



UNITED NATIONS ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMME

*Action Plan
for the conservation of the marine
environment and coastal areas
of the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden*

UNEP Regional Seas Reports and Studies No. 81

PREFACE

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 2997(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. At present it includes ten regions^{1/} 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 controlling 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^{2/}.

The Regional Seas Programme has always been recognized as a global programme implemented through regional components. Interregional co-operation among the various sea areas on common problems is an important element in assuring the compatibility of the different regional components.

The substantive aspect of any regional programme is outlined in an "action plan" which is formally adopted by an intergovernmental meeting of the Governments of a particular region before the programme enters an operational phase. In the preparatory phase leading to the adoption of the action plan, Governments are consulted through a series of meetings and missions about the scope and substance of an action plan suitable for their region. In addition, with the co-operation of appropriate global and regional organizations, reviews on the specific environmental problems of the region are prepared in order to assist the Governments in identifying the most urgent problems in the region and the corresponding priorities to be assigned to the various activities outlined in the action plan. UNEP co-ordinates directly, or in some regions indirectly through existing regional organizations, the preparations leading to the adoption of the action plan. All action plans are structured in a similar way, although the specific activities for any region are dependent upon the needs and priorities of that region.

^{1/} Mediterranean Region, Kuwait Action Plan Region, West and Central African Region, Wider Caribbean Region, East Asian Seas Region, South-East Pacific Region, South-West Pacific Region, Red Sea and Gulf of Aden Region, Eastern African Region and South Asian Region.

^{2/} UNEP: Achievements and planned development of UNEP's Regional Seas Programme and comparable programmes sponsored by other bodies. UNEP Regional Seas Reports and Studies No. 1. UNEP, 1982.

The Regional Conference of Plenipotentiaries on the Conservation of the Marine Environment and Coastal Areas in the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden was convened in the City of Jeddah, 13-14 February 1982, at the invitation of the Government of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia by the Arab League Educational, Cultural and Scientific Organization (ALECSO). The Conference adopted the Action Plan for the Conservation of the Marine Environment and Coastal Areas in the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden together with the following two legal agreements:

- Regional Convention for the Conservation of the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden Environment;
and
- Protocol concerning Regional Co-operation in Combating Pollution by Oil and other Harmful Substances in Cases of Emergency.

This document contains an English translation of the Action Plan for the Conservation of the Marine Environment and Coastal Areas in the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden and the three Conference Resolutions dealing with the financial arrangements, ratification of the convention and protocol, and the institutional arrangements related to the implementation of the said Action Plan. The English translation of the texts of the two legal agreements referred to above, i.e. the Regional Convention and the Protocol concerning Regional Co-operation in Combating Pollution by Oil and other Harmful Substances in Cases of Emergency, appear in a separate publication^{3/}.

^{3/} Regional Convention for the Conservation of the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden Environment; Protocol concerning Regional Co-operation in Combating Pollution by Oil and other Harmful Substances in Cases of Emergency, UNEP, 1983.

CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
ACTION PLAN FOR THE CONSERVATION OF THE MARINE ENVIRONMENT AND COASTAL AREAS OF THE RED SEA AND GULF OF ADEN	
Introduction	1
A. Environmental assessment	3
B. Environmental management	4
C. Institutional and financial arrangements	5
D. Legal component	6
RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE CONFERENCE	7
Final arrangements	7
Ratification of the convention and protocol	7
Institutional arrangements	8

ACTION PLAN FOR THE CONSERVATION OF THE MARINE ENVIRONMENT AND COASTAL AREAS OF THE RED SEA AND GULF OF ADEN

Introduction

1. The conservation of the marine environment and coastal areas of the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden for the benefit of the present and future generations will be the main objective of the action plan which sets forth a framework for an environmentally sound and comprehensive approach to coastal area development.

