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[Small Island Conference, World Coast Conference, and Haiti International Task Force on the Environmental and Development] [Loose]

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001. fax	Swedish Embassy to Amy Christensen re meeting [personally identifiable information] [partial] (1 page)	10/04/1993	b(6)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
Council on Environmental Quality
Kathleen "Katie" McGinty
OA/Box Number: 2573

FOLDER TITLE:

[Small Island Conference, World Coast Conference, and Haiti International Task Force
on the Environment and Development] [loose]

2012-0769-F

kc1974

RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

- P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
- P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
- P3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
- P4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
- P5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]
- P6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

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- b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
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- b(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
- b(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
- b(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
- b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

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Geologic Division
Office of Energy & Marine Geology
Branch of Atlantic Marine Geology



David

Aimee

seems about
all this

David

Can you do some
poking around for me
on the Small Islands

Conference? I gather we

think it is important, &

have promised "senior"

representation at the mts. But

I've been told that on the
preparatory mts. we are

sending Mo Walker who

works for Tucker, & that ↓

no. one is paying
attention.

Can you pick award?

Euler

**PHOTOCOPY
PRESERVATION**

MEMORANDUM

To: David Doniger
From: Michael Rucker
Date: 9/23/1993

Re: Islands Meeting

Maureen Walker from the OES represented the U.S. at the PrepCom meeting that ended on 10 September. The conference will take place during April 1994 in Barbados. There probably will not be another PrepCom despite AOSIS requests.

The key issue for the White House is whether Vice President Gore will attend the Conference. Ms. Walker believes that his commitment will prompt a higher level of representation across the board. If he does not come the meeting will be much smaller. She would like to hear about his intentions as soon as possible. Furthermore, she would like to find a direct contact in the VP's office.

President Clinton issued a press release this year directing the USTR to see if NAFTA will create trade problems with the AOSIS states. This might become an issue in Barbados next year.

The PrepCom has drafted a 15 chapter action plan on sustainable development in the small island developing states (SIDS). The plan will be accompanied by a political declaration at the conference. Outstanding issues to be resolved include the implementation and monitoring section, and the declaration itself. A drafting group is being organized to include Treasury, AID, NOAA, and DOS.

Walker is looking for innovative and creative ways to implement Chapter 33 of Agenda 21. Barbados will take the first cut at the implementation section, but the US should make sure that our ideas on 1) trade, 2) diversification of economy, 3) integrated coastal zone management, 4) technology, 5) biodiversity, and 6) natural disasters are included.

She urged everyone to read the draft plan and comment on the implementation section. After the agencies have commented, she will go out to the NGOs and get their feedback.

Contact: Maureen Walker, OES

(202) 647-9099

AGENDA
ISLANDS MEETING
September 23, 1993

I Briefing on Outcome of PrepCom

Discussion

II Means of Implementation/Declaration

Establishment of two Drafting Groups

Discussion of Institutional Strategy

III Implementing the President's Commitment

Logistics

Discussion with Charge Tompkins

Coordination of Island Representatives

Press



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PRESS RELEASE

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Press Release USUN 131-(93)
August 30, 1993

Statement by Maureen Walker, United States Alternate Representative to the Preparatory Committee for the Global Conference on the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, August 30, 1993.

Madame Chairman, this Conference gives us our first opportunity to consider the options for and challenges to sustainable development, as applied to the particular circumstances of small islands. In considering these challenges, The United States suggests that our approach to sustainable development must be an integrated one, addressing the needs and opportunities of all sectors of our economy and society in the same effort. Sustainable development, by its very nature, must deal with multiple problems, both in the long-term and on a day-to-day basis, in an integrated manner.

Sustainable development involves establishing economic development goals that reflect a consideration of all economic alternatives and environmental concerns. It is a process that requires participation from all sectors of the economy. It should involve government decision-makers, non-governmental organizations and public working together to set goals and identify options and constraints. It a daunting task, but it is apparent from the prodigious efforts undertaken thus far in the regional technical meetings that the political will exists.

The United States would like to applaud efforts to coordinate the activities of United Nations specialized agencies, regional organizations, and individual countries engaged in bilateral activities to support the national efforts of small island developing states, as identified in the reports of the regional technical meetings.

Our delegation believes that it is important to keep in mind how the actions discussed in the reports of the two regional meetings are organized. They are organized according to the entity that should carry out the action. These include actions to be undertaken by the Island States themselves and actions to be taken by the international community, either bilaterally, through regional organizations, or in various multilateral fora. These distinctions underscore two important themes around which we believe this conference must focus:

- o first, that Small Island Developing States must take charge of their sustainable development, undertaking development planning and management in a manner that takes into account their particular resources, economic alternatives, and short- and long-term environmental circumstances and problems; and,
- o second, that the international community must strive to ensure that island countries have the capacity to undertake this planning and management, including facilitating the acquisition of information, training, technologies and financial resources, and removing barriers to sustainable development planning and management.

These themes lead naturally to two objectives for this Conference:

- o Small Island States should use this Conference to identify the activities they should undertake to achieve sustainable development, examine their current capability for undertaking these activities, and identify needs that could be met by the international community; and,
- o the international community should use this Conference to develop a strategy through which these needs might be met and barriers to sustainable development removed.

In this regard we applaud the triangular approach highlighted by the distinguished representative of Colombia on behalf of the G-77.

The unique circumstances and special needs of Small Island Developing States should be the specific focus of this conference. Many problems faced by Small Island States are faced by all developing countries. Rapid population growth is not unique to small islands, nor is the problem of inadequate infrastructure. However, the problem of rapidly increasing population density caused by rapid population growth on a limited amount of land is a problem specific to small islands, as are the problems of limited opportunities for education and limited access to markets due to the great expense of traveling and shipping. Many small islands, because of their low-lying topography and limited land area, are

particularly threatened by sea-level rise resulting from global climate change. By recognizing that all the problems reflected and actions called for in Agenda 21 pertain to Small Island Developing States, but maintaining our focus on those problems that are unique to small islands, The United States believes that the Barbados Conference can have a strong, tangible, and immediate impact towards the sustainable development of Small Island Developing States.

This Preparatory Commission should make the most efficient use possible of opportunities in other international fora to craft an integrated and comprehensive approach. Indeed this would be the most effective way to carry on the spirit of the UN Conference on Environment and Development. These fora include the negotiating committees for the Biodiversity Convention, the Commission on Sustainable Development, the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee for the Framework Convention on Climate Change, the upcoming Conference on the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-Based Sources of Marine Pollution, the World Coast Conference, the desertification talks, the workshop on Small Island Oceanography, and other activities underway in UN specialized agencies and in multi-lateral development banks. The Preparatory Committee should take into account the activities on-going or developing in these fora and incorporate them into the strategy it develops.

Because of the low-lying topography and small land area of many Small Island Developing States, my delegation suggests that the process embodied in integrated coastal zone management is one that might be examined as a framework or model for sustainable development. The United States experience with coastal zone management, while largely continental, has been successfully applied and adapted to the integrated, holistic approach needed in insular areas. We have learned that the cookie-cutter approach will not work. Our experience in island areas such as Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands and Hawaii indicates that despite fits and starts we are better off than if we didn't have this important tool. Promotion of integrated coastal zone management can help address critical problems confronting many small island developing states: migration and expanding populations, pollution, degradation of fresh water resources, climate change, deforestation and loss of biodiversity. The important feature here is that of integration. Just as the strategy that this Conference develops must be an integrated one, so must the path to sustainable development. Thank you, Madame Chairman.

* * * * *

Integrated Working Text
11.00 PM
9 September 1993

**ACTION PROGRAMME
FOR THE
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT
OF
SMALL ISLAND DEVELOPING STATES**

Based on:

- G77/AOSIS Paper: Preamble and Basis for Action
- G77/AOSIS Paper: Basic Elements for an Action Programme
(PC/L.5 Rev. 1 and PC/L.5/Add 1)

Contents

	Preamble
I.	Climate change and sea level rise
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VI.	Land resources
VII.	Energy resources
VIII.	Tourism resources
IX.	Bio-diversity resources
X.	National Institutions and administrative capacity
XI.	Regional Institutions and technical co-operation
XII.	Transport and communication
XIII.	Science and technology
XIV.	Human resource development
XV.	Implementation, Monitoring and Review

PREAMBLE

US: Insert at the beginning of the Preamble:

In 1992, at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, the world community adopted Agenda 21. In that document, the international community committed to:

adopt and implement plans and programmes to support the sustainable development and utilization of their marine and coastal resources, including meeting essential human needs, maintaining biodiversity and improving the quality of life for island people; and

adopt measures which will enable small island developing States to cope effectively, creatively and sustainably with environmental change and to mitigate impacts and reduce threats posed to marine and coastal resources.

These commitments were later incorporated into United Nations General Assembly Resolution 47/189 of 22 December 1992, which called for a United Nations Conference on the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States.

This Programme of Action identifies specific actions necessary to address the special challenges faced by small island developing States. In fulfilling these actions, several general cross-cutting areas: capacity building, including human resource development, national institutions and administrative capacity building; technology cooperation; and trade and economic diversification are identified.

1. Small island developing states (SIDS) are afflicted by economic difficulties and confronted by development imperatives similar to developing countries generally. SIDS, however, have peculiar vulnerabilities and characteristics. These two sets of circumstances often combine to compound the difficulties of SIDS in the pursuit of sustainable development.

EC: SIDS have valuable development resources, such as in the field of oceans, coastal environments and biodiversity. Their potential should be recognized, but used in a sustainable way in order to safeguard the well being of present and future generations.

2. There are a number of disadvantages which derive from small size. These are magnified by the fact that many of these island states are not only small but are comprised of a number of small islands. There is usually a narrow range of resources which forces undue specialisation; excessive dependence on international trade and hence exposure to global developments; high population density which increases the pressures on the limited resources; overuse of resources and premature depletion; relatively small water sheds which could easily reach, or be reduced below, the critical minimum; costly public administration and infrastructure, including transportation and communication; limited institutional capacities and domestic markets which are too small to provide significant scale economies while limited export volumes, sometimes from remote locations, lead to high freight costs and reduced competitiveness. Small islands tend to have high degrees of endemism and levels of biodiversity (number of species per square kilometre) but the relatively small numbers in the various species carry high risks of extinction and create need for protection.

3. The smallness of SIDS means that development and environment are closely inter-related and inter-dependent. Recent human history contains examples of entire islands rendered uninhabitable through environmental destruction; SIDS are fully aware that the environmental consequences of ill-conceived development can have catastrophic effects. Unsustainable development threatens not only the livelihood of people but also the islands themselves and the cultures they nurture. Climate change, climate variability and sea level rise are issues of grave concern. Similarly the biological resources on which SIDS depend are threatened by the patterns of large-scale exploitation of marine and terrestrial living resources.

EC: (To replace existing first sentence, para 3)

The smallness of SIDS and the fact that they are coastal entities means that the environment and coastal management are inter-related and this calls for an integrated management of resources.

4. Many SIDS are entirely or predominantly coastal entities. This places special requirements for environmental protection on development. It also calls for the integrated management of resources. Due to the small size, isolation and fragility of island ecosystems, the renowned biological diversity is among the most threatened in the world.

5. Although population density may be high, many SIDS have small populations in absolute terms and limited scope for the full utilization of some highly specialized expertise. They experience high levels of migration especially of skilled human resources. The migration of skilled human resources not only places undue burden

on the training facilities but forces SIDS to import, at a high cost, foreign expertise.

Australia: (Insert after first sentence)

In some countries the rate of population growth exceeds the rate of economic growth placing serious and increasing pressure on the capacity of governments to provide basic services to their peoples.

6. The search for economies of scale and the narrow resource base tends to ensure that the total production of SIDS is comprised of a limited range of crops, minerals and industries. Any adverse development concerning these productive sectors, whether arising from market factors, natural or environmental constraints, often leads to significant reductions in output, foreign exchange earnings and employment.

7. Partly because of their small size and in part due to the vulnerability to natural and environmental disasters, SIDS are often classified as high risk entities. This has led to the unavailability or exorbitant cost of insurance and re-insurance with adverse consequences for investment, production costs, government exposure and infrastructure.

EC: Delete para 7.

8. The per capita income of many SIDS tends to be higher than for developing countries as a group. This has led to their exclusion from access to concessionary resources. Analysis of economic performance of SIDS suggests that current incomes are often facilitated by migrant remittances, preferential market access for some major exports and assistance from the international community. These sources are neither endogenous nor secure. Further, incomes of SIDS have generally been unsustainable over time as natural disasters, difficulties in the international market for particular commodities and recession in some developed economies often reduce incomes in SIDS dramatically - sometimes by 20 per cent to 30 per cent of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in a single year.

9. Because small island development options are limited, there are special challenges to planning for and implementing sustainable development. Small island developing States will be constrained in meeting these challenges without the cooperation and assistance of the international community (Agenda 21, 17.127).

US: (Insert after para 9)

The sustainable development of SIDS requires actions that address the above constraints to development. These

actions should integrate environmental considerations and natural resource conservations objectives into the development of social and economic development policies in international, regional, sub-regional and/or bilateral cooperative programs related to islands.

Planning for sustainable development involves the identification of the constraints to and options for sustainable economic development, including options for economic diversification. It requires, in particular, professional expertise in a broad range of disciplines and sufficient information on which to make appropriate decisions. In striving to undertake this planning, it must be recognised that small islands are particularly dependent on foreign imports and are constrained in their options for export due to limited resources and limited access to markets.

Sustainable development planning should be used to address the main constraints to effective action: inappropriate policies, institutional weaknesses, insufficiently trained personnel, limited opportunities for education, insufficient involvement of the public in decision-making and lack of diffusion of appropriate technologies.

10. Sharing a common aspiration for economic development and improved living standards SIDS do not want the pursuit of material benefits to undermine the cultural values nor to cause any permanent harm to the land and marine resources which have sustained island life for many centuries.

11. In establishing the new global partnership for sustainable development, countries have recognized the need for special priority to be given to those most environmentally vulnerable (Rio Declaration, Principle 6). This has been elaborated in the case of small island developing states (SIDS) under Chapter 17g of Agenda 21, where SIDS, and islands supporting small communities are recognized as a special case both for environment and development. They are ecologically fragile and vulnerable. Their small size, limited resources, geographic dispersion and isolation from markets, place them at a disadvantage economically and prevent economies of scale. (17.124: Agenda 21).

US: (To replace second clause of first sentence)

....,the Rio Declaration Principle 6 states that the special situation and needs of developing countries, particularly the least developed and those most environmentally vulnerable shall be given special priority.

EC: (Delete para 11)

12. The following [framework] action programme addresses these special challenges and constraints for SIDS. As sustainable development is a process, not a phenomenon, this framework action programme focuses on the next steps that can be taken along a comprehensive path to sustainable development detailed in the Regional Technical Meetings in preparation for this Global Conference, and one which will follow the principles that governments endorsed at UNCED. It represents plans, programmes and actions which should be implemented over the short, medium and long term. These are further amplified in the reports of the Regional Technical Meetings, which contain a broader collection of actions that will be required over the longer term.

13. Within this context, and in accordance with the objectives defined in resolution 47/189, this [framework] programme presents a basis for action under fifteen (15) agreed priority areas and defines a number of actions and policies related to environmental and development planning to be undertaken by SIDS with the cooperation and assistance of the international community. Elements for inclusion in the medium and long term sustainable development plans of SIDS are recommended along with necessary measures for enhancing endogenous capacity of SIDS. Regional approaches to sustainable develop/environment problems and technical cooperation for endogenous capacity building are proposed. [The role of the international community is outlined, including access to adequate, predictable, new and additional financial resources and mechanisms in accordance with Chapter 33 of Agenda 21 and measures for endogenous capacity building, in particular the development of human resources and the promotion of access to environmentally sound and energy efficient technology for sustainable development in SIDS.]

US: (Propose deletion of last sentence of para 13.)

