

b) Develop scientific and technological infra/estructure.

- The appropriate regional and international institutions could assist member States with support resources for the habilitation of monitoring and research centres, as information networks, specially in developing countries.

c) Cost and financing.

The cost and funding of the programs to implement and integrated management and development of coastal areas and EEZs should be met by coastal States with the help of special funds provided by donor States and institutions, as the World Bank and other regional financial institutions.

B. [MARINE ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION] [MARINE POLLUTION, PREVENTION AND CONTROL: LAND-BASED AND SEA-BASED ACTIVITIES]

Basis for Action

21. Anthropogenic degradation of the marine environment can result either from a lack of, or an excess, of economic and industrial growth. The size and distribution of human population, particularly in coastal areas, the patterns of land use [agriculture, forestry, fisheries, urban development] and industry, and the extent to which these activities are managed can impact negatively or positively on the marine environment. Recognition of the anthropogenic sources as basic causes of marine degradation is a crucial step towards effective solutions.

22. A wide range of activities on land contribute to degradation of the marine environment. Of the contaminants to the sea, 40% arrives via rivers and 30% via the atmosphere, while maritime and dumping activities contribute 10% each. The bulk of contaminants remain in coastal waters. The contaminants from land-based sources posing the greatest threat to the marine environment are sewage, nutrients, synthetic organic compounds, [particularly pesticides and herbicides] sediments, litter, metals, radionuclides, oil/hydrocarbons, and polycyclic hydrocarbons (PAH's). Soil erosion presents an additional source of harmful inputs.(35)

23. An anticipatory rather than a reactive approach is necessary to protect the marine environment. This will require the utilization of clean production techniques, policies to minimize wastes, improved sewage treatment and a comprehensive, sequential and coordinated approach involving all sectors including air, land and water interactions. Each coastal country should adopt, in accordance with its capabilities, precautionary measures to prevent, reduce and control pollution [and other forms of degradation of the marine environment from land-based activities] from land-based sources. [Any management framework must include waste audits, cleaner technologies, classification of substances, establishment of quality criteria, environmental impact assessment,] [Any management framework must include the enhancement and improvement of housing conditions and quality in ports and coastal zones in developing countries, due environmental impact assessment of new industrial site development for processes which include handling of chemicals and other