2. Recognizing the variety of problems and the numerous ongoing activities, the Action Plan has been based upon:

- (a) The Red Sea and Gulf of Aden Environment Programme initiated by the Arab League Educational, Cultural and Scientific Organisation (ALECSO) following the preparatory meeting organised by UNESCO at the request of ALECSO and held at Bremerhaven, Federal Republic of Germany, 22-23 October 1974 which included, together with UNESCO, experts from specialized institutes in the Federal Republic of Germany, USA, UK, France, Saudi Arabia and Egypt.
- (b) Working papers and resolutions and recommendations of the Jeddah First Expert Meeting, 25 November - 1 December 1974, organized by ALECSO:
- (c) The Action Plan of 1975 resulting from the Jeddah First expert meeting, and the contributions and assistance from ALECSO, UNEP, IUCN, UNESCO (Marine Science Division) and IMCO;
- (d) Working papers, reports, resolutions and recommendations of the Jeddah II conference organized by ALECSO in Jeddah, 12-18 January 1978;
- (e) The Jeddah 1976 Declaration;
- (f) Final act of the Kuwait Regional Conference of Plenipotentiaries on the Protection and Development of the Marine Environment and the Coastal Areas, Kuwait, 15-23 April 1978;
- (g) Working papers and recommendations of the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden Co-ordination Board and Directing Board (formed by ALECSO) at their successive meetings in Cairo (5-11 November 1975), Amman (30 August - 5 September 1976), Sanaa (12-17 February 1977), Mogadiscio (24-29 September 1977) and Khartoum (23-28 December 1978);
- (h) The Red Sea and Gulf of Aden Expert Meeting organised by ALECSO, Tunis (10-13 February 1980) to review the programme policy; and
- (i) The Draft Regional Convention for the Conservation of the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden Environment and the Draft Protocol concerning Regional Co-operation in combating Pollution by Oil and other harmful substances in cases of emergency, as prepared by the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden Legal and Environmental Expert Meeting held in Jeddah (10-14 January 1981).

3. The Action Plan aims to achieve the following:

- (a) Assessment of the state of the environment including socio-economic development activities related to environmental quality and of the needs of the region in order to assist governments to cope properly with environmental problems particularly those concerning the marine environment;

- (b) Development of guidelines for the management of those activities which have an impact on environmental quality or on the protection and use of renewable marine resources on a sustainable basis;
- (c) Development of legal instruments providing the legal basis for co-operative efforts to protect and develop the region on a sustainable basis;
- (d) Supporting measures including national and regional institutional mechanisms and structures needed for the successful implementation of the action plan.

4. The region for this document includes the Red Sea, the Gulf of Aqaba, the Gulf of Suez, the Suez Canal to its connection with the Mediterranean and the Gulf of Aden as bounded by the following Rhumb-lines:

- (a) - From Ras Dharbat Ali Lat. 16°39' N, Long. 53°03'.5 E; thence
- To a position in: Lat. 16°00' N, Long. 53°25' E; thence
- To a position in: Lat. 12°40' N, Long. 55°00' E
lying E.N.E of Socotra Island; thence
- To Ras Hafun in: Lat. 10°26' N, Long. 51°25' E.
- (b) Other areas, adjacent to those described in item (a) above and lying within the national jurisdiction of a contracting party may, upon request made to the organisation be established pursuant to article XVI of the Regional Convention for the Conservation of the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden Environment, be subjected to the application of the convention or activities resulting therefrom.
- (c) The region does not include internal waters of the contracting parties unless otherwise stated in the Regional Convention for the Conservation of the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden Environment or any of its Protocols.
- (d) The coastal area to be covered by the Action Plan will be identified by the relevant governments of the region on an ad hoc basis depending on the type of activities to be carried out within the framework of the action plan. Nevertheless, coastal areas belonging to the contracting parties which are not covered by the Action Plan should not be a source of pollution.

5. All components of the Action Plan are interdependant and provide a framework for comprehensive action to contribute to both the protection and the continued development of the eco-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.

6. The conservation of the marine environment and coastal areas is considered as the axis of the Action Plan; and it is intended that measures for marine and coastal environmental protection and development should lead to the promotion of human health and well-being as the ultimate goal of the Action Plan.