14. This action programme shall be consistent with and does not duplicate a number of parallel international processes important to and which contain provisions relevant to sustainable development of SIDS. These processes include the Commission for Sustainable Development, the INFCCC, the Convention on Biological Diversity, the UN Intergovernmental Conference on Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks, the UN Convention of the Law of the Sea, the International Conference on Population and Development, the UNEP Intergovernmental Negotiations on Land Based Sources of Marine Pollution, the INC on Drought and Desertification, and the World Coast meeting. Support for the participation of SIDS in these processes will be important and these processes will need to reflect the outcomes of the Global Conference on the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States.

US: (New sentence after first sentence of para 14)

As SIDS develop their approaches for sustainable development, the international community should pursue

specific actions that will improve the capacity of small islands to address a number of specific issues, making the most efficient use possible of opportunities in other international fora to craft an integrated and comprehensive approach.

(New para 14 bis)

In describing the program of action, several general cross-cutting areas are identified: capacity building, including human resource development, national institutions and administrative capacity building, technology cooperation and trade and economic diversification.

EC: (Delete last two sentences of para 14)

15. Concerning implementation of this action programme, as was recognized in Agenda 21, Governments will be primarily responsible for its implementation. The sustainable development of SIDS will require the development of national strategies, plans, policies and processes. International cooperation will be essential to support and complement such national efforts. The United Nations system has a key role to play in close cooperation and coordination with other international, regional and subregional organizations which are also called upon to contribute much to this effort. For small island developing states, regional and subregional efforts have proved successful and will remain the principal instruments for collective action. As stated in Agenda 21, the broadest public participation and the active involvement of the non-governmental organizations and other groups should also be encouraged.

US: (New first and second sentences for para 15)

The conference is the first Global Conference on Sustainable Development and the implementation of Agenda 21. Agenda 21 represents a comprehensive document, carefully negotiated and wherever referred to in this Programme of Action should be looked to as a whole.

Canada and Australia:

(Replace last sentence of para 15)

Consistent with Agenda 21, it will also require the engagement and active participation of major groups, in particular, NGOs, the private sector, women, youth, indigenous peoples, local government and organised

labour.

EC: (New para 16)

In the implementation of the relevant program areas, special attention should be given to the specificity of individual countries or groups of countries among the SIDS.

I. CLIMATE CHANGE AND SEA LEVEL RISE

Basis for Action

16. SIDS are ~~most~~ particularly vulnerable to global climate change, climate variability and sea-level rise. As most populations, agricultural lands and infrastructure of SIDS exist in the coastal zone, any rise in sea-level will have significant and profound effect on the economies of these countries. The survival of certain low lying countries would be threatened by sea level rise. Inundation of outlying islands and loss of land above the high tide mark may result in loss of exclusive economic rights over extensive areas. Global climate change may damage coral reefs, alter the distribution of zones of upwelling and may affect both subsistence and commercial fisheries production. Further, it may impact on vegetation and saline intrusion may adversely affect the freshwater resources. The increased frequency and intensity of storm events that may result from climate change will also have profound effects on both the economies and the environments of SIDS. ~~More information is~~ All of the necessary information required concerning all these aspects of climate change as it may affect SIDS to enable appropriate response strategies to be developed and implemented.

[17. The Framework Convention on Climate Change (FCCC) is expected to make a significant contribution to reducing the threat of climate change as well as mitigating and assisting countries to adapt to the impacts of climate change and sea level rise. The FCCC, however, does not contain targets and timetables for the reduction of carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gas emissions and these are seen by SIDS as essential to address climate change in any meaningful way. The development and use of renewable energy resources and the dissemination of sound and efficient energy technologies are also seen as having a central role in mitigating the adverse impacts of climate change. These issues can be addressed through elaboration of the Convention.]

[17. The process established by the Framework Convention on Climate Change (FCCC) and the ongoing negotiations of its Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee (INC) are important international actions aimed at addressing the threat of climate change, mitigating its adverse impacts on SIDS, and assisting them in adapting to the adverse consequences. It is not clear, however, that the commitments contained within Article 4.2 (a) and (b) of the FCCC are adequate in relation to the emissions of greenhouse gasses. The consideration at the first meeting of the Conference of the Parties of that adequacy is of the utmost importance to SIDS and the international community. The development and use of renewable

energy resources and the dissemination of sound and efficient energy technologies are seen as having a central role in mitigating the adverse impact of climate change.]

National Action, Policies and Measures

- * early ratification or accession to the Framework Convention on Climate Change, the Montreal Protocol and other related legal instruments;
- * formulate comprehensive adjustment and mitigation policies for sea level rise in the context of integrated coastal area management;
- * assess the effects and the socio-economic implications of the impact of climate change, climate variability and sea level rise on SIDS;
- * map areas vulnerable to sea level rise and develop computer based information systems, covering the results of surveys, assessments and observations as part of the development of adequate response strategies, adaptation policies and measures to minimise the impact of climate change, climate variability and sea level rise;
- * improve public and political understanding of the potential impacts of climate change;
- * promote more efficient use of energy resources in development planning and use appropriate methods to minimize adverse effects of climate change on their sustainable development.
- * Increased participation in bilateral, regional and global research, assessment, monitoring and mapping of climate impacts, including oceanographic and atmospheric measures and policies and the development of response strategies.

Regional Action

- * create, and/or strengthen, programmes and projects to monitor and improve predictive capacity for climate change, variability and sea level rise and to assess the impacts of climate change on marine resources, freshwater, agricultural production, including pests;

- * develop and/or strengthen mechanisms to facilitate the exchange of information and experiences between SIDS, and to promote technology transfer and training in SIDS in response to climate change, including preparedness response ~~and early warning systems~~;
- * provide technical assistance for ratification or accession to the FCCC and to assist those which have ratified the convention assume their major responsibilities.

International Action

- * implement immediately the prompt start resolution agreed to by the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee for a Framework Convention on Climate Change;
- * Support SIDS in responding to the call by the IPCC for vulnerable coastal nations to develop integrated coastal zone management plans, including the development of adaptive response measures to the impacts of climate change and sea level rise.
- * provide improved access to financial and technical resources for monitoring climate variability and change and sea level rise, for assessment of the impacts of climate change, and the timely development and implementation of response adaptation strategies recognizing the specific vulnerabilities and disproportionate cost borne by SIDS;
- * provide improved access to information from the activities carried out to reduce uncertainties of climate change and assist the inter-island exchange of this information;
- * provide access to environmentally sound and energy efficient technology to assist SIDS conserve energy;
- * support the activities of intergovernmental, regional and sub-regional organizations aimed at assisting SIDS to cope effectively and creatively with climate change, climate variability and sea-level rise, including systems for systematic and continuous research, monitoring and assessment of climate change, climate variability and sea-level rise, coral reefs, the role of oceans in the world climate, tidal variations and salt water intrusion of freshwater.

II. NATURAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL DISASTERS

Basis for Action

18. SIDS are prone to extremely damaging natural disasters primarily in the form of cyclones, volcanic eruptions, earthquakes. In some islands, the range of these disasters includes storm surges, landslides, extended droughts, and extensive floods. A recent study by UNDRO has shown that at least 13 of the 25 most disaster prone countries are SIDS. Due to climate change such events, including drought, are perceived to be occurring in increasing frequency and intensity. These natural disasters are of special concern to SIDS because of the size of the islands, the narrow resource base and the pervasive impact of such events on their economies, including loss of insurance coverage. For those affected by these natural disasters these particular characteristics mean that the economic, social and environmental consequences are long-lasting and the costs of rehabilitation are high as a percentage of GNP. For similar reasons the impact of environmental disasters can also be severe.

~~19. Evidence of increased incidence and impact of natural and environmental damage is provided by recent huge rises in insurance premiums on property and the withdrawal by large international insurance companies of re-insurance facilities for small islands.~~

~~20. Efforts are being made at national and regional levels to improve management and preparedness and the provision of disaster relief. Because the same threats and dangers face many neighbouring islands, there is much scope for regional action and international support for such action.~~

National Action, Policies and Measures

- * establish and/or strengthen disaster preparedness and management institutions and policies, including building codes, to mitigate, prepare for, and respond to the increasing range and frequency of natural and environmental disasters and promote early warning systems, facilities for the rapid dissemination of information and warnings;
- * strengthen the capacity of local broadcasting to assist remote atolls in the country and the neighbouring countries during disaster events;

- * establish a "National Disaster Emergency Fund" with joint private and public sector support, for areas where insurance is not available in the commercial market taking into account the relevant experience to be gained from the operation of similar funds;
- * integrate natural and environmental disaster policies into national development planning and encourage the development of public and private sector disaster recovery plans, within the framework of UNDRO, by the year 2000;
- * strengthen cultural and traditional systems that improve the resilience of local communities to disaster events.

Regional Action

- * establish and/or strengthen, where appropriate, regional institutions to complement and support national efforts in disaster mitigation, preparedness and management
- * establish and/or strengthen, where appropriate, mechanisms for sharing experience, information and resources, including expertise, between SIDS;
- * increase access to telecommunication links and satellite facilities for disaster monitoring, assessment and information exchange;
- * establish and/or strengthen existing regional mechanisms and communication systems for rapid response to disasters.
- * support the operation of a national disaster emergency fund, taking into account the relevant experience to be gained from the operation of similar funds, as well as the enactment of standardised building codes, and relevant legislation.

International Action

- * assist SIDS to establish national and regional institutional mechanisms and policies to reduce the impacts of natural disasters, improve disaster preparedness and integrate natural disaster considerations in development planning, including through access to resources for disaster mitigation, preparedness, response and recovery;

- * improve access to technology and relevant training to assist with hazard and risk assessment and early warning systems, and to assist with the protection of islands from environmental disasters consistent with national and regional strategies for disaster management;
- * disaster warning and preparedness should be supported and coordinated with the WMO and other relevant international organisations and provided to end users;
- * encourage the International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction and the World Conference on Natural Disaster Reduction, which will be held in May 1994, to give special recognition to small island developing States so that their unique characteristics will be taken into account in developing natural disaster reduction management programmes.

III. MANAGEMENT OF WASTES

Basis for Action

21. The limited land areas and resources for safe disposal, growing populations and increasing imports of polluting and hazardous substances, combine to make pollution prevention and the management of wastes a critical issue for SIDS. Wastes in SIDS tend to be highly visible but due to limited capacity to monitor the waste stream, the true extent of the problem remains poorly understood. For SIDS, the disposal of wastes is a serious constraint to sustainable development. Both land and sea based sources of pollution require urgent attention.

22. All SIDS share the problem of safely disposing of solid and liquid wastes, particularly as a result of urbanization, resulting in contamination of ground water and lagoon areas. Point source pollution from industrial wastes and sewage, inappropriately sited and poorly managed garbage dumps, and disposal of toxic chemicals are significant contributors to marine pollution and coastal degradation. Limited land areas makes the option of landfill disposal unsustainable in the long term. Incineration, while reducing the volume of wastes, is prohibitive in terms of costs and still requires disposal of ash containing potentially hazardous substances in high concentration. Pressure on forests to provide fuelwood and to expand agricultural development along with a high use of agricultural chemicals also aggravate downstream pollution and sedimentation problems.

[23. There is also growing concern about the transboundary movement of toxic and hazardous waste, including the use of SIDS for the disposal of waste generated by other countries. The isolation and oceanic location of SIDS and their dependence on a marine and limited terrestrial resource base make them highly vulnerable to contamination by toxic and hazardous wastes and chemicals, and radioactive materials. The passage of oil tankers, ~~cruise ships~~ and ships carrying toxic and nuclear materials and wastes through the seas of SIDS is now of priority concern.]

24. Given that long term disposal options are limited and will constrain sustainable development, SIDS will need to look for ways of minimizing wastes and/or converting wastes, such as sewage, into a resource (e.g. fertilizer for agriculture). This will include action ranging from limiting imports of non-biodegradable and hazardous substances to changing community attitudes to the disposal and use of sewage. In the short term, existing wastes require effective disposal but, at the same time, incentives to continue waste generation should be avoided.

National Action, Policies and Measures

- * develop fiscal and policy incentives and other measures to encourage environmentally sustainable imports and local products with low waste or degradable waste content;
- * develop and implement appropriate regulatory measures, including emission discharge and pollution standards, for the reduction, prevention, control and monitoring of pollution from all sources and for the safe and efficient management of toxic, hazardous and solid wastes, including sewage, herbicides, pesticides and industrial and hospital effluent, together with proper management of disposal sites;
- * ratify and implement relevant conventions, including the Basel Convention and the London Convention of 1972 and relevant regional conventions;
- * formulate and implement public awareness and education campaigns designed to gain local recognition of the need to control wastes at the source, the value of reuse and recycling, of appropriate packaging, and of the possibilities to convert wastes to resources in culturally appropriate ways;
- * introduce clean technologies and treatment of waste at the source and appropriate technology for solid waste treatment;
- * development information systems and baseline data for waste management and pollution control, monitoring the types and quantities of wastes, for both sea and land based sources of pollution;
- * establish port reception facilities for the collection of waste in accordance with Annex 5, MARPOL 73/78.

Regional Action

- * develop regional pollution prevention programmes, including Regional Centres for Pollution Prevention involving demonstration projects, workshops and multi-media presentation tailored to specific groups, the development of economic incentives to further pollution prevention and waste management, relevant legislation, a coordinated and focused monitoring programme and, where appropriate, the development of Waste Management and Prevention Trust Funds;

- * remove and dispose of existing hazardous wastes, such as PCB's, with the technical assistance of developed countries;
- * establish clearing houses and increase the collection and synthesis of data and for information on the sources, levels, amounts, kinds, trends and effects of pollution and waste on marine and coastal systems, and on processes and technology to address pollution control from land and sea based sources;
- * consistent with international law, establish regional mechanisms, including conventions where appropriate, to protect the oceans, seas and coastal areas from ship-generated waste, oil spills and the transboundary movement of toxic and hazardous waste;
- * examine ways to resolve disputes concerning waste disposal practices affecting small islands and encourage a collaborative examination of the issues of liability and redress in the context of the Basel Convention; ~~approach to international compensation and penalties for breaches of international agreements.~~
- * facilitate the formulation and implementation of public awareness and education campaigns designed to gain local recognition of the need to control wastes at the source, the value of reuse and recycling, of appropriate packaging, and of the possibilities to convert wastes to resources in culturally appropriate ways;

International Action

- * support the strengthening of national and regional capabilities to carry out pollution monitoring and research, and to formulate and apply pollution control and abatement measures;
- * support the strengthening of institutions to provide assistance to governments and industry in the adoption of clean production technologies as well as for the prevention of pollution and in the handling, treatment and disposal of hazardous wastes.
- * consistent with international law, accept the right of SIDS to regulate, restrict and/or ban the importation of products containing non-biodegradable and/or hazardous substances and to prohibit the transboundary movement of hazardous and radioactive wastes and materials within their jurisdiction;

- * [ensure the international conventions and related negotiations on land based sources of marine pollution, including any amendments to the London Convention of 1972, take into account the interests and capacities of SIDS;]
- * assist the implementation of monitoring and pollution prevention programmes and the establishment of port reception facilities for the collection of waste in accordance with Annex 5, MARPOL 73/78;
- * enhance international cooperation in the establishment of waste management facilities, the control of toxic chemicals and pollution prevention as components of international investment projects, whether funded by multi-lateral or private sources;
- * ~~assist SIDS with the development of land based marine pollution strategies to assess the impact of marine pollution and mechanisms to eliminate or minimise the pollution source;~~
- * to assist SIDS to assess the impact of land-based sources of marine pollution and to develop mechanisms to eliminate or minimise the pollution source;
- * provide improved access to resources for national and regional efforts to formulate and implement public awareness and education campaigns designed to gain local recognition of the need to control wastes at the source, the value of reuse and recycling, of appropriate packaging, and of the possibilities to convert wastes to resources in culturally appropriate ways.
- * Parties to the Basel Convention should ensure that the experts group developing guidelines for monitoring the effects of the management of hazardous wastes on human health and the environment takes into account the concerns of SIDS.

