.16	61 600	92 400
Liberia	3.72	37 200	55 800
Mauritania	3.72	37 200	55 800
Nigeria	22.01	220 100	330 150
Sao Tome and Principe	3.72	37 200	55 800
Senegal	3.72	37 200	55 800
Sierra Leone	3.72	37 200	55 800
Togo	3.72	37 200	55 800
Cameroon	3.72	37 200	55 800
Zaire	4.94	49 400	74 100
TOTAL	100.01	1 000 100	1 500 150

4. URGES the States to pay their contributions to the Trust Fund in equal quarterly instalments, starting from 1 January 1982;

5. REQUESTS the Executive Director of UNEP to assume responsibility for administering the Regional Trust Fund;

6. CALLS upon the Executive Director;

- To increase the contributions from the Environment Fund referred to in paragraph 1 of this resolution,
- To search for additional financial resources which may be available for the implementation of the Action Plan, in particular those from UNDP earmarked for regional activities.

#### RIGHT OF HOT PURSUIT

THE CONFERENCE,

MINDFUL of the Convention for Co-operation in the Protection and Development of the Marine and Coastal Environment of the West and Central African Region, hereinafter referred to as "the Convention";

MINDFUL ALSO of the Protocol concerning Co-operation in Combating Pollution in Cases of Emergency;

RECALLING the provisions of article 4 of the Convention;

NOTING the difficulties that States might encounter in connection with the application of the said Convention and the Action Plan;

RECOMMENDS co-operation between States which are Parties to the Convention, in combating marine pollution by ships, considering in particular granting the right of hot pursuit in all waters within the geographical scope of the Convention, in respect of vessels caught in the act of polluting in waters falling under their jurisdiction.

PUBLICATIONS IN THE UNEP REGIONAL SEAS REPORTS AND STUDIES SERIES

- No. 1 UNEP: Achievements and planned development of UNEP's Regional Seas Programme and comparable programmes sponsored by other bodies. (1982)
- No. 2 UNIDO/UNEP: Survey of marine pollutants from industrial sources in the West and Central African region. (1982)
- No. 3 UNESCO/INFP: River inputs to the West and Central African marine environment. (1982)
- No. 4 IMCO/UNEP: The status of oil pollution and oil pollution control in the West and Central African region. (1982)
- No. 5 IAEA/UNEP: Survey of tar, oil, chlorinated hydrocarbons and trace metal pollution in coastal waters of the Sultanate of Oman. (1982)
- No. 6 UN/UNESCO/UNEP: Marine and coastal area development in the East African region. (1982)
- No. 7 UNIDO/UNEP: Industrial sources of marine and coastal pollution in the East African region. (1982)
- No. 8 FAO/UNEP: Marine pollution in the East African region. (1982)
- No. 9 WHO/UNEP: Public health problems in the coastal zone of the East African region. (1982)
- No. 10 IMO/UNEP: Oil pollution control in the East African region. (1982)
- No. 11 IUCN/UNEP: Conservation of coastal and marine ecosystems and living resources of the East African region. (1982)
- No. 12 UNEP: Environmental problems of the East African region. (1982)
- No. 13 UNEP: Pollution and the marine environment in the Indian Ocean. (1982)
- No. 14 UNEP/CEPAL: Development and environment in the Wider Caribbean region: A Synthesis. (1982)
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