7. The Action Plan is intended to meet the environmental needs, to enhance the environmental capabilities of the region and is aimed primarily toward implementation through co-ordinated national 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.

8. A general description of the various components of the Action Plan is given in the following paragraphs.

A. ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

9. Environmental assessment is one of the basic activities which will underlie and facilitate the implementation of the other components of the Action Plan.

10. The identification of the present quality of the marine environment and the factors currently influencing its quality and having an impact on human health will be given priority together with an assessment of expected developments.

11. Although some basic data on the marine environment has been collected by some institutions in the region, much remains to be done in the region as a whole. Therefore, a co-ordinated basic and applied regional marine sciences programme including a marine meteorological programme will be formulated as a basis for the protection of the marine environment of the region. In formulating the operational details of these programmes, planned and ongoing national and regional programmes will be taken into account.

12. The following programmes are recognised as components of the co-ordinated regional environmental assessment programme:

- (a) Survey of national capabilities of the region in the field of marine sciences, including marine meteorology, covering:
 - (i) Scientific and administrative institutions;
 - (ii) Information centres and data sources;
 - (iii) Research facilities and equipment;
 - (iv) Manpower;
 - (v) Existing environmental laws and regulations;
 - (vi) Ongoing and planned activities;
 - (vii) Publications.
- (b) Assessment of geological and geophysical processes such as sedimentation contributing to or modifying, the fate of pollutants in the region, and their impact on human health, marine ecosystems and human activities, as well as effects of coastal and deep sea engineering and mining.
- (c) Assessment of the origin and magnitude of oil pollution in the region comprising base-line studies on the sources of oil pollution and the transport and distribution of oil and petroleum hydrocarbon pollution.
- (d) Assessment of the magnitude of pollutants affecting human health and marine ecosystems of the region consisting of:
 - (i) Survey of land-based sources of industrial and municipal wastes discharged directly or indirectly into the sea or reaching through the atmosphere;
 - (ii) Studies on the impact of industrial and municipal wastes on human health including micro-organisms;
 - (iii) Research on effects of pollutants and other human activities, such as dredging and land reclamation on important marine species, communities and ecosystems;

- (iv) Base-line studies and monitoring of the levels of selected pollutants, in particular heavy metals, in marine organisms.
- (e) Assessment of factors relevant to the ecology of the region and to the exploitation of its living resources including:
 - (i) Survey of environmental parameters of the coasts of the region and dissemination of data collected, including vegetation cover, fauna distribution, weather conditions and community habitations;
 - (ii) Biology of coral reefs and marine species especially those of commercial importance such as fishes including crustaceans, molluscs and their stock assessment and the biology of other marine organisms threatened by extinction;
 - (iii) Plankton productivity and distribution.

13. The programmes listed in paragraph 12 are interdisciplinary and interrelated in nature. Therefore, while preparing the operational details of each programme, due attention should be paid to their close co-ordination in order to avoid duplication.

14. The priorities to be assigned to the activities listed in paragraph 12 will be determined by the governments of the region 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.

15. The agreed programmes will be executed, primarily, through existing national institutions within the framework of regional co-operation keeping in mind that for some projects a training programme should be formulated. The assistance of experts from outside the region might be required in the initial phases of some projects but giving priority to local experts.

16. Operational details of each programme will be developed primarily by experts nominated by the governments of the region. The execution of approved programmes shall begin only after due adoption by governments of documents containing their operational details and nomination of national institutions participating in their implementation.

B. ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT

17. Continuous socio-economic development can be achieved on a sustainable basis if environmental considerations are taken into account. To assist the governments of the region in the development of appropriate policies and strategies for conservation of the marine environment of the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden, the Action Plan should aim to carry out the following preparatory activities:

- (a) Preparation and up-dating of a directory of government-designated institutions available in the region and active in fields related to the environmental management components of the action plan;
- (b) Assessment of present and future development activities and their major environmental impact in order to evaluate the degree of their influence on the environment and to find appropriate measures to either eliminate or reduce any damaging effects which they may have;
- (c) Identification of the most relevant ongoing national, regional or internationally supported development projects which have beneficial environmental effects such as various FAO projects for fisheries development or environmental health activities and projects sponsored by WHO, or assistance in industrial waste treatment provided through UNIDO. The most significant of these projects should be strengthened and expanded to serve as demonstration and training sites on a regional basis.