IV. COASTAL AND MARINE RESOURCES

Basis for Action

25. Sustainable development in SIDS depends largely on coastal and marine resources. Their small land area means that SIDS are effectively coastal entities. Population and economic development - both subsistence and cash - are concentrated in the coastal zone. The establishment of the 200 mile EEZ has vastly extended fisheries and other marine resources available to SIDS. The high dependence of SIDS on coastal and marine resources emphasizes the need for appropriate and effective management.

26. The development and management of programmes designed to achieve ecologically and economically sustainable utilization of coastal and marine resources are major challenges for SIDS. The lack of an integrated approach to coastal and marine area management has limited the effectiveness of past and present management measures. This is increasingly resulting in coastal habitats being degraded through pollution, natural resources being over exploited and growing conflicts between competing resource uses. Development patterns have also had an adverse impact on traditional management systems. In many cases these impacts have been exacerbated by the effects of natural hazards and extreme events such as hurricanes/ cyclones/typhoons, storm surges and abnormally high tides.

~~27. In many cases these impacts have been exacerbated by the effects of natural hazards and extreme events such as hurricanes/cyclones/typhoons, storm surges and abnormally high tides. Action programmes which promote the sustainable use of coastal and marine resources must be vigorously pursued. These should be linked to and coordinated with other activities related to sustainable development coastal and marine resources such as biodiversity conservation and response strategies for climate change.~~

National Action, Policies and Measures

- * establish and/or strengthen, where appropriate, institutional, administrative and legislative arrangements for the development of integrated coastal zone management plans and strategies for the coastal watersheds and the EEZ and their implementation, including integration within national development plans;
- * design comprehensive monitoring programmes of coastal and marine resources including wetlands to determine shoreline and ecosystem stability, and document and apply traditional knowledge and management practices which are ecologically sound and include the participation of local communities, as a basis for integrated coastal zone planning and decision-making;
- * develop and/or strengthen national capabilities for the sustainable harvesting and processing of fisheries resources and provide training and awareness programmes for the managers (government and local communities) of coastal and marine

resources.

- * ratify and/or adhere to regional and international conventions concerning protection of coastal and marine resources, combat unsustainable fishing and related practices;

Regional Action

- * develop and/or strengthen the capacity of regional organizations to undertake activities in the coastal and marine areas, including to research commercial and non-commercial fisheries with a view to sustainable harvesting and utilization, reef, estuary and lagoon resources surveys, and monitor and promote innovative ways to sustainably develop territorial waters and EEZs, including support for aquaculture, mariculture, coral reef and mangrove programmes;
- * develop methodology for Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM) appropriate to SIDS, particularly very small, low elevation and coral islands;
- * develop and/or strengthen regional clearing-houses for coastal and marine environmental information to facilitate the collection, synthesis and sharing of relevant information, knowledge and experience among SIDS in a structured and systematic way;
- * develop programmes to enhance the negotiating and related skills in respect of the management and exploitation of coastal and marine resources, including in negotiation of fisheries agreements;
- * develop and/or strengthen regional capabilities for the effective surveillance and monitoring of activities in the EEZs;
- * harmonize policies and strategies for coordination of sustainable management and utilization of coastal and marine resources.

International Action

- * develop mechanisms for the gathering and sharing of information and expertise, particularly inter-regionally between SIDS, including the Geographic Information Systems (GIS) techniques and facilities for the assessment of coastal and marine resources including UNEP's regional GRID nodes;

- * cooperate in facilitating mutually advantageous fishing agreements between SIDS and foreign fishing groups and take account of the ~~special~~ concerns and characteristics of SIDS within the UN Inter-Governmental Conference on Straddling and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks and encourage and facilitate support the full participation of SIDS in the Conference outcomes and in the implementation of the Conference outcomes;
- * assist with the establishment and/or strengthening, where necessary, of new institutional and administrative arrangements, where necessary, for the development of integrated coastal zone management plans and their implementation;
- * support SIDS in establishing national and regional capabilities for effective surveillance and monitoring of activities within the EEZ, in the setting up of regional and other joint venture fishing enterprises, in developing inventory of marine resources, in developing regional approaches to the sustainable management of the EEZ and in the strengthening of regional marine research centres.
- * [use the results of the World Coast Conference of November 1993 to assist SIDS in the development of integrated coastal zone management plans and to improve international coordination in this field.]

V. FRESHWATER RESOURCES

Basis for Action

28. Freshwater resources are vital for meeting basic needs and inadequate protection of the quality and supply of freshwater resources can set important limits to sustainable development. Many health hazards in developing countries are related to poor water quality. Because of their small size and particular geological, topographical and climatic conditions, many SIDS face severe constraints in terms of both the quality and quantity of freshwater. This is particularly the case for low lying coral-based islands where ground water supplies are limited and they are protected only by a thin permeable soil. Even where rainfall is abundant, access to clean water has been restricted by lack of adequate storage facilities and effective delivery systems.

29. With climatic change comes an increased risk of salt water intrusion into the ground water table. Such incursion is made even more likely through low ground water recharge in times of extended drought. A common threat to the freshwater resources of SIDS is the contamination of supply by human and livestock waste, industry-related pollution and, in some cases, pesticides and other agricultural chemicals. Inadequate action to safeguard watershed areas poses a further long term threat, while in urban areas rapid population growth, changes in economic strategies and a growing per capita use of freshwater are significant challenges. Certain industries, including tourism and canning operations are profligate users of water.

National Action, Policies and Measures

- * develop, maintain and protect watershed areas, irrigation systems, distribution networks and appropriate catchment systems and promote effective programmes for water conservation and prevention of water contamination programmes through, inter alia, the development of integrated national water plans, the use of appropriate incentives and regulatory measures, community involvement in management and conservation, forest management and reforestation and investment strategies;
- * develop and strengthen low cost monitoring and assessment capabilities, linked to water resources databases, for relevant decision-making tools including forecasting models for water management, planning and utilization;

- * strengthen procedures to monitor and respond to the impacts of natural and environmental hazards, in particular the impacts of climate change and climate variability, including drought and sea level rise, on water resources;
- * encourage the development and acquisition of appropriate technology and training for cost-effective sewage disposal, desalination and rainwater collection to provide sufficiently high quality potable freshwater including opportunities for technology interchange between SIDS.
- * strengthen national capacities to make decisions between competing demands over the allocation of limited water resources.

Regional Action

- * develop and strengthen initiatives for regional cooperation in training and research to assist governments in the development and implementation of integrated water resources plans, including conservation and rehabilitation of watersheds, protection of ground water, fostering public awareness and water quality monitoring;
- * provide technical assistance for the assessment and/or development and transfer of appropriate technology for water collection, distribution and protection, in particular sewage disposal technology.

International Action

- * improve access to environmentally sound and energy efficient technologies for the catchment, production, conservation and delivery of freshwater, including rainwater catchment, water treatment systems and desalination, and foster the exchange of information on water treatment methods;
- * enhance SIDS capacity to develop and implement integrated water resources plans, including water resource allocation and management conservation and rehabilitation of watersheds, protection of ground water, fostering public awareness and water quality monitoring;
- * assist training and public awareness campaigns to build up an endogenous capacity relating to water management and conservation and appropriate rainwater catchment systems;

- * support the establishment of methodologies aimed at assessing the adverse impact of climate change on freshwater resources and develop appropriate response and mitigation measures.

VI. LAND RESOURCES

Basis for Action

30. The small size of most SIDS coupled with land tenure systems, soil types, relief and climatic variation, limit the area available for urban settlement, agriculture, mining, commercial forestry, tourism, and other infrastructure, and creates intense competition between land use options. Most aspects of environmental management in SIDS are directly dependent on, or influenced by, the planning and utilization of land resources. This is intimately linked to coastal zone management and protection in SIDS.

31. For human requirements to be met in a sustainable manner, conflicts between competing demands for the use of land resources must be resolved, and more effective and efficient ways of using these natural resources developed and adopted. As populations grow in SIDS, there is a need for resolution of competing demands, particularly where land is limited, and where commercial development of comparatively large tracts of land can result in shifts in small scale and subsistence agriculture to marginal lands.

32. The major long term land management issue in SIDS is degradation of the limited land area, due to a variety of factors, including overuse because of high population pressure on a limited resource base; deforestation due to unsustainable commercial logging or permanent conversion to agricultural or grazing pursuits and other episodic events such as fire. Natural events such as catastrophic cyclones are also major contributors. Land degradation of this kind results in accelerated erosion and resultant decline in fertility and productivity, deterioration in water quality and siltation of rivers, lagoons, and reefs. Deforestation is also linked to a decline in the continuity and quality of village water supply, and depletion of genetic, wood and non-wood plant resources, and the fading away of traditional forest lagoon and reef-based subsistence life systems.

33. The search for an improved quality of life with its increased demands for cash income has led to greater production of export cash crops, increasing areas of cultivation, and more mechanized production systems. In the past, unsustainable agricultural practices in these areas have contributed to deforestation and loss of multiple purpose trees from the rural landscape and agrochemical pollution of soils, freshwater and coastal resources. There is, however, much that can be learnt from traditional systems of food production and use of plants to promote sustainable agriculture and land management.

National Action, Policies and Measures

- * develop and improve national databases and the dissemination of information to relevant groups, especially local communities and women, for land use planning and management including estimates of carrying capacity, economic and environmental value of land resources, along with appropriate decision-making tools such as Land/Geographic Information Systems;
- * prepare and/or review land use plans in conjunction with agricultural, forestry, mining, tourism, traditional land use practices and other land use policies, with a view to formulating comprehensive land use plans and zoning, so as to protect land resources, ensure sustainable and productive land use and guard against land degradation, pollution and exceeding island carrying capacity;
- * encourage appropriate forms of land tenure and improved land administration, and a greater appreciation of the integrated nature of land development in order to facilitate sustainable land use;
- * formulate and enforce laws, regulations and economic pricing and incentives to encourage the sustainable and integrated use, management and conservation of land and its natural resources;
- * support appropriate afforestation and reforestation programmes, with appropriate emphasis on natural regeneration and participation of land owners, to ensure watershed and coastal protection and reduce land degradation;
- * improve the availability, affordability and environmental quality of shelter in human settlements, in accordance with Chapter 7 of Agenda 21;
- * increase attention to national physical planning in both urban and rural environments, with a focus on training to strengthen physical planning offices, including the use of Environmental Impact Assessment (EIAs) and other decision-making tools.

Regional Action

- * provision of appropriate training and other capacity building opportunities for SIDS, including systems for continuous surveillance of the rate and extent of land use changes and monitoring of adverse environmental effects, to facilitate the implementation of national actions;

- * collection, synthesis and sharing of relevant information, knowledge and experience among SIDS on sustainable land use practices and policies in a structured and systematic way, including issues pertaining to environmental, agricultural, forestry, mining and other land-based sectors, market intelligence information, and assessment of potential interested overseas investors.

International Action

- * support the improved availability of shelter and the economic and environmental quality of human settlements for SIDS in accordance with Chapter 7 of Agenda 21;
- * facilitate the development and improvement of national databases and the dissemination of information to relevant groups, especially local communities and women, for land use planning and management including estimates of carrying capacity, economic and environmental value of land resources, along with appropriate decision-making tools such as Land/Geographic Information Systems;
- * facilitate more effective international and inter-regional co-operation, co-ordination and collaboration in the fields of agriculture, forestry and other land use, through international and inter-regional networks and training programmes.

VII. ENERGY RESOURCES

Basis for Action

34. SIDS are currently heavily dependent on imported petroleum products largely for transport and electricity generation, energy often accounting for more than 12% of imports, and on indigenous biomass fuels for cooking and crop drying.

35. The SIDS will continue to be heavily dependent on petroleum fuels and biomass both in the short and medium term. However, the current uses of these fuels tend to be highly inefficient. Increased efficiency through appropriate technology and national energy policies and management measures will reap both financial and environmental benefits for SIDS.

36. Renewable energy resources endowment of SIDS vary greatly. All have substantial solar resources, which have still not been developed to their full potential. Wind potential is highly variable with location, both within and between countries. Hydro power is a possibility only for some islands. Biomass endowment is common but unequal. Studies of the potential for geothermal, OTEC and wave energy are continuing.

37. Several constraints to large scale commercial use of renewable energy resources remain. These include technology development, investment costs, available indigenous skills, and management capabilities. Small scale application for rural electrification has been sporadic. The use of renewable energy resources as substantial commercial fuels by SIDS is dependent on the development and commercial production of appropriate technologies.

National Action, Policies and Measures

- * implement appropriate public education and awareness programmes including consumer incentives to promote energy conservation;
- * promote the efficient use of energy and the development of environmentally sound energy resources and energy efficient technologies, paying special attention to appropriate incentive structures [and appropriate economic instruments] the increasing economic possibilities of renewable energy resources;]
- * establish and/or strengthen, where appropriate, research capabilities in the development and promotion of new and renewable sources of energy including wind, solar, geothermal, hydroelectric, ocean thermal energy conversion, wave and biomass;

- * strengthen research capabilities and develop technologies to encourage the efficient utilisation of non-renewable sources of energy.

Regional Action

- * establish or strengthen research and policy capabilities in the development of new and renewable sources of energy including wind, solar, geothermal, hydroelectric, wave and biomass;
- * assist, where appropriate, in the formulation of energy policies, standards and guidelines for the energy sector applicable to SIDS, and to enhance national capacity to effectively plan, manage and monitor their energy sectors;
- * gather and disseminate information, and promote regional cooperation and technical exchanges between SIDS on energy sector issues, including new and renewable sources of energy.

International Action

- * support the research, development and utilization of renewable sources of energy and related technologies, and improve the efficiency of existing technologies and end-use equipment based on conventional energy sources;
- * formulate and ratify international agreements on energy sector issues in relation to sustainable development in such issues as carbon emissions and the transportation of petroleum, [for example, the use of double-hulled tankers.]
- * [develop and agree to effective mechanisms for the transfer of energy technology and establish databases to disseminate information on experience in the use of new and renewable sources of energy as well as on the efficient use of non-renewable energy sources;]
- * [ensure that international institutions and agencies, including public international financial institutions, incorporate environmental efficiency and conservation principles into energy sector related training and technical assistance and provide concessionary financing facilities for energy sector reforms.]

VIII. TOURISM RESOURCES

Basis for Action

38. Tourism has contributed much to the development of SIDS and, as one of only a few development options for SIDS, will continue to be very important for their future growth. It could also stimulate the development of other sectors. However, if not properly planned and managed, it could significantly degrade the environment on which it is so dependent. The fragility and inter-relatedness of coastal zones and the unspoilt areas on which eco-tourism depends calls for careful management. The special tourist attraction of SIDS is the distinctiveness of their cultures. The diversity and fragility of their environments are reflected in the diversity and fragility of their cultures. The protection of the former is an important condition for the protection of the latter.

39. Capital investment in tourism, particularly for the necessary infrastructure, is costly. There is usually also great competition for land resources between tourism, agriculture and other land uses. Large increases in tourism and over development of tourism in particular areas or in whole islands could be environmentally and culturally disruptive and detrimental to other valuable sectors such as agriculture. It is imperative therefore that the development of the tourism be carefully planned particularly in relation to compatible land uses, water management, coastal zone management and the development of parks. Tourism, like all forms of development in the coastal zone, needs to be carefully integrated within the existing cultural and environmental constraints and opportunities present within SIDS. Ecotourism, linking areas of high ecological value to low impact tourism, may present important and environmentally sustainable opportunities for tourism development in SIDS.

National Action, Policies and Measures

- * ensure tourism development and environmental management are mutually supportive;
- * adopt integrated planning and policies to ensure sustainable tourism development, with particular attention to land use planning and coastal zone management, requiring EIAs for all tourism projects, continuous monitoring of the environmental impact of all tourism activities, the development of guidelines and standards for the design and construction to take into account energy consumption, the disposal of wastes and land degradation, the proper management and protection of eco-tourism attractions and the carrying capacity of areas for tourism;

- * identify and develop facilities to meet specific "niche" markets particularly in eco-tourism, nature and cultural tourism, ~~providing increased support for cultural activities to protect the cultural integrity of SIDS.~~ and involve local populations in the management of natural protected areas set aside for eco-tourism.
- * Adopt measures to protect the cultural integrity of small island developing States.