18. Furthermore, in view of the priorities and needs of the region, the following co-operative programmes relevant to the management of regional environmental problems stemming from national development activities will be undertaken:

- (a) - Rational exploitation and management of marine living resources on a sustainable basis;
 - The establishment of aquatic and land protected areas such as marine protected areas e.g., coral reefs, wetlands, marine parks and other protected areas;
- (b) Assistance in the development and co-ordination of national capabilities in science and engineering knowledge needed for regional environmental protection;
- (c) Strengthening the national public health services and their co-ordination wherever cross-boundary interests require it;
- (d) Co-ordination of national water management policies including community water supply and water quality control, whenever they may have impact on the marine environment of the region;
- (e) Development of principles and guidelines for coastal areas development and management through workshops and seminars including those on environmental impact assessment;
- (f) Formulation of national contingency plans for combating oil pollution.
- (g) Upkeep of records of pollution incidents by oil or other harmful substances in the region including information on the impact of such pollution on the marine environment.

19. As part of the activities and programmes for regional co-operation mentioned in paragraphs 17 and 18, an extensive training programme should be developed for personnel from the region. Such a programme may be executed through training at existing national, regional or international institutions ready to offer their facilities.

20. All concerned parties should co-operate in lending complete support by devoting adequate resources to systematic and regular campaigns for public awareness of environmental issues in the region. Thus conservation and enhancement of marine and coastal environment can be achieved.

C. INSTITUTIONAL AND FINANCIAL ARRANGEMENTS

21. In establishing institutional arrangements for carrying out the Action Plan, a mechanism should be formed which utilises, to the greatest possible extent, the national capabilities available in the region and the capabilities of existing regional and international organizations and co-ordination bodies which would deal with national institutions through the appropriate authorities of the states concerned. Where necessary, national institutions should be strengthened so that they may participate actively and effectively in the various programmes.

22. ALECSO will be responsible for such interim arrangements as may be required for the achievement of the objectives of the Action Plan. Such interim arrangements include the continuation of the existence of the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden interim administration, for the purpose of implementing and supervising the Action Plan, until the permanent Regional Organisation for the Conservation of the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden Environment is established. In order to fulfil this task the interim administration should have adequate professional and supporting staff.

23. The interim administration shall be responsible for the overall co-ordination of the Action Plan and other matters arising from the convention and its protocols. The interim administration should convene annual meetings of the interim council for details of the Action Plan, to set

project priorities and to supervise implementation. The interim council shall be formed of representatives of the contracting parties nominated by their national authorities. The Director General of ALECSO shall inform the contracting parties of the formation of the said interim council.

24. The Executive Director of the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden Environment programme will invite governmental expert groups nominated by the contracting parties, to meet from time to time, to review progress achieved pursuant to the recommendations set forth in the Action Plan and to the resolutions of the interim council for the conservation of the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden Environment, and for the purpose of advising on the development of additional activities.

25. The governments of the region agree to the necessity of establishing a Marine Emergency Mutual Aid Centre. The Centre should have primarily a co-ordinating role in exchange of information, training programme and monitoring. The possibility of the Centre initiating operations to combat pollution by oil and other harmful substances may be considered at a later stage in accordance with article III of the protocol concerning regional co-operation in combating pollution by oil and other harmful substances in cases of emergency.

26. Responsibilities should be transferred from the interim administration to the Regional Organisation for the Conservation of the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden Environment as soon as this organisation is established.

27. It is proposed that the programme be financed by contributions by the governments. These contributions are to be estimated on the basis of mutual agreement and supplemented, especially in the initial stages, by assistance that could be made available from regional and international bodies. The ultimate aim should be to make the programme self-supporting within the regional context, not only by developing institutional capabilities to perform the required tasks, but also by supporting training, providing equipment and other forms of assistance from within the region.