Regional Action

- * ensure tourism and the environment are mutually supportive in co-operation schemes at the regional level including, where appropriate, harmonization of standards and regulations;
- * encourage the assessment and development of potential complementarities among SIDS including the development of packaged options covering several islands and encouraging joint marketing and training programmes;
- * establish or strengthen regional mechanisms for the exchange of information in the development of a safe and sustainable tourism sector, using as appropriate the capacities of regional tourism organisations.

International Action

- * promote recognition of the value of tourism in SIDS to the international community as well as the fragility of the resources on which tourism in SIDS depends and of the need therefore for international support to encourage its sustainable development;
- * facilitate efforts at the national and regional levels to assess the over-all impact of the economic, social and ecological aspects of tourism, to plan sustainable tourism and to develop eco- and cultural tourism.

IX. BIO-DIVERSITY RESOURCES

Basis for Action

40. SIDS are renowned for their species diversity and endemism. However, due to the small size, isolation and fragility of island ecosystems their biological diversity is among the most threatened in the world (Agenda 21, 17.125). Deforestation and coral reef deterioration and the introduction of certain non-indigenous species are the most significant causes of loss of biodiversity in SIDS.

41. In the past, there has been a strong emphasis on the collection of more information. In SIDS where limited and biologically precious resources are being threatened, while lack of sufficient information is often cited as a rationale for inaction, there is often enough information to identify areas requiring in situ conservation. Although more information will be important to develop appropriate management plans, information collection should no longer be a prior condition for in situ conservation projects.

42. The nature of traditional, often communal land and marine resource ownership in many island countries requires community support for the conservation effort. Without this local support and commitment and the opportunity to integrate sustainable income generation into the conservation effort, even the most highly studied and well planned conservation area will not be sustainable.

43. Some of the most precious biological resources for islanders, environmentally, economically and culturally, are marine and coastal rather than terrestrial. This requires a conservation focus that takes into account customary land and reef tenure systems and practices, which may differ from that usual in the larger developed countries. Other considerations include the adequacy of basic institutional support for conservation efforts (including staff, vehicles etc) and access to financial resources to help start innovative projects.

44. A number of international and regional conventions exist concerning the conservation and sustainable utilization of biological resources and these are expected to provide a sound legal framework of potential benefit to the sustainable development of SIDS.

National Action, Policies and Measures

- * formulate and implement integrated strategies for the conservation and sustainable use of terrestrial and marine biodiversity, in particular, endemic species, including protection from the introduction of certain non-indigenous species and identification of sites of high biological significance for conservation biological diversity and/or for eco-tourism and other sustainable development opportunities, such as sustainable agriculture, training and research;
- * ratify and implement the Convention on Biological Diversity, CITES and other relevant international and regional conventions;
- * promote community support for the conservation of biological diversity and designation of protected areas through concentration on educational strategies that increase awareness of the significance of biodiversity conservation and particularly the fundamental importance of a diverse biological resource base to resource owning communities;
- * generate and maintain buffer stocks or gene banks of biogenetic resources for re-introduction into the environment, especially in the case of post-disaster restoration and rehabilitation;
- * develop or continue studies and research on biological resources, their management and their intrinsic socio-economic and cultural value, including biotechnology;
- * conduct detailed inventories of existing flora, fauna and ecosystems to provide basic data needed for the preservation of biodiversity.

Regional Action

- * encourage countries to concentrate on known, existing sites of biological significance, and to build up community support for the for the protection of these areas, including protection from the introduction of non-indigenous species;
- * promote regional studies of the socio-economic and cultural value of biological resources, including genetic engineering, intellectual property rights, and access to biotechnology, with the participation of existing or strengthened scientific institutions, relevant international agencies and NGOs.

- * promote the establishment of regional gene bank centres for research, seeking the development and introduction of more resistant and productive varieties of species and provide the appropriate legal and technical procedures for the use of these biological resources.
- * coordinate information exchange, training and technical assistance in support of national efforts to establish and manage conservation areas and for species conservation including the identification and use of traditional knowledge and techniques for resource management which assist the conservation of biological resources and diversity.
- * promote and/or strengthen already existing regional scientific institutions which can operate as reference centres for problems related to the conservation and sustainable management of biodiversity.
- * strengthen the capacity of regional organisations to provide technical support and coordination in the development of inventories of flora, fauna and ecosystems and where feasible to establish regional databases and gene banks.

International Action

- * provide improved access to financial and technical resources for the conservation of biological diversity, including funds for basic institutional and logistic support for the conservation and management of biological diversity, with priority to be accorded to terrestrial as well as coastal and marine bio-diversity, such as coral reef ecosystems;
- * improve access to environmentally sound biotechnology, including know-how and delivery mechanisms;
- * ensure the activities of relevant international organizations, agencies and programmes of the United Nations, as well as relevant NGOs, are closely coordinated with and supportive of identified regional SIDS centres or ongoing programmes in the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and biotechnology;
- * make greater use of import restrictions under CITES on products from endangered species of SIDS.

- * support national and regional actions for developing inventories of flora, fauna and ecosystems, including training and technical assistance.
- * Support strategies to protect SIDS from the introduction of non-indigenous species.

X. NATIONAL INSTITUTIONS AND ADMINISTRATIVE CAPACITY

Basis for Action

45. To address the environmental resource management priorities essential to the sustainable development of SIDS, national institutional and administrative arrangements are increasingly embracing the inter-related nature of activities in their limited land area. The integration of environmental considerations into the national decision-making processes is considered to be the single most important step to be taken by SIDS to ensure these problems are addressed and that the principles of sustainability guides of all future development.

46. Economic imperatives must be evaluated from the perspective of socio-environmental considerations if the natural resource base is to be preserved for the benefit of present and future generations and social and cultural values safeguarded. Economic development must become sustainable development by incorporating environmental and resource management. This requires the adoption of interdisciplinary approaches to both planning and decision-making, and to the extent possible, encouragement of public participation in the process.

47. Formal integration of economic and environmental considerations will necessitate a series of institutional adjustments within government administrations, accompanied by across-the-board strengthening of environmental administrative capacity. This must happen at all levels of government, including at the local level. Many forms of institutional adjustment are conceivable and would be tailored to specific country needs. It is recognised that this process would benefit from public participation.

48. Many countries have prepared environmental strategies and plans which integrate environment and development and these are seen as a first step in a process leading to the wide application of sustainable development principles. For these plans to promote sustainable development, however, they must be utilized for national decision-making at the central including at all appropriate levels of government in order that environment and development policy can be carefully integrated.

National Action, Policies and Measures

- * strengthen institutional arrangements and administrative capacity, including cross-sectoral/inter-ministerial committees and task forces, to integrate environment and

economic policy in national planning and across sectors and ensure capacity to implement Agenda 21 and the decisions of the Global Conference;

- * develop implementation strategies and schedules, including financing, for both regional and national activities;
- * establish or strengthen environmental agencies with adequate financial and staff resources;
- * increase the awareness and involvement of NGOs, local communities and other major groups in public education, national planning and implementation of sustainable development programmes;
- * improve public education to familiarize local, provincial/state and national bodies with environmental laws already in existence, to facilitate discussion of the value of environmental legislation and standards to local communities and to open wider discussion on more culturally appropriate penalties for contravention of laws and regulations;
- * develop appropriate national, provincial/state and local environmental regulations which reflect the needs and incorporate the principles of sustainability, create appropriate environmental standards and procedures, and ensure their integration into national planning instruments and development projects at an early state in the design process, including specific legislation for appropriate environmental impact assessment for both public and private sector development;
- * give Sustainable Development Task Forces or their equivalent, official authority and validity to permit their continued meeting as interdisciplinary and communally representative advisory bodies;
- * provide adequate resources for the enforcement of environmental regulations;
- * enact domestic legislation required for the implementation of the wide range of international environmental Conventions and Agreements directly relevant to SIDS.
- * establish national information nodes on the sustainable development of small island developing States, to encourage, at the international level, the development of a small islands' sustainable development information network to facilitate the exchange of experience among small island developing States.

Regional Action

- * assist, where appropriate, with the preparation of and implementation of national environmental strategies and plans;
- * provide appropriate research, training and information dissemination to facilitate the main streaming of environment in development planning and decision-making and coordination between sectors.

International Action

- * improve access to financial and technical assistance to strengthen the national institutions and administrative and operational capacity.
- * support the development of a small islands' sustainable development information network to facilitate the exchange of experience among small island developing States.
- * assist in providing training and capacity building services to facilitate ratification and implementation of appropriate international instruments.

XI. REGIONAL INSTITUTIONS AND TECHNICAL COOPERATION

Basis for Action

49. The limited human resources and small size of SIDS makes it especially ~~necessary~~ important to pool these resources through regional cooperation and institutions. It is essential that effective support for regional projects be coordinated through regional bodies. This is desirable to avoid duplication and achieve complementarity of assistance.

50. Regional organizations, both United Nations and non United Nations, can play a ~~useful~~ key role to facilitate efficient and ~~cost~~ effective assistance to these states. Regional organizations are also useful vehicles, in many instances, for implementation of regional programmes. Programming, administrative and implementation capacities of those bodies [can further be improved with] the support of member nations and [other] donors.

51. Currently multilateral and bilateral donors undertake their own regional programming exercises through regular dialogue with SIDS and relevant bodies. Non-government organizations also deliver services at the national and regional level in support of regional programmes.

National Action, Policies and Measures

- * support for regional organizations through membership and budgetary contributions;
- * encourage improved co-ordination and collaboration among regional bodies and between the international community and regional programmes.

Regional Action

- * improve co-ordination among regional bodies for the sustainable development of SIDS as outlined in Agenda 21;
- * formulate regional programmes and strategies jointly between regional bodies and national authorities consistent with Agenda 21;
- * develop a "Small Island Developing States Technical Assistance Programme" (SIDS/TAP) to promote inter and intra-regional cooperation on ~~to support~~ sustainable development in SIDS;

- * establish, ~~where appropriate, and, where appropriate,~~ support Regional Sustainable Development Centres (RSDC) to facilitate the sustainable development of SIDS in the areas of research, training, the development of endogenous technology, transfer of technology and the provision of legal and technical advice, taking into account the work of existing relevant institutions, including universities;
- * draft model environmental provisions as a guide for countries, leaving to each SIDS the incorporation of country-specific provisions to reflect the variety and diversity of national and customary laws and procedures;
- * prepare environmental law training manuals for both lawyers and others working in the environmental field;
- * [encourage where appropriate the harmonisation of environmental legislation and policies between small island developing States.]
- * conduct regional and in-country workshops on environmental law subjects, including, environmental conventions and treaties, Environmental Impact Assessment, heritage, pollution, civil enforcement, prosecution and environmental mediation;
- * assess and inform SIDS about the content, notification processes, financial and legal implications of relevant international environmental instruments and conventions in order to encourage SIDS to accede to and implement them.

International Action

- * support environmental law offices within regional and sub-regional organizations to implement regional approaches, including the development of relevant expertise;
- * improve access to financial and technical resources for the development and/or strengthening of the regional bodies in order to respond to the sustainable development needs of SIDS;
- * improve co-ordination with relevant region/sub-regional bodies to implement Agenda 21 and the decisions of the Global Conference.
- * strengthen the regional bodies in order to improve their capacity to respond to the sustainable development needs of small island developing States.

XII. TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION

Basis for Action

52. Transport and communications are the lifelines linking SIDS with the outside world, with each other, and within their own countries, and are an important means of achieving sustainable development. Distance and isolation have resulted in relatively high transport costs, including high transport insurance costs, for many small island developing States. The quality and frequency of international shipping and air services are largely beyond the control of island states. Domestic markets are too small to provide economies of scale, and the remoteness of many rural and outer-island communities constrains options and increases costs. While national airlines are necessary to serve the local market, especially in archipelagic states, they tend to fragment the regional market. The constraining influence of these factors on sustainable development of island countries cannot be underestimated.

53. The environmental, [including quarantine], uses associated with transport and communications development also need to be properly addressed. Such issues include land transport, which has [been found to be one of the greatest degraders of the urban environment - both at the national and regional level - which appear to have lagged behind improvements and major changes in transport services.]

54. A major challenge is to devise innovative approaches to resolving transport and communications problems, for example, the development of low-cost high-tech methods for the moving of cargo, and to improving community access to telephone, radio and related services. A further challenge is to improve the management and maintenance of existing transport and communications infrastructure. In building new infrastructure, particular consideration needs to be given to maintenance and recurrent cost issues.

National Action, Policies and Measures

- * continue efforts to strengthen transport services and facilities at both the national and local levels, with particular attention to environmental protection, safety and to innovative low-cost transport solutions;
- * upgrade domestic communications facilities, including radio and telephone coverage to remote rural communities, and to continue the efforts to improve international telecommunications links;

- * address quarantine problems and requirements stemming from changing transport situations and longer-term climatic changes.

Regional Action

- * foster increased cooperation in civil aviation, shipping and telecommunications, including possibilities for consolidation of national airline services;
- * develop effective quarantine services, including through upgrading existing plant protection and related programs;
- * encourage the application of appropriate communications technologies to promote sustainable development in areas such as education, health, ecotourism and other areas critical to sustainable development, including the promotion of greater public awareness.

International Action

- * develop innovative energy efficient transport solutions to move people and cargo to and from island ports without the need to establish high cost infrastructure;
- * cooperate with national and regional bodies in designing and enforcing effective quarantine systems;
- * improve access to financial and technical resources in support of regional organizations which are coordinating and advising SIDS in the fields of transport and communication;
- * promote research and development in telecommunications and transportation relevant to the sustainable development of SIDS;
- † [promote arrangements and measures to lower the international telecommunications costs to SIDS.]

XIII. SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

Basis for Action

55. Science and technology are crucial for the achievement of sustainable development. There would be considerable benefit if all countries incorporated environmentally friendly technologies to a greater extent. ~~There is need for much technological change in all countries to incorporate environmentally friendly technologies.~~ However, in SIDS science and technological capacity remains underdeveloped both in terms of research and development institutions and the availability of scientists to serve such institutions on a sustained basis. At the same time, some island peoples survive on traditional knowledge and its application. These are being threatened in SIDS increasingly driven to adopt technologies and contemporary scientific understanding. A better integration of contemporary and traditional knowledge ~~is therefore required~~ could also prove beneficial.

56. Many new environmentally sound technologies relevant to economic activities in SIDS are ~~coming on stream becoming available.~~ Information concerning these and ability to assess them are crucial for technological change to achieve sustainable development. Science and technological capacity ~~therefore~~ requires trained people to serve in production enterprises, to engage in training and to help in the assessment and adaptation of imported technologies.

57. Small island developing States will benefit from increased access to imported technologies to facilitate their sustainable development. However, improved capacity to tap local knowledge and to develop environmentally sound endogenous technologies is also important in a number of areas including agriculture, agricultural processing, construction, communications and marine sciences, as an important step towards sustainable development.

58. Trained people are needed ~~over a wider area in a wider range of fields~~ to ensure adequate training and capacity for environmental impact and technology assessment. Limited national capacities mean that in a number of these areas, emphasis would have to be given to regional and sub-regional approaches and joint ventures with international community. Encouragement of private sector involvement could also be very important because of limited governmental capacity to undertake both training and research and development.

National Action, Policies and Measures

- * ensure that science and technology policy is closely linked to national environmental strategies and sustainable development plans and response to local and sectoral sustainable development needs, emphasizing self-sufficiency and the minimization of import dependency;
- * give greater emphasis to research and training for science and economic development generally as well as for environmental and technology assessment; refine analytical tools for natural resource accounting; and encourage the development and use of information and communications technology to overcome size and isolation problems;
- * promote research and development in areas where endogenous technologies and traditional practices have great relevance, including agriculture, agricultural processing, waste-recycling, ethnobiology and biotechnology, construction and renewable energy, ensuring that mechanisms are in place for the appropriate protection of intellectual property rights in accordance with relevant international conventions;
- * encourage the use of endogenous environmentally friendly technologies through regulations, standards and economic incentives;
- * develop or ensure access to data bases on environmentally sound technologies of local relevance and collect consistent time series data for monitoring performance of sustainable development;
- * promote and strengthen the role of women in science and technology disciplines.

Regional Action

- * develop or strengthen efforts to assist SIDS assess technology, develop data bases on environmentally sound technologies, conduct relevant research and development and training, develop appropriate information systems to share experience within and between SIDS, through relevant regional organizations and institutions;
- * encourage appropriate regional standards and the standardisation of analytical methods as well as scientific inter-calibration exercises in order to facilitate the exchange of data.

- * develop and strengthen Regional Ocean Sciences Networks with particular reference to data collection and dissemination of information relevant to small island developing states.

International Action

- * facilitate access to and the development of environmentally sound technologies relevant to SIDS, including coastal zone management, marine and ocean sciences, using inter alia, joint ventures and financial mechanisms;
- * strengthen co-ordination and networking of the various national centres, regional organizations and institutions and international organizations working in areas of science and technology to facilitate information flow, data-base creation and access, and greater collaboration and technical cooperation in programmes;
- * [encourage development within the international community, including the UN system, particularly through relevant activities of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development and the Commission for Sustainable Development, of appropriate programmes in support of regional and national efforts to build the science and technology capacities of SIDS, including those that increase the output and range of their limited human resources;]
- * the Action Plan for Training in Integrated Coastal Zone Management, being developed cooperatively by UNDP and the UN Law of the Sea Office, should reflect the needs of SIDS;
- * countries conducting marine scientific research should facilitate the full involvement of scientists and other experts from SIDS in such research;
- * the free flow of, and access to, data and information resulting from marine scientific research should be emphasised, particularly as it relates to monitoring in SIDS;
- * development of the coastal module of the Global Ocean Observing System should be accelerated due to its particular importance to SIDS.

XIV. HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

Basis for Action

xx. Human beings are at the centre of concerns for sustainable development and thus significant attention must be given to projects which will enhance the quality of human life in SIDS. Projects should be undertaken not only with a view to the contribution that individuals, groups, communities and nations can make toward sustainable development, but more importantly, how these projects will ultimately affect the well-being of those living in small island developing States.

59. The smallness and vulnerability of SIDS necessitates special attention to population issues, education and training, and health for effective human resource development. ~~Human resource development cannot happen in a context of~~ Poor health services and nutrition and housing, low levels of female participation in development, [inadequate family planning services/ insufficient responsible planning of family size] and poor social services demonstrate the need for attention to human resource development issues. generally. High population densities and growth, as well as de-population in some areas, are constraints to achieving sustainable development in many SIDS. Increasing attention must be given to the concept of island carrying capacity and environmental health, especially for fragile and highly populated environments in urban areas, coastal zones and hill-sides.

60. ~~In this context,~~ The strengthening of national educational and training mechanisms is a matter of high priority. This is essential to facilitate the flow of information on sustainable development issues, ~~and to~~ enhance public awareness of the environment and to encourage participation in the implementation of effective solutions. A key requirement is to promote access to, and to improve the quality of basic education.

61. Environmental education and science training, particularly on issues specific to SIDS, are essential to developing environmental awareness. Training in environmental management and sustainable development are needed at all levels of the education system. For professional training, multi-disciplinary approaches are needed. There is demand for knowledge on the environment to meet both educational and professional needs. Areas in which more training are greatly needed are science and technology generally, technology assessment, EIA, environmental management and sustainable development, environmental chemistry, environmental engineering, physical planning and the development of GIS, and information and communications technology.

62. Chapter 6 of Agenda 21 recognizes the close dependency of human health on a healthy environment and provides a list of priority actions. Although the SIDS of this region have implemented relevant activities, the overall improvement in health of their populations continue to decelerate. Further the health conditions of vulnerable groups, such as poor women and children, have actually deteriorated in many cases.

National Action, Policies and Measures

- * infuse sustainable development ideas into education curricula at all levels and promote participation by all groups, emphasizing the link between environment and social and economic issues and continue to ~~orient education systems to greater emphasis on~~ and continue to improve access to scientific, mathematical and technical training;
- * mainstream population issues into decision-making and planning mechanisms of government, including the development of comprehensive [population/demographic] policies consistent with sustainable development objectives [while respecting and promoting the dignity and the fundamental rights of the human person and of the family];
- * improve urban/rural settlements by giving priority to the improvement of basic services such as potable water, sewage disposal, shelter, education, family planning, and health and as well as the elimination of poverty, ensuring development projects have explicit environment and health objectives, ensuring adequate resources for public health and health prevention activities, and considering urban development options including decentralization;
- * direct efforts to improve urban/rural settlements through the promotion of projects and at the elimination of poverty which give priority to the improvement of basic services such as shelter, comprehensive public health including, inter alia, potable water, sewage disposal, maternal and child health care, the responsible planning of family size, and other specific measures aimed at health promotion and disease prevention.
- * encourage the use of distance training to meet expanding educational demand and the large demand for knowledge and training on the environment;
- * promote and strengthen the role of major groups, including NGOs and, in particular, women, in the creation and implementation of sustainable development initiatives;

- * seek to improve the quality of education and training and human resources development, by upgrading basic education and technical/vocational skills training, and by making improvements where necessary to national management and planning capacities, and labour market linkages;
- * encourage the use of traditional knowledge and skills in environment, resource management and health, and the use of community groups to assist in promoting environmental awareness.

Regional Action

- * support national efforts to develop appropriate curricula for sustainable development at all levels, including the introduction, development and/or access to inter-disciplinary training in environmental sciences at a tertiary level, and improve coordination of training activities on sustainable development and environmental issues that are being conducted throughout SIDS by different organizations, including NGOs;
- * assess the impacts of urbanization on the physical and human environments and provide health evaluation and impact assessment capability for SIDS;
- * enhance regional cooperation in educational and human resources development and improve the responsiveness of education centres to regional requirements;

International Action

- * support efforts to develop curricula for sustainable development, in particular, tertiary level courses on environmental management and sustainable development encouraging in these multi-disciplinary approaches;
- * provide appropriate resources to meet the particular population concerns of SIDS, including implementation of any relevant outcomes of the Fourth International Conference on Population and Development;
- * improve coordination and targetting of education and human resource development programmes provided by the development partners of SIDS;
- * support national and regional efforts to improve education and human resource development in SIDS;

- * encourage and support technical cooperation among SIDS and other developing countries as a means of enhancing sustainable development;
- * support efforts to promote and strengthen the role in the creation and implementation of sustainable development initiatives;
- * support basic regional and national formal and informal health training institutions and research on technology and health problems of SIDS, paying more attention to malaria, nutrition, drugs, AIDS, maternal and infant health care and support national and regional efforts to improve urban/rural settlements.

- * support environmental education programs specific to island environments and adapted to all levels, including primary and secondary schools, with curricula and materials tailored to the interests and needs of audience.

(EC, in consultation with US, to provide additional input to above paragraph on access to technical education.)

- * support programs aimed at increasing the involvement of community based organisations in conservation and natural resource management programs, including planning and decision-making.
- * provide assistance for the training of policy makers in the area of natural resources management, including policy related courses for resolution of competing demands, multiple use of resources, and other policy related environmental issues.
- * support the SIDS in their efforts to improve urban/rural settlements through the promotion of projects aimed at human development and the elimination of poverty. Such projects should be ensured adequate resources and should be aimed at urban development options, including decentralisation.

XV. IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND REVIEW

1. Effective implementation, monitoring and review of this action programme is essential for the sustainable development of small island developing States. The action programme is an opportunity for the international community to demonstrate its commitment to the means of implementation agreed upon under Agenda 21. 1/ In line with Principle 6 of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development, 2/ the United Nations system and the international community shall give special priority to the needs of small island developing States since they are amongst the most environmentally vulnerable. This will require, in particular, adequate resources for implementation and actions at the national, regional and international levels.

US: (Substitute for third sentence)

In line with Principle 6 of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development, the special situation and needs of developing countries, particularly the least developed and those most environmentally vulnerable, shall be given special priority.

I. NATIONAL IMPLEMENTATION

1. Small island developing States have begun to implement Agenda 21. In many cases national strategies have been or are being developed as a basis for action. Further progress is required to ensure that environmental considerations are given appropriate significance at central levels of decision-making and that there is full integration of environmental and developmental considerations at both micro and macro levels. Considerable emphasis has been placed on building endogenous capacity throughout the framework action programme, which will require considerable effort to implement.

2. New participatory approaches to policy-making and implementation of sustainable development programmes will be necessary at all levels. There is a special role for groups which include women, youth, senior, indigenous and local communities as well as the private sector, labour and non-governmental organizations, as articulated in chapter 27 of Agenda 21.

Australia: (New para)

SIDS should provide information on national action taken to implement the Programme of Action.

EC: (New paragraphs)

1. Finance

The implementation of the action programme will require a reprioritization of the commitment of local resources to reflect the increased significance attached to sustainable development considerations in national development planning, particularly with respect to local institutional development.

The cost implication of the national environmental strategies referred to above must be taken into account.

Where ever feasible the generation of additional resources to further support local capacity building should be sought through the appropriate economic pricing of public goods and services.

2. Trade

There should be an emphasis on developing export commodities for which SIDS have or could develop a comparative advantage in world markets, using methods of production which are environmentally and socio-economically sustainable. The scope for diversifying exports should be explored as a priority.

3. Technology transfer

Support local institutions in public, private and NGO sectors which facilitate the enhancement of public awareness, and knowledge of environmentally sound and sustainable technologies (including both new and indigenous technologies) and encourage maximum public participation in the adaptation and adoption of those technologies in socio-economically acceptable ways.

4. Legislation

Review of existing legislation is necessary with particular regard to its effectiveness in supporting environmentally sustainable development and revisions should be undertaken as appropriate and backed up with more effective enforcement procedures. At the regional level, harmonization of legislation should be explored.

5. Institutional Development

Units within planning and finance (and other) ministries should be strengthened at appropriately senior levels to ensure that environmental and sustainable development planning is taken fully into account in national development planning, and in planning in key sectors.

II. REGIONAL IMPLEMENTATION

1. As has been highlighted within the action programme, pooling the limited human resources of small island developing States through regional cooperation and institutions is a necessary part of their progress towards sustainable development. Regional action based on priorities, identified in the national strategies and plans of many small island developing States, requires better coordination of effort, stronger regional organizations and improved access to financial and technical resources.

US: (New para)

Renewed emphasis should be given to more effective implementation of the UNEP Regional Seas Program, including coordination and interchange between regions and among islands within regions.

Australia: (New para)

Each of the relevant UN Regional Commissions should help facilitate the implementation of the Conference outcome at the regional level. This would involve:

- acting as a point of liaison between the non-UN regional organisations, the UN specialised agencies and the DPCSD in New York;
- coordinating activities of the UN agencies at the regional level.

Drawing on information provided by SIDS and appropriate organisations, consolidated reports analysing activity in relation to regional implementation should be presented to each session of the CSD within the period agreed for the implementation of the Programme of Action. These reports would include:

- activities of UN agencies at the regional level;

- activities of other non-UN regional organisations and NGOs;
- multilateral, regional and bilateral activities;
- national level activities;
- means by which coordination of UN regional activities has taken place at the inter-agency level, together with suggestions for improvement.

Within each region, a mechanism should be devised, where appropriate, to coordinate implementation of a Programme of Action. This would include:

- donors, recipients, relevant UN agencies, non-UN regional organisations and regional banks;
- appropriate arrangements for the participation of NGOs.

III. INTERNATIONAL IMPLEMENTATION

This programme of action is part of the process of the implementation of Agenda 21, in particular, chapter 17 (g).

A. Finance

1. The implementation of this programme of action will require the provision of financial resources which are adequate, predictable, new and additional in accordance with chapter 33. This can be achieved by the international community through a number of mechanisms that would:

(a) Provide to small island developing States concessional financial and technical assistance at the levels, in real terms, necessary to support their sustainable development;

(b) Maximize the access of small island developing States to concessional financial and technical assistance taking into account, inter alia, the specific development needs as outlined in the programme of action for the sustainable development of small island developing States and the problems facing these States;

(c) Review, and revise as appropriate, the mechanisms, criteria and procedures used in allocating and providing concessional resources to small island developing States within multilateral and bilateral programmes to improve their

effectiveness taking into account the special needs, the sustainable development potential and the prospects for increased small island developing States' contributions to global sustainability through increased resources;

(d) Ensure that financial and technical assistance conforms to the national and, where appropriate, regional priorities of the small island developing States;

(e) Provide support to small island developing States to enable them to achieve economic growth and sustainability.

US: Para 1: bracket "which are adequate, predictable, new and additional" and second sentence. Bracket sub-paragraphs (a), (b), (d) and (e) and substitute:

The international community should seek to supplement national efforts for the implementation of Agenda 21 by making every effort to ensure the availability of appropriate levels of financial and technical assistance to support the sustainable development of SIDS. Such assistance should take into account the specific needs of SIDS as outlined in the Programme of Action and reflects the priorities of SIDS. The international community is requested to continue to ...(take in text of sub-para (c)).

B. Trade

1. The economies of small island developing States are extremely dependent on international trade and very often on international trade in, and market access for, a single commodity. The need for a supportive international economic and trading climate conducive to sustained economic growth and development is therefore critical. Trade liberalization, with a view to enhancing the access to markets for the exports of small island developing States is particularly important.

2. The international community should also aim at finding ways and means of achieving a better functioning and enhancing the transparency of commodity markets; of providing greater diversification of the commodity sector in small island developing States within a macroeconomic framework that takes into account a country's economic structure, resource endowments and market opportunities; and of providing better management of national resources that takes into consideration the necessity of

sustainable development. In this connection, the fulfilment of measures designed under paragraph 2.16 of Agenda 21 are relevant to the sustainable development of small island developing States.

3. In this context, a study should be undertaken on the effects of trade liberalization and globalization on the sustainable development of small island developing States and should include recommendations for ameliorating the negative impacts.

NZ: Replace first sentence of para 1 with the following:

In order to achieve sustainable economic growth, the SIDS need to develop overseas markets for value-added exports of products in which they are internationally competitive. In addition, many of the SIDS are dependent on the international commodity markets for a major proportion of their export receipts. Poor market access and reliance on a single commodity are problems faced by many SIDS. The need for a supportive....

C. Transfer of environmentally sound technologies for cooperation and capacity building

1. The transfer of environmentally sound technologies, cooperation and capacity-building is a crucial process for achieving sustainable development in the small island developing States. In particular, the promotion of access to environmentally sound technologies is a key requirement for enhancing the endogenous capacity of small island developing States.

2. In the context of small island developing States, there is a particular need to focus on the dissemination of information regarding available technology; improving the endogenous capacity of small island developing States to absorb, manage and utilize environmentally sound technologies through, inter alia, education and training; and promoting, facilitating and financing access to and the transfer of environmentally sound technologies, including state-of-the-art technology, as well as corresponding know-how on concessional and preferential terms.

US: Add after "and promoting, facilitating and financing":

"...as appropriate, of access to and transfer of environmentally sound technologies and corresponding know-how, in particular to developing countries, on favourable terms, including on concessional and preferential terms, as mutually agreed, taking into account the need to protect intellectual property rights

as well as the special needs of developing countries for the implementation of Agenda 21.

3. The fulfilment by the developed countries and the international organizations of measures described in paragraph 34.18 of Agenda 21 is also of critical importance to the small island developing States.