D. LEGAL COMPONENT

28. Regional legal agreements provide a fundamental basis for regional co-operation to protect the marine environment in the region. Recognising the importance of sound environmental development of the region, the governments agree to the need for early ratification of the Regional Convention for the Conservation of the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden Environment.

29. It is recommended that ALECSO should, in co-operation with the governments concerned, convene inter-governmental groups to prepare additional protocols which will include:

- (a) Pollution from land-based sources;
- (b) Pollution resulting from exploration and exploitation of the sea bed, the continental shelf and the subsoil;
- (c) Scientific and technical co-operation in the field of marine environment and coastal areas conservation;
- (d) Development, conservation, protection and harmonious utilisation of the marine environment;
- (e) Liability and compensation for damage resulting from pollution of the marine environment;
- (f) Any protocol on other subjects found important to the region during the execution of the Action Plan.

30. Aware 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 of the region to strengthen measures for implementation of the relevant international conventions.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE CONFERENCE

FINANCIAL ARRANGEMENTS

The Conference,

having adopted the Action Plan for the conservation of the marine environment and coastal areas of the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden,

And having signed the Regional Convention for the Conservation of the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden Environment and the related Protocol concerning Regional Co-operation in combating Pollution by Oil and other harmful substances in cases of emergency,

Acknowledging the initiative of the Director General of ALECSO to render assistance and contribute to the costs of implementing the action plan for the conservation of the marine environment and coastal areas in the Red sea and Gulf of Aden,

Taking into consideration that the total cost for implementing phase I of the Action Plan during 1982 and 1983 is estimated at six million U.S. dollars,

They resolve the following:

1. Recommending the contracting parties to start the implementation of the Action Plan and to contribute to its financing according to the table of shares given below which is based on the percentage shares of member states within the League of Arab States:

<u>State</u>	<u>Percentage Share</u>
Democratic Yemen	5.224
Jordan	6.574
Palestine	Exempted
Saudi Arabia	58.468
Somalia	5.224
Sudan	19.286
Yemen	5.224

2. Requesting the interim executive administration of the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden Environment Programme to convene, as soon as possible, the interim council for the conservation of the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden Environment in order to adopt the budget for 1982-1983 and to fix the contributions of member states according to the agreed percentage shares.

RATIFICATION OF THE CONVENTION AND PROTOCOL

The Conference,

having signed the following two documents:

- The Regional Convention for the Conservation of the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden Environment, and
- The Protocol concerning Regional Co-operation for Combating Pollution by Oil and other harmful substances in cases of emergency,

And having adopted the final act of the conference,

Realising that problems of conserving the marine environment are vital for the benefit of the present and future generations and call for prompt confrontation and treatment,

Recommended to the contracting parties an early ratification of the said two documents.

INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

The Conference,

having adopted the Action Plan for the Conservation of the Marine Environment and Coastal Areas in the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden,

And having signed the Regional Convention for the Conservation of the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden Environment and the Protocol concerning Regional Co-operation in Combating Pollution by Oil and other harmful substances in cases of emergency,

Appreciating the hosting of the interim executive administration of ALECSO Red Sea and Gulf of Aden Environment Programme by the Government of Saudi Arabia for more than one year now,

Referring to Article XVI of the initialled convention designating the city of Jeddah as permanent Headquarters of the Regional Organisation for the Conservation of the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden Environment,

Referring also to Articles 22, 23 and 24 of the Action Plan, articles which deal with the Interim council for the Conservation of the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden Environment and with the present administration belonging to ALECSO and which articles assigns to the latter administration the responsibility of starting Action Plan implementation,

They resolve the following:

1. Recommending the Government of Saudi Arabia to complete all interim arrangements necessary for the headquarters of the Interim Executive Administration of the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden Environment Programme so that it can be able to discharge its duties.
2. Calling upon the Regional Organisation for the Conservation of the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden Environment established by Article XVI of the convention to enter into negotiations with the Government of Saudi Arabia for hosting its permanent headquarters.
3. Requesting the Executive Director of the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden Programme to start negotiations with the Government of Saudi Arabia for realisation of what is stated in paragraph 2 above.