1. Information

- (i) Support the establishment of collaborative networks of subregional and regional research and information systems, in particular mechanisms to facilitate the access of small island developing States to information;
- (ii) Focus on disseminating information on environmental emergencies that may result from poor or inappropriate application of technologies and early warning information aimed at preventing natural and environmental disasters;
- (iii) The focal point for small island developing States within the secretariat of the Commission on Sustainable Development could, in coordination with relevant United Nations agencies, including regional scientific and technical bodies, serve as a central data bank for information exchange on available technologies, modalities for their acquisition, and technical cooperation programmes relating to the special needs of small island developing States.

Australia: Replace sub-para (iii) with:

A data-bank should be established on technology suitable for SIDS. The establishment of this data bank should be considered by the inter-sessional CSD Working Group on Technology Transfer. It should be the responsibility of an appropriate operational agency.

2. Capacity-building

- (i) The national capacities of the small island developing States to assess, manage, absorb and utilize new technologies should be strengthened. In this context, the existing administrative infrastructure would have to be strengthened so as to train personnel at all levels and educate the end-users of these technologies;

- (ii) Small island developing States should cooperate among themselves and with other developing countries that are in a position to do so with a view to developing and improving environmentally sound technologies. The international community should extend its full support to initiatives aimed at promoting technology cooperation and capacity-building among small island developing States and other developing countries.

3. Finance

- (i) Bilateral and multilateral donors should increase their financial support at the national, regional and international level for activities that are designed to promote and facilitate the transfer of environmentally sound technologies and capacity-building to small island developing States.

D. Environmental legislation and training

1. International environmental law is an increasingly complex subject which requires careful analysis with respect to its applicability to various bodies of national law. Regional and international programmes to enhance the capacity of small island developing States to develop and implement appropriate national environmental legislation are very important. This should include support for training in all aspects of environmental law, including, where applicable, customary law.

E. Institutional arrangements

X [1. A specific international mechanism will be necessary to direct the substantial resources required to effectively address the specific needs and concerns of small island developing States. ✓

2. The focal point for the Global Conference which has been established within the Department for Policy Coordination and Sustainable Development of the United Nations should be strengthened, with specialized expertise and resources to research and respond to the specialized sustainable developments needs of small island developing States, and should be given overall responsibility to monitor United Nations implementation of agreements and commitments emanating from the aforementioned Conference.

3. During each substantive session of the Commission on Sustainable Development, the report of the focal point to the Commission on international follow-up to the recommendations emanating from the Global Conference should address those items of the programme of action that are pertinent to the Commission's current agenda.

4. The relevant programmes being carried out by the United Nations system and the relevant regional and multinational organizations in the regions and individual countries should be recognized, consolidated and expanded or rationalized, as appropriate. Initiatives to promote economies of scale through integration should also be encouraged. Where applicable, the common objectives of members of regional integration arrangements should be taken into account.

5. Focal points for small island developing States should be established within United Nations specialized agencies having expertise and mandates in particular areas of the programme of action.

Australia: Replace para 2 with:

A position should be allocated within DPCSD to assist with the implementation of the Conference outcome. This position:

- *act as liaison and focal point between UN agencies, Regional Commissions and governments on implementation of the Conference outcome;*
- *coordinate UN system-wide activity in relation to the implementation of the Conference outcome;*
- *prepare appropriate reports for the CSD on UN system-wide implementation of the Conference outcome.*

Donors should utilise appropriate international coordination mechanisms to focus attention on the special needs of SIDS.

F. Vulnerability index

1. Small island developing States, together with national, regional and international organizations and research centres, should continue work on the development of vulnerability indices and other indicators that reflect the status of small island developing States and integrate ecological fragility and economic vulnerability.
2. In this respect, the relevant international organizations could utilize their capacity to support the development of the index.

IV. MONITORING AND REVIEW

1. In addition to the direct monitoring and review of results by the development assistance agencies and countries concerned, there will be regular, ongoing monitoring and review at the global level by the Department for Policy Coordination and Sustainable Development of the United Nations. Within the Department, a unit within the focal point, with a monitoring and review capacity, should be established to gather financial and programmable information on activities supporting the sustainable development of small island developing States. This unit will monitor and review the implementation of the outcomes of the Global Conference and of Agenda 21.
2. Within five years, a second Global Conference, convened in accordance with chapter 17 (g) of Agenda 21, will undertake a comprehensive review of the degree of success in enhancing the sustainable development of small island developing States, with recommendations, where necessary, for amending the programme of action and providing means of implementing it.

Australia: Replace paras 1 and 2 with:

A full review of implementation of the Conference outcome should be undertaken by the CSD. In preparation for this review, the Secretary-General should report annually to the CSD on the implementation of the Programme of Action. These reports should consist of one on system-wide coordination, and one each from the relevant regions. The CSD should include on its agenda an item entitled "implementation of outcome of the Conference on the Sustainable Development of SIDS".

Notes

1/ Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3-14 June 1992, vol. I, Resolutions Adopted by the Conference (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.I.8), annex II.

2/ Ibid., annex I, p. 4.

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SUBJECT: PREPCOM FOR GLOBAL CONFERENCE ON SUSTAINABLE
DEVELOPMENT OF SMALL ISLAND STATE: THE FIRST WEEK
REF: USUN 4206

1. THE PREPCOM CONVENED AUGUST 30, 1993, AND IS
SCHEDULED TO CONTINUE THROUGH SEPT 10, 1993. THE FIRST
WEEK WAS DEVOTED ALMOST EXCLUSIVELY TO OPENING
STATEMENTS BY THE CONFERENCE CHAIR, UN U/SYG DESAI,
REPRESENTATIVES OF GOVERNMENTS AND UN SPECIALIZED
AGENCIES AND NGO REPS. SPECIFIC ACTIONS ARE SUMMARIZED
BELOW UNDER THE HEADING OF SECRETARIAT ACTIONS, ACTIONS
BY THE ALLIANCE OF SMALL ISLAND STATES (AOSIS), AND US
ACTIONS.

2. SECRETARIAT ACTION. CHAIRPERSON PENNEY WENSLEY
(AUSTRALIA) IS AN EXCELLENT, RESOURCEFUL CHAIR. IT IS
APPARENT THAT HER EFFORTS IN SUPPORT OF THE REGIONAL
TECHNICAL MEETINGS AND OTHER INTERSESSIONAL CONTACTS ARE
ALREADY CONTRIBUTING TO A WELL RUN CONFERENCE. HER TASK
IS COMPLICATED BY THE LOSS OF ONE WORKING DAY TO A
HOLIDAY AND THE FACT THAT THE CONFERENCE IS POORLY

ATTENDED BY REPRESENTATIVES FROM AFRICA AND CENTRAL
EUROPE. THE GENERAL MOOD OF THE MEETING IS UPBEAT AND
POSITIVE. MANY ISLAND STATES HAVE EXPRESSED
APPRECIATION TO THE UNITED STATES FOR THE ROLE WE PLAYED
AT THE TWO REGIONAL TECHNICAL MEETINGS.

3. THE CHAIR AND THE SECRETARIAT ARE PRESSING FOR THE
PREPCOM TO PRODUCE A DRAFT ACTION PLAN FOR ADOPTION AT
THE BARBADOS CONFERENCE. THE DOCUMENT WOULD BE
SUPPLEMENTED BY A POLITICAL DECLARATION TO EMERGE FROM
THE CONFERENCE ITSELF. THE SECRETARIAT SEEMS TO FAVOR A
QUOTE PRE-MEETING UNQUOTE IN BARBADOS IMMEDIATELY
PRECEDING THE CONFERENCE TO DEVELOP A DRAFT POLITICAL
DECLARATION. THE SECRETARIAT IS OPPOSING EFFORTS BY
SOME ISLAND STATES TO HOLD ANOTHER PREPCOM SESSION.

4. IN CONTRAST TO THE UNCED PROCESS, IT IS GENERALLY
AGREED THAT NO NEW INSTITUTIONS SHOULD EMERGE FROM THE
BARBADOS CONFERENCE. THE SECRETARIAT IS PROMOTING THE
VIEW THAT THE COMMISSION ON SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT
SHOULD CONSIDER SMALL ISLAND DEVELOPING STATES AS A
SEPARATE ITEM, IN ADDITION TO INCLUDING IT IN THE OCEANS
REVIEW SCHEDULED FOR 1996. USDEL HAS EXPRESSED
DISCOMFORT WITH THIS APPROACH, BUT NOT TAKEN A FIRM

POSITION.

5. ACTION BY AOSIS. AMBASSADOR ROBERT VAN LIEROP
(VANUATU) IS THE AOSIS SPOKESMAN. HE IS EXTREMELY
COMPETENT LEADER OF THE 41 MEMBER AOSIS, WHICH IS THE
LARGEST SINGLE PLAYER IN THE PREPCOM. AOSIS HAS SPENT
THE WEEK DRAFTING AN ACTION PLAN, WHICH MOST PARTIES
EXPECT TO SERVE AS THE BASIS FOR NEGOTIATION. USDEL HAS
ATTEMPTED TO INFLUENCE DRAFTING OF AOSIS DOCUMENT BY
EMPHASISING IN INFORMAL CONVERSATIONS AND IN ITS OPENING
STATEMENT (SEE PARA 8) OUR HOPE THAT IT WOULD BE DRAWN
FROM THE TWO REGIONAL TECHNICAL REPORTS. THIS US VIEW
WAS ALSO EXPRESSED AT A BUREAU MEETING TO WHICH THE US
WAS INVITED AND WHERE AMB VAN LIEROP WAS PRESENT. THE
AOSIS DRAFT DOCUMENT WAS ENDORSED BY THE G-77, AND HAS
BEEN REVIEWED AS AN INFORMAL DOCUMENT BY THE MEETING.
IT IS NOT CLEAR AT THIS POINT WHEN THE G-77 PAPER WILL
BECOME A FORMAL DOCUMENT.

6. ACTION BY USDEL. USDEL MET EARLY WITH THE CHAIR AND
BUREAU TO EXPRESS VIEWS CONTAINED IN US STATEMENT (SEE
PARA 8) AND TO EXPRESS INTEREST IN SEEING THE AOSIS
PAPER. LINES OF COMMUNICATION WITH THE CHAIR AND OTHER
DELEGATIONS HAVE BEEN EXCELLENT. HEAD OF USDEL WAS
INTERVIEWED BY EARTH TIMES AND USDEL HAS MET WITH NGO
REPS FOR AN EXCHANGE OF VIEWS.

7. USDEL IS ENCOURAGED BY THE HIGH LEVEL OF INTEREST IN
THE UPCOMING BARBADOS CONFERENCE AND NOTES THAT THE
UNITED KINGDOM ANNOUNCED A PLEDGE OF 30,000 POUNDS FOR
THE CONFERENCE VOLUNTARY FUND. THIS IS ADDITIONAL TO

THE PLEDGES REPORTED REFTL.

8. TEXT OF US STATEMENT FOLLOWS:

MADAME CHAIRMAN, THIS CONFERENCE GIVES US OUR FIRST
OPPORTUNITY TO CONSIDER THE OPTIONS FOR AND CHALLENGES
TO SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT, AS APPLIED TO THE PARTICULAR
CIRCUMSTANCES OF SMALL ISLANDS. IN CONSIDERING THESE
CHALLENGES, THE UNITED STATES SUGGESTS THAT OUR APPROACH
TO SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT MUST BE AN INTEGRATED ONE,
ADDRESSING THE NEEDS AND OPPORTUNITIES OF ALL SECTORS OF
OUR ECONOMY AND SOCIETY IN THE SAME EFFORT. SUSTAINABLE
DEVELOPMENT, BY ITS VERY NATURE, MUST DEAL WITH MULTIPLE

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PROBLEMS, BOTH IN THE LONG-TERM AND ON A DAY-TO-DAY
BASIS, IN AN INTEGRATED MANNER.

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SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT INVOLVES ESTABLISHING ECONOMIC
DEVELOPMENT GOALS THAT REFLECT A CONSIDERATION OF ALL
ECONOMIC ALTERNATIVES AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS. IT IS
A PROCESS THAT REQUIRES PARTICIPATION FROM ALL SECTORS
OF THE ECONOMY. IT SHOULD INVOLVE GOVERNMENT
DECISION-MAKERS, NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS AND
PUBLIC WORKING TOGETHER TO SET GOALS AND IDENTIFY
OPTIONS AND CONSTRAINTS. IT A DAUNTING TASK, BUT IT IS
APPARENT FROM THE PRODIGIOUS EFFORTS UNDERTAKEN THUS FAR
IN THE REGIONAL TECHNICAL MEETINGS THAT THE POLITICAL
WILL EXISTS.

THE UNITED STATES WOULD LIKE TO APPLAUD EFFORTS TO
COORDINATE THE ACTIVITIES OF UNITED NATIONS SPECIALIZED
AGENCIES, REGIONAL ORGANIZATIONS, AND INDIVIDUAL

COUNTRIES ENGAGED IN BILATERAL ACTIVITIES TO SUPPORT THE
NATIONAL EFFORTS OF SMALL ISLAND DEVELOPING STATES, AS
IDENTIFIED IN THE REPORTS OF THE REGIONAL TECHNICAL
MEETINGS.

OUR DELEGATION BELIEVES THAT IT IS IMPORTANT TO KEEP IN
MIND HOW THE ACTIONS DISCUSSED IN THE REPORTS OF THE TWO
REGIONAL MEETINGS ARE ORGANIZED. THEY ARE ORGANIZED
ACCORDING TO THE ENTITY THAT SHOULD CARRY OUT THE
ACTION. THESE INCLUDE ACTIONS TO BE UNDERTAKEN BY THE
ISLAND STATES THEMSELVES AND ACTIONS TO BE TAKEN BY THE
INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY, EITHER BILATERALLY, THROUGH
REGIONAL ORGANIZATIONS, OR IN VARIOUS MULTILATERAL
FORA. THESE DISTINCTIONS UNDERSCORE TWO IMPORTANT
THEMES AROUND WHICH WE BELIEVE THIS CONFERENCE MUST
FOCUS:

FIRST, THAT SMALL ISLAND DEVELOPING STATES MUST TAKE
CHARGE OF THEIR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT, UNDERTAKING
DEVELOPMENT PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT IN A MANNER THAT
TAKES INTO ACCOUNT THEIR PARTICULAR RESOURCES, ECONOMIC
ALTERNATIVES, AND SHORT- AND LONG-TERM ENVIRONMENTAL
CIRCUMSTANCES AND PROBLEMS; AND,

SECOND, THAT THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY MUST STRIVE TO
ENSURE THAT ISLAND COUNTRIES HAVE THE CAPACITY TO
UNDERTAKE THIS PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT, INCLUDING
FACILITATING THE ACQUISITION OF INFORMATION, TRAINING,
TECHNOLOGIES AND FINANCIAL RESOURCES, AND REMOVING
BARRIERS TO SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT PLANNING AND
MANAGEMENT.

THESE THEMES LEAD NATURALLY TO TWO OBJECTIVES FOR THIS
CONFERENCE:

SMALL ISLAND STATES SHOULD USE THIS CONFERENCE TO
IDENTIFY THE ACTIVITIES THEY SHOULD UNDERTAKE TO ACHIEVE
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT, EXAMINE THEIR CURRENT
CAPABILITY FOR UNDERTAKING THESE ACTIVITIES, AND
IDENTIFY NEEDS THAT COULD BE MET BY THE INTERNATIONAL
COMMUNITY; AND:

THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY SHOULD USE THIS CONFERENCE
TO DEVELOP A STRATEGY THROUGH WHICH THESE NEEDS MIGHT BE
MET AND BARRIERS TO SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT REMOVED.

IN THIS REGARD WE APPLAUD THE TRIANGULAR APPROACH
HIGHLIGHTED BY THE DISTINGUISHED REPRESENTATIVE OF
COLOMBIA ON BEHALF OF THE G-77.

THE UNIQUE CIRCUMSTANCES AND SPECIAL NEEDS OF SMALL

ISLAND DEVELOPING STATES SHOULD BE THE SPECIFIC FOCUS OF
THIS CONFERENCE. MANY PROBLEMS FACED BY SMALL ISLAND
STATES ARE FACED BY ALL DEVELOPING COUNTRIES. RAPID
POPULATION GROWTH IS NOT UNIQUE TO SMALL ISLANDS, NOR IS
THE PROBLEM OF INADEQUATE INFRASTRUCTURE. HOWEVER, THE
PROBLEM OF RAPIDLY INCREASING POPULATION DENSITY CAUSED
BY RAPID POPULATION GROWTH ON A LIMITED AMOUNT OF LAND
IS A PROBLEM SPECIFIC TO SMALL ISLANDS, AS ARE THE
PROBLEMS OF LIMITED OPPORTUNITIES FOR EDUCATION AND
LIMITED ACCESS TO MARKETS DUE TO THE GREAT EXPENSE OF
TRAVELING AND SHIPPING. MANY SMALL ISLANDS, BECAUSE OF

THEIR LOW-LYING TOPOGRAPHY AND LIMITED LAND AREA, ARE
PARTICULARLY THREATENED BY SEA-LEVEL RISE RESULTING FROM
GLOBAL CLIMATE CHANGE. BY RECOGNIZING THAT ALL THE
PROBLEMS REFLECTED AND ACTIONS CALLED FOR IN AGENDA 21
PERTAIN TO SMALL ISLAND DEVELOPING STATES, BUT
MAINTAINING OUR FOCUS ON THOSE PROBLEMS THAT ARE UNIQUE
TO SMALL ISLANDS, THE UNITED STATES BELIEVES THAT THE
BARBADOS CONFERENCE CAN HAVE A STRONG, TANGIBLE, AND
IMMEDIATE IMPACT TOWARDS THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT OF
SMALL ISLAND DEVELOPING STATES.

THIS PREPARATORY COMMISSION SHOULD MAKE THE MOST
EFFICIENT USE POSSIBLE OF OPPORTUNITIES IN OTHER
INTERNATIONAL FORA TO CRAFT AN INTEGRATED AND
COMPREHENSIVE APPROACH. INDEED THIS WOULD BE THE MOST
EFFECTIVE WAY TO CARRY ON THE SPIRIT OF THE UN
CONFERENCE ON ENVIRONMENT AND DEVELOPMENT. THESE FORA
INCLUDE THE NEGOTIATING COMMITTEES FOR THE BIODIVERSITY
CONVENTION, THE COMMISSION ON SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT,
THE INTERGOVERNMENTAL NEGOTIATING COMMITTEE FOR THE
FRAMEWORK CONVENTION ON CLIMATE CHANGE, THE UPCOMING
CONFERENCE ON THE PROTECTION OF THE MARINE ENVIRONMENT
FROM LAND-BASED SOURCES OF MARINE POLLUTION, THE WORLD
COAST CONFERENCE, THE DESERTIFICATION TALKS, THE
WORKSHOP ON SMALL ISLAND OCEANOGRAPHY, AND OTHER
ACTIVITIES UNDERWAY IN UN SPECIALIZED AGENCIES AND IN
MULTI-LATERAL DEVELOPMENT BANKS. THE PREPARATORY
COMMITTEE SHOULD TAKE INTO ACCOUNT THE ACTIVITIES
ON-GOING OR DEVELOPING IN THESE FORA AND INCORPORATE
THEM INTO THE STRATEGY IT DEVELOPS.

BECAUSE OF THE LOW-LYING TOPOGRAPHY AND SMALL LAND AREA
OF MANY SMALL ISLAND DEVELOPING STATES, MY DELEGATION
SUGGESTS THAT THE PROCESS EMBODIED IN INTEGRATED COASTAL
ZONE MANAGEMENT IS ONE THAT MIGHT BE EXAMINED AS A
FRAMEWORK OR MODEL FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT. THE
UNITED STATES EXPERIENCE WITH COASTAL ZONE MANAGEMENT,
WHILE LARGELY CONTINENTAL, HAS BEEN SUCCESSFULLY APPLIED
AND ADAPTED TO THE INTEGRATED, HOLISTIC APPROACH NEEDED
IN INSULAR AREAS. WE HAVE LEARNED THAT THE
COOKIE-CUTTER APPROACH WILL NOT WORK. OUR EXPERIENCE IN
ISLAND AREAS SUCH AS PUERTO RICO, THE U.S. VIRGIN
ISLANDS AND HAWAII INDICATES THAT DESPITE FITS AND
STARTS WE ARE BETTER OFF THAN IF WE DIDN'T HAVE THIS
IMPORTANT TOOL. PROMOTION OF INTEGRATED COASTAL ZONE
MANAGEMENT CAN HELP ADDRESS CRITICAL PROBLEMS
CONFRONTING MANY SMALL ISLAND DEVELOPING STATES:
MIGRATION AND EXPANDING POPULATIONS, POLLUTION,
DEGRADATION OF FRESH WATER RESOURCES, CLIMATE CHANGE,
DEFORESTATION AND LOSS OF BIODIVERSITY. THE IMPORTANT
FEATURE HERE IS THAT OF INTEGRATION. JUST AS THE
STRATEGY THAT THIS CONFERENCE DEVELOPS MUST BE AN
INTEGRATED ONE, SO MUST THE PATH TO SUSTAINABLE
DEVELOPMENT. THANK YOU, MADAME CHAIRMAN.

END TEXT OF US STATEMENT

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TELEGRAM

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WALKER UNQUOTE CHRISTOPHER

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	H-01	TEDE-00	INR-00	IO-16	L-03	ADS-00	NEA-01
	NSAE-00	NSCE-00	NSF-02	OIC-02	OMB-01	PA-02	PM-02
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DRAFTED BY: OES/OA/MLP: MOWALKER
APPROVED BY: OES/OA/MLP: MOWALKER

OES/EGC: GSEWELL

NOAA: SWARE

AID: JWILSON

IO/T: JMC GUINNES

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FM SECSTATE WASHDC

TO USMISSION USUN NEW YORK

INFO AMEMBASSY ANTANANARIVO

AMEMBASSY APIA

AMEMBASSY BANDAR SERI BEGAWAN

AMEMBASSY BRIDGETOWN

AMEMBASSY CANBERRA

AMEMBASSY COLOMBO

AMEMBASSY COPENHAGEN

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AMEMBASSY KINGSTON

AMEMBASSY KOLONIA

USOFFICE KOROR

AMEMBASSY LISBON

AMEMBASSY LONDON

AMEMBASSY MAJURO

AMEMBASSY MANILA

AMEMBASSY MORONI

AMEMBASSY NASSAU

AMEMBASSY NICOSIA

AMEMBASSY OSLO

AMEMBASSY PARIS

AMEMBASSY PORT LOUIS

AMEMBASSY PORT MORESBY

AMEMBASSY PORT OF SPAIN

AMEMBASSY PRAIA

AMEMBASSY SANTO DOMINGO

AMEMBASSY SINGAPORE

AMEMBASSY SUVA
AMEMBASSY THE HAGUE
AMEMBASSY TOKYO
USEC BRUSSELS
AMEMBASSY VALLETTA
AMEMBASSY VICTORIA
AMEMBASSY WELLINGTON

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E.O. 12356: N/A
TAGS: PHSA SENV
SUBJECT: prepcom for global islands conference: second and final

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week

ref: (a) 93 usun new y 04313, (b) 93 usun new y 04206

1. This is an action cable see paragraph 12.

2. Summary: the first preparatory committee for the global conference on the sustainable development of small island developing states concluded at the united nations in new york on september 10. Accomplishments included the negotiation of a 15 chapter programme of action. Outstanding issues include bracketed text, primarily in the financial and institutional section, the overall structure of the paper, and the drafting of a declaration to be issued at the april 1994 barbados conference. Additional intersessional work was to be undertaken by the united nations department for policy coordination for sustainable development to build upon document a/conf.167/pc.6, Which outlined the ongoing work of various un agencies, but was found lacking by numerous delegations. The final report of the meeting will call for intersessional work, either in a resumed preparatory committee or in a second preparatory committee, that will meet in late february, early march.

3. The second week began with a meeting on labor day hosted by chairwoman penny wensley, with the bureau, the chairman of the aosis and the g-77, the ec and the u.s. The purpose of the meeting was to outline strategy for the remaining four days. Late friday during the first week, the first reading of chapter 1 - 14 had concluded and chapter 15, the financial and institutions chapter

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was distributed to delegations. Over the weekend, chairwoman wensley had wanted to prepare an l document based upon the first reading but objections from aosis/g77 prevailed and the chairwoman was only able to provide a non paper containing the statements that were made during the first reading.

4. Aosis received this document late monday and spent tuesday reviewing the comments and formulating their own document, eventually introduced as a/conf.167/pc/1.5. Developed countries were understandably getting concerned about a process that called for comments on a non paper, which was then reworked by the g77 and aosis prior to introduction. This concern turned out to be unfounded as aosis/g77 were for the most part accurate in the incorporation of comments made during the first reading.

5. Developed countries also expressed concern over the structure of the paper. This concern was based on the fact that the cross-cutting issues of capacity building, human resource development, integrated coastal zone management, institution building and technology cooperation were interspersed with sectoral issues resulting in a disjointed programme of action that lacked an integrated character. While there was consensus, for the most part on the importance of the cross-cutting issues, the issue of re-structuring the paper was not welcome by g77 and aosis. Both sides agreed to hold this issue in abeyance while substantive discussion occurred on chapter 15 - means of implementation and the draft preamble.

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6. The second reading of chapter 1 - 14 produced revised text in several areas, and demonstrated usdel's commitment to improving the document. Usdel received numerous compliments from other delegations and from ngo's about its detailed and helpful approach to the process.

7. Usdel's comments on the aosis/g77 paper on means of implementation sought to return to agreed language in agenda 21, chapter 33 and included proposed language calling on the international community to supplement national efforts for the implementation of agenda 21 by making every effort to insure the availability of appropriate levels of financial and technical assistance to support the sustainable development of small island developing states. Such assistance should take into account the specific needs of small island developing states as outlined in the programme of action and reflect

the priorities of the small island developing states. Specific instructions on the administration's position on 'quote adequate, predictable, new and additional end quote financial resources were not available to us. Therefore, usdel asked that the text be bracketed, not deleted, until we checked with department.

8. This focus on new and additional resources was in marked contrast to opening statements that governments were not looking for handouts and that this conference should be realistic and work to make existing institutions and fora more aware and responsive to island

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issues. In addition, usdel found numerous references to agenda 21 in the implementation section that were selective and tended to skew the meaning in favor of small island developing states. For this reason we proposed preambular language stating that wherever agenda 21 was referred to in the action programme it should be considered as a whole. Many other delegations also expressed varying degrees of concern and looked forward to working out issues on friday.

9. The g77 and aosis governments were unprepared to respond to the comments made on the first reading of the implementation paper. Usdel had prepared creative alternative approaches overnight but was unable to propose language because a negotiation was not held. U.s. Was also hoping that in the give and take an innovative approach might be found.

10. During the final afternoon session on friday, the prepcom agreed to the outcome described in paragraph 2.

11. Level of u.s. Participation: throughout the week word of the president's caricom press conference (ref b) filtered throughout the prepcom raising expectations about the u.s. Participation at barbados. In margin conversations, it was clear that island governments are hoping that the vice president will attend. This level of participation would assist in bringing attention to the sustainable development issues faced by small island developing states. Pacific island governments including new zealand also expressed the greater likelihood of

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attendance by their ministers if the vice president participates.

12. Action new york: the unga and the fifth committee will take up the question of whether to hold a second prepcom or other intersessional meeting. Us position is that resolution of final issues could be undertaken through diplomatic channels and in the first three days of the conference in barbados. Therefore, we believe another prepcom is unnecessary. However, in the final analysis, if cost is not an issue (e.g. The space is available and interpretation costs would already have been contracted for by the un) we would have no objection to meeting again, but believe no more than a week would be necessary. In light of the fact that aosis must caucus between readings, it might be best, if possible to recommend a monday, wednesday, friday informal. Caucusing could occur on intervening days. Second, a resumed prepcom session should be fully explored. It could prove to be more palatable in that it might avoid delay by dispensing with the formalities of a second prepcom. Mission should coordinate with ec representative, whose preliminary view was that no additional prepcoms should be held.
Christopher



*Bureau of Oceans and International
Environmental and Scientific Affairs*

Washington, D.C. 20520

FAX TRANSMISSION

FROM: MAUREEN O'C WALKER, CHIEF
DIVISION MARINE LAW AND POLICY
OES/OA/OLP, ROOM 5805A
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF STATE 20520

DATE: 8-17-93
____ PAGE(S) TO FOLLOW

TELEPHONE (202) 647-9099

FAX NUMBER (202) 647-1106

TO: W6 on Global Environmental Policy

TELEPHONE _____

FAX NUMBER _____

MESSAGE:

- Attached is the final position paper which includes comments received at the interagency working group meeting and the meeting with Non Government Organizations.

If you have any additional comments, changes or suggestion, please call them into:

MR GRANVILLE SEWELL

202 647 4069

Fax: 202 647 0191

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United States Department of State

*Bureau of Oceans and International
Environmental and Scientific Affairs*

Washington, D.C. 20520

FAX TRANSMITTAL SHEET

**TO: MEMBERS OF THE INTERAGENCY WORKING GROUP ON GLOBAL
ENVIRONMENTAL AFFAIRS: SUBGROUP ON OCEAN, FISHERIES
AND FRESHWATER**

FROM: OES/OA - R. Tucker Scully

DATE: 8/24/93

NUMBER OF PAGES TO FOLLOW: 9

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DOE:Richard Bradley	(202)586-4880	Fax(202)586-2062
DOD:Joseph Baggett	(703)697-9161	Fax(703)695-8073
DOD:LCDR Jane Dalton	(703)614-6632	Fax(703)693-6298
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DOT:Kip Tourtellot	(202)366-5621	Fax(202)366-9188
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EPA:Maureen O'Neill	(202)260-5700	Fax(202)260-0587
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MMC:Richard Wallace	(202)606-5504	Fax(202)606-5510
NAS:Sherburne Abbott	(202)334-2807	Fax(202)334-2231
NASA:Frank Karger	(202)358-0238	Fax(202)358-3098
NRC: Joanne Becker	(301)504-1740	Fax(301)504-3725
NOAA:Tom Laughlin	(202)482-6196	Fax(202)482-4307
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NOAA:Karen Davidson	(202)482-5915	Fax(202)371-0926
NOAA:Charles Ehler	(301)443-8487	Fax(301)984-9356
NOAA/NMFS:Henry Beasley	(301)	Fax(301)713-2313
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OSTP:Nancy Maynard	(202)456-6202	Fax(202)395-3719
TREASURY:Don Niewarski	(202)622-0763	Fax(202)622-1731
USCG:Wayne Raabe	(202)267-1527	Fax(202)267-4496
USDA:Cindy Sheely	(202)720-3631	Fax(202)720-2166
USDA:Carl Bouchard	(202)720-8767	Fax(202)690-0639
USTR:S. Gaines/J. Haverkamp	(202)395-6864	Fax(202)395-3911

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POSITION PAPER

UNITED NATIONS GLOBAL CONFERENCE ON THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT OF SMALL ISLAND DEVELOPING STATES

BACKGROUND

In 1992, at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, the United States and the world community adopted Agenda 21. In that document, the United States and other governments committed to:

adopt and implement plans and programmes to support the sustainable development and utilization of their marine and coastal resources, including meeting essential human needs, maintaining biodiversity and improving the quality of life for island people; and

adopt measures which will enable small island developing states to cope effectively creatively and sustainably with environmental change and to mitigate impacts and reduce threats posed to marine and coastal resources.

These commitments were later incorporated into United Nations General Assembly Resolution 47/189 of 22 December, 1992, which called for a U.N Conference on the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States.