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/UNEP: 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)
- No. 15 UNEP: Guidelines and principles for the preparation and implementation of comprehensive action plans for the protection and development of marine and coastal areas of regional seas. (1982)
- No. 16 GESAMP: The health of the oceans. (1982)
- No. 17 UNEP: Regional Seas Programme: Legislative authority. (1985)
- No. 18 UNEP: Regional Seas Programme: Workplan. (1982)
- No. 19 Rev. 2. UNEP: UNEP Oceans Programme: Compendium of projects. (1985)
- No. 20 CPPS/UNEP: Action Plan for the protection of the marine environment and coastal areas of the South-East Pacific. (1983)
- No. 21 CPPS/UNEP: Sources, levels and effects of marine pollution in the South-East Pacific. (1983) (In Spanish only)
- No. 22 Rev. 2. UNEP: Regional Seas Programme in Latin America and Wider Caribbean. (1985)

- No. 23 FAO/UNESCO/IOC/WHO/WHO/IAEA/UNEP: Co-ordinated Mediterranean Pollution Monitoring and Research Programme (MED POL) - Phase I: Programme Description. (1983)
- No. 24 UNEP: Action Plan for the protection and development of the marine and coastal areas of the East Asian region. (1983)
- No. 25 UNEP: Marine pollution. (1983)
- No. 26 UNEP: Action Plan for the Caribbean environment programme. (1983)
- No. 27 UNEP: Action Plan for the protection and development of the marine environment and coastal areas of the West and Central African region. (1983)
- No. 28 UNEP: Long-term programme for pollution monitoring and research in the Mediterranean (MED POL) - Phase II. (1983)
- No. 29 SPC/SPEC/ESCAP/UNEP: Action Plan for managing the natural resources and environment of the South Pacific region. (1983)
- No. 30 UNDIESA/UNEP: Ocean energy potential of the West and Central African region. (1983)
- No. 31 A. L. DAHL and I. L. BAUMGART: The state of the environment in the South Pacific. (1983)
- No. 32 UNEP/ECE/UNIDO/FAO/UNESCO/WHO/IAEA: Pollutants from land-based sources in the Mediterranean. (1984)
- No. 33 UNDIESA/UNEP: Onshore impact of offshore oil and natural gas development in the West and Central African region. (1984)
- No. 34 UNEP: Action Plan for the protection of the Mediterranean. (1984)
- No. 35 UNEP: Action Plan for the protection of the marine environment and the coastal areas of Bahrain, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates. (1983)
- No. 36 UNEP/ECLAC: The state of marine pollution in the Wider Caribbean region. (1984)
- No. 37 UNDIESA/UNEP: Environmental management problems in resource utilization and survey of resources in the West and Central African region. (1984)
- No. 38 FAO/UNEP: Legal aspects of protecting and managing the marine and coastal environment of the East African region. (1983)
- No. 39 IUCN/UNEP: Marine and coastal conservation in the East African region. (1984)
- No. 40 SPC/SPEC/ESCAP/UNEP: Radioactivity in the South Pacific. (1984)
- No. 41 UNEP: Socio-economic activities that may have an impact on the marine and coastal environment of the East African region. (1984)
- No. 42 GESAMP: Principles for developing coastal water quality criteria. (1984)
- No. 43 CPPS/UNEP: Contingency plan to combat oil pollution in the South-East Pacific in cases of emergency. (1984)
- No. 44 IMO/ROPME/UNEP: Combating oil pollution in the Kuwait Action Plan region. (1984)

- No. 45 GESAMP: Thermal discharges in the marine environment. (1984)
- No. 46 UNEP: The marine and coastal environment of the West and Central African region and its state of pollution. (1984)
- No. 47 UNEP: Prospects for global ocean pollution monitoring. (1984)
- No. 48 SPC/SPEC/ESCAP/UNEP: Hazardous waste storage and disposal in the South Pacific. (1984)
- No. 48/ Appendices SPC/SPEC/ESCAP/UNEP: Hazardous waste storage and disposal in the South Pacific. (1984)
- No. 49 FAO/UNEP: Legal aspects of protecting and managing the marine and coastal environment of the East African region: National Reports. (1984)
- No. 50 IUCN/UNEP: Marine and coastal conservation in the East African region: National Reports. (1984)
- No. 51 UNEP: Socio-economic activities that may have an impact on the marine and coastal environment of the East African region: National Reports. (1984)
- No. 52 UNEP: Arab co-operation for the protection and development of the marine environment and coastal areas resources of the Mediterranean. (1984)
- No. 53 UNEP: UNEP Regional Seas Programme: the Eastern African Experience. (1984)
- No. 54 UNIDO/UNEP: Contingency planning for emergencies associated with industrial installations in the West and Central African region. (1985)
- No. 55 FAO/UNEP: Marine mammals: global plan of action. (1985)
- No. 55/ Annex FAO/IUCN/IWC/UNEP: Marine mammals: global plan of action. (1985)
- No. 56 GESAMP: Cadmium, lead and tin in the marine environment. (1985)
- No. 57 IMO/UNEP: Oil spills and shoreline clean-up on the coasts of the Eastern African region. (1985)
- No. 58 UNEP: Co-operative programmes sponsored by UNEP for the protection of the marine and coastal environment in the wider Indian Ocean region. (1985)
- No. 59 UNEP: Environmental problems of the marine and coastal area of India: National Report. (1985)
- No. 60 IUCN/UNEP: Management and conservation of renewable marine resources in the Indian Ocean region: Overview. (1985)
- No. 61 UNEP: Action Plan for the protection, management and development of the marine and coastal environment of the Eastern African region. (1985)
- No. 62 IUCN/UNEP: Management and conservation of renewable marine resources in the South Asian Seas region. (1985)
- No. 63 IUCN/UNEP: Management and conservation of renewable marine resources in the Kuwait Action Plan region. (1985)

- No. 64 IUCN/UNEP: Management and conservation of renewable marine resources in the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden region. (1985)
- No. 65 IUCN/UNEP: Management and conservation of renewable marine resources in the East Asian Seas region. (1985)
- No. 66 IUCN/UNEP: Management and conservation of renewable marine resources in the Eastern African region. (1985)
- No. 67 UN/UNEP: Coastal erosion in West and Central Africa. (1985)
- No. 68 GESAMP: Atmospheric transport of contaminants into the Mediterranean region. (1985)
- No. 69 UNEP: Environment and resources in the Pacific. (1985)
- No. 70 UNESCO/ROPME/UPM/UNEP: Proceedings of the Symposium/Workshop on oceanographic modelling of the Kuwait Action Plan (KAP) region. (1985)
- No. 71 IUCN/ROPME/UNEP: An ecological study of the rocky shores on the southern coast of Oman. (1985)
- No. 72 IUCN/ROPME/UNEP: An ecological study of sites on the coast of Bahrain. (1985)
- No. 73 SPC/SPEC/ESCAP/UNEP: Ecological interactions between tropical coastal ecosystems. (1985)
- No. 74 UNEP: Environmental problems of the marine and coastal area of Sri Lanka: National Report (1986)
- No. 75 UNEP: Environmental problems of the marine and coastal area of Bangladesh: National Report (1986)
- No. 76 UNEP: Environmental problems of the marine and coastal area of Maldives: National Report (1986)
- No. 77 UNEP: Environmental problems of the marine and coastal area of Pakistan: National Report (1986)
- No. 78 GESAMP: Organosilicons in the marine environment. (1986)
- No. 79 H.I. SHUVAL: Thalassogenic diseases. (1986)
- No. 80 GESAMP: Environmental capacity: an approach to marine pollution prevention. (1986)
- No. 81 UNEP: Action Plan for the conservation of the marine environment and coastal areas of the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden. (1986)