Two regional meetings, the Regional Technical Meeting for the Indian and Pacific Oceans and the Regional Technical Meeting for the Atlantic/ Caribbean/Mediterranean, have been held thus far to formulate background information and identify opportunities for action. These two regional technical meetings, together with the organizational meeting of April 15-16, have provided an agenda as well as an impressive array of actions within specifically identified sectoral areas that could be taken to address the special challenges faced by Small Island Developing States.

The United States notes that the actions identified in the reports of the two regional meetings are organized according to the entity that should carry out the action. These include actions to be undertaken by the Island States themselves and actions to be taken by the international community either bilaterally, through regional organizations, or in various multilateral fora. These distinctions underscore two important themes around which the United States believes this conference must focus:

- first, that Small Island Developing States must take charge of their sustainable development, undertaking development planning and management in a manner that takes into account their particular resources,

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economic alternatives, and short- and long-term environmental circumstances and problems; and,

- second, that the international community must strive to ensure that island countries have the capacity to undertake this planning and management, including facilitating the acquisition of information, technologies and financial resources, and removing barriers to sustainable development planning and management.

CAPACITY BUILDING AND TECHNOLOGY COOPERATION FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

In order for Small Island Developing States to successfully plan and manage their development in a manner that is sustainable and considers all possible economic alternatives, the States must have a professional staff that has adequate education and training and adequate data on which these staff can base their decisions. Planning and management for sustainable development requires access to professionals skilled in economics, ecology, oceanography, meteorology, coastal engineering; in industrial, agricultural, and forest production processes; in the financial and institutional (including legal) arenas; and in public education and communication. The most important skill, and the most difficult skill to obtain, is that of integration, as sustainable development requires the bringing together of different disciplines and concerns and defining priorities among them. It is incumbent on the international community, working bilaterally and through regional organizations and other multilateral fora, to ensure access to these skills.

It is also important that all sources of these skills are brought to focus on the challenges of sustainable development, and that individuals, groups and organizations concerned with the sustainable development of Small Island Developing States are given access to all relevant information and provided with the full opportunity to participate in planning and decisionmaking concerning activities which may affect that development.

Decisionmakers in Small Island Developing States must also have access to sufficient information to make appropriate decisions. For example, effective coastal zone management requires information on the geography and geology of the coastline, the location of important coastal resources such as reefs and wetlands as well as hazards such as waste dumps and treatment plant outfalls, and demographic information such as population movements from inland areas to the coast. In some cases important information is not available or is subject to great uncertainty, such as predictions of future climate change, and hence predictions of future sea-level rise. In addition, the accuracy and reliability of the data which exist are often inadequate. However, there are mechanisms for dealing with uncertainty in decisionmaking to which the international community can facilitate access.

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The United States calls on the international community to work in this UN Preparatory Committee meeting to examine how it can assist Small Island Developing States in acquiring the capacity necessary for sustainable development, making the most efficient use possible of opportunities in other international fora to craft an integrated and comprehensive approach. The international community should assert the special needs of Small Island Developing States in such fora such as the Commission on Sustainable Development, the upcoming Conference on the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-Based Sources of Marine Pollution, the World Coast Conference, the workshop on Small Island Oceanography, and other activities underway in UN specialized agencies and in multi-lateral development banks, in order to focus on addressing the challenges unique to them, and the preparations for the Barbados Conference should take into account the activities on-going or developing in these fora.

The United States believes the following actions, which focus on the unique characteristics of Small Island Developing States, are necessary to assist these States in building the capacity necessary to plan and manage their sustainable development:

- Environmental considerations and natural resource conservation objectives should be integrated into the development of social and economic development policies in international, regional, subregional and/or bilateral cooperative programs related to islands;
- The Action Plan for Training in Integrated Coastal Zone Management, being developed cooperatively by the United Nations Development Program and the United Nations Law of the Sea Office, should reflect the needs of Small Island Developing States;
- Provision of training and legislative drafting services should be improved in order to support efforts to overcome obstacles to ratification and implementation of appropriate international instruments;
- Islands should be given special recognition in the World Coast Conference so that their unique characteristics are taken into account in the development and implementation of integrated programmes for understanding and managing the coastal zone and managing marine ecosystems;
- Cooperation in developing and applying coastal zone management should be undertaken among all States, with an emphasis upon local capacity building and regional and subregional interaction;
- Support should be provided in the application of ecosystem, multi-species management of estuarine and marine living

- 4 -

resources, including cooperation in regional programs for management of shared coastal fisheries populations to provide for conservation, and rational use of marine populations:

- Redoubled efforts should be made to expedite marine scientific research vessel clearance requests in order to facilitate research on the monitoring of the marine environment in accordance with the relevant rights and obligations of the 1982 United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea;
- The free flow of and access to data and information resulting from the conduct of marine scientific research should be emphasized, particularly as it relates to monitoring in the Small Island Developing States;
- The development of the Global Ocean Observing System should cover the coastal and near-shore environment, which has particular application for Small Island Developing States;
- Cooperative environmental education be designed to improve basic public awareness of natural resources and environmental quality and improve in-house management capabilities;

INTEGRATED COASTAL ZONE MANAGEMENT AS A FRAMEWORK FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Because of the small size and low-lying topography of small islands, most, if not all, of their land area, together with the surrounding water, can be regarded as a coastal zone. This combination of small size and low-lying topography, however, together with limited resources, makes small islands particularly vulnerable to short- and long-term environmental pressures. The current problems include coastal pollution, habitat loss, species depletion and coastal natural hazards, and Small Island Developing States are particularly vulnerable to the potential coastal impacts of global climate change, including sea level rise.

Chapter 17 of Agenda 21 identifies integrated coastal zone management as a key program area and tool for facilitating the sustainable development of coastal resources. Coastal zone management can be used to address the main constraints to effective action: inappropriate policies, institutional weaknesses, lack of trained personnel, lack of education, insufficient involvement of the public in decisionmaking, and lack of diffusion of appropriate technologies. Promotion of integrated coastal zone management can help address critical problems confronting many small island developing states: - migration and expanding populations, pollution, degradation of fresh water resources, climate change, deforestation and loss of biodiversity.

- 5 -

The United States believes that integrated coastal zone management is a useful tool for addressing these multiple short and long-term problems, and presents the most immediate and effective option for addressing the long-term impacts of climate change. Because sustainable development planning, by its very nature, must deal with multiple problems, both in the long-term and on a day-to-day basis, in an integrated manner, the United States believes that the process of integrated coastal zone management is also a useful framework or model for addressing the larger, unique issues involved in the sustainable development of small islands.

Integrated management is a comprehensive, iterative and continuing process, which identifies strategies to address short-, medium and long-term issues. Integration of coastal management activities can support the efforts among agencies involved in sustainable development planning at all levels of government, including those pursuing the potentially divergent goals of economic development, industry diversification, and environmental protection. Through integrated management, available resources can be identified and actions implemented and constantly improved.

CONCERNS AND ACTIONS FOR SPECIFIC ISSUES

While the United States believes that the sustainable development of small islands should be pursued using an integrated approach such as that employed in integrated coastal zone management, the United States also believes that the international community should pursue, through the preparations for the Barbados Conference and in other international fora, specific actions that will improve the capacity of small islands to address a number of specific issues.

BIODIVERSITY AND CRITICAL HABITATS

- Increased attention should be given to protection of marine and coastal ecosystems exhibiting high levels of biodiversity and productivity, and to other critical habitat areas, with priority accorded to coral reefs; estuaries; temperate and tropical wetlands, including mangroves; seagrass beds; and other spawning or nursery areas.
- As an example, the Barbados Conference should support the development and implementation of an initiative to promote the stewardship of coral reefs and other fragile ecosystem. Coral reefs, mangroves, seagrasses and other important habitats are often unique to small islands and are often their most important economic resource base. Maintaining reef ecosystem productivity, biodiversity and structural integrity

- 6 -

can ensure food, employment, and other benefits while protecting the coastal populations from storms, erosion and the potential impacts of sea level rise.

- Regional centers should be developed in coordination with the first of many regional research facilities, to take into account regional issues in order to identify and link a world-wide network of experts in marine systems and taxonomy; provide training; establish in-country specimen collection points; adopt and educate researchers in standardized collection methods; develop a standardized system to incorporate new information into national and international databases; and target critical geographic areas that need further research or protection.

POPULATION AND MIGRATION

- Renewed attention should be paid to the need to provide increased access to voluntary family planning services, and increased awareness should be given to the implications of and alternatives to human population migrations to highly populated areas. The Global Conference on the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States should call on the Fourth International Conference on Population to pay particular attention to the particular population concerns of the small island developing states, including enhancing the economic and social status of women and their participation in the development process, and appropriate resources should be provided for this.

FRESHWATER

- The critical issues of degradation of the quality and quantity of fresh water resources should be addressed through improvements of water resources policy analysis and planning procedures, promotion of more decentralized and democratized systems for water management, training and institution building, and technology cooperation;
 - serious efforts should be made to address the potential impact of sea-level rise on freshwater lenses and the supply and quality of freshwater, and to promote appropriate solutions addressing these impacts; and,
 - conservation practices should be promoted, such as the efficient use of existing water resources.

POLLUTION AND WASTE MANAGEMENT

- The upcoming intergovernmental meeting to address marine pollution from land-based activities, provisions should be elaborated to address the specific problems faced by small island developing states;

- 7 -

- This conference helps fulfill the obligations of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, to deal with land-based sources of marine pollution and building on the Montreal Guidelines for the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-Based Sources.
- Efforts should be made to increase collection and synthesis of data and information on pollutants, to analyze such data by relevant international organizations and to disseminate information on the monitoring efforts that have been undertaken.
- Regions that have not yet considered regional protocols or agreements to address the issue of ocean dumping should, in accordance with relevant international conventions, designate an authority to monitor individually, or in collaboration with other Parties and competent international organizations, the condition of the seas with special attention given to cooperation in the field of monitoring and scientific research.
- Parties to the Basel Convention, in monitoring the effects of the management of hazardous wastes on human health and the environment, should assure that the experts group that is developing guidelines takes into account the concerns of Small Islands Developing States.
- Efforts should be undertaken to develop regional and island scale numerical models of oceanic and atmospheric circulation, as well as appropriate water quality models, as tools for management.

TOURISM

- Recognition should be given to the potential of coastal tourism and ecotourism, in both domestic and international arenas, as an economic incentive to facilitate sustainable development and effective resource management in island countries, and assistance should be made available, if necessary, to assure that the expansion of the tourism sector proceeds in an environmentally-sensitive and sound manner.

CLIMATE CHANGE, SEA LEVEL RISE AND CLIMATE VARIABILITY

- Small Island Developing States should nominate government representatives, to attend the World Coast Conference and ensure that the requirements for integrated coastal zone management capacity building for Small Island Developing States is recognized and reflected in this important conference and that relevant results from the World Coast Conference are communicated at the Barbados Conference.

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- Recognition and support should be provided to Small Island Developing States to respond to the call by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change for vulnerable coastal nations to develop integrated coastal zone management by the year 2000, including the development of response measures to the impacts of coastal climate change such as sea level rise.

LAND RESOURCES

- Experiences concerning the implications of ownership, management, and awareness of land resources affecting the coastal zone should be fully shared in the Barbados Conference.

NATURAL AND ANTHROPOGENIC ENVIRONMENTAL DISASTER PREPAREDNESS

- Disaster warning and preparedness should be supported and coordinated with the World Meteorological Organization and particularly, the means should be provided to deliver the information obtained to ultimate users.
 - This activity should recognize that disaster preparedness contains four overlapping functions: mitigation, preparedness, response and recovery.
- The need for evaluation and consideration of natural and anthropogenic disasters to which small island developing states are particularly vulnerable should be recognized and addressed at the Barbados Conference and the World Coast Conference and that strategies to develop preparedness and mitigate disasters be encouraged.

FINANCING

- Financial and technical assistance should strengthen the national institutions and administrative and operational capacity of small island developing states.
- The expansion of private capital flows to Small Island Developing States should be encouraged and that efforts to promote free trade should continue.
- Information on environmental impact assessment procedures and means for public access to information should be included in multi-lateral development bank project implementation.
- The multi-lateral development banks should pay more attention be paid to low-cost, large impact projects that build the capacity of Small Island Developing States to address sustainable development in an integrated manner.
- Work should be undertaken to advance near-term improvements in multi-lateral development bank policies and procedures

- 9 -

to strengthen the environmental and social sustainability of their activities.

ENERGY RESOURCES

- Consideration should be given to the use of indigenous renewable energy resources of biomass, wind, geothermal, and solar for use as commercial energy, using the latest technologies. It is noted that the technical and economic attributes of these technologies has advanced to the point that real commercial use has begun.

INTERNATIONAL AND REGIONAL INTEGRATION

- Renewed emphasis should be given to more effective implementation of the United Nations Environment Programme's Regional Seas Programme, including improved coordination and interchange between regions and among islands within regions.
- Each regional seas programme should contain a component which addresses the problems that are specific to small island developing states in order that those concerns can be reflected in regional agreements and protocols.

Michael/Aimée.

Please try to find out who's the best on
govt + NGO/academic types on "sinks" —
calculating CO₂ etc. stored in forests

Start by asking Marc for names of the best people at
EPA.

Also, call my old secretary, Ina Schuler
Ina Sklez at
NRDC 783-7800, and ask for the "bubble
package" that I used to have.

Send ^{names +} copy to the Swedes, attached
1 ^{of bubble} package.

James

Ken Andraško
260-6803

260-9653

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. fax	Swedish Embassy to Amy Christensen re meeting [personally identifiable information] [partial] (1 page)	10/04/1993	b(6)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
Council on Environmental Quality
Kathleen "Katie" McGinty
OA/Box Number: 2573

FOLDER TITLE:

[Small Island Conference, World Coast Conference, and Haiti International Task Force
on the Environment and Development] [loose]

2012-0769-F
kc1974

RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

- P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
- P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
- P3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
- P4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
- P5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]
- P6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

PRM. Personal record misfile defined in accordance with 44 U.S.C. 2201(3).

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

- b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
- b(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
- b(3) Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
- b(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]
- b(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
- b(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
- b(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
- b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

[001]

6729H ** TOTAL PAGE.001 **

F A C S I M I L E M E S S A G E

EMBASSY OF SWEDEN
Economic Affairs
600 New Hampshire Ave., N.W.
Suite 1200
Washington D.C. 20037
Tel. no. (202) 944-5600
Fax. no. (202) 342-1319

Date: October 4, 1993

To: Amy Christensen, NSC

Fax.No: (202) 456-2710

From: Lars-Olof Hollner

No of pages (incl this page): 1

.....
Dear Ms Christensen,

The Swedish participants in the meeting with Mr. Doniger on October 6 at 09.00 am will be:

Mr. Hans Rode. Born on [REDACTED] (b)(6)

Mr. Tord Eng. Born on [REDACTED] (b)(6)

Mr. Olle Djörk. Born on [REDACTED] (b)(6)

Sincerely

Lars-Olof Hollner
Lars-Olof Hollner

**EMBASSY OF SWEDEN
WASHINGTON**

 600 New Hampshire Ave., N.W.
Suite 1200

Washington, D.C. 20037

Telephone: (1) 202 944 56 00

Fax: (1) 202 3421319

Telex (23) 248347 svsk ur

T E L E F A X
phoned 10/4

To: Mr. David Doniger National Security Council		Date: Sept 28, 1993		No:	
From (division): Lars-Olof Hollner, Swedish Embassy		Avd:	Grupp:	Mål:	
Subject: Re. Visit from Swedish Committee on International Cooperation for the Environment					
Total number of pages: 6		Please request missing pages referring to the relevant division stated above!			
		Avsant den	Klockan	Sign	

 Mr. David Doniger
National Security Council

(Fax No. (202) 395 1590)

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Dear Mr. Doniger:

Re. Visit from Swedish Committee on International Cooperation for
the Environment

 (Ref. today's telephone conversation with your office and Ms
Hollner, the Swedish Embassy).

 A Swedish committee appointed by the Government, the Committee on
International Environmental Cooperation, will visit Washington
October 4 - 7, 1993.

 The Chairman of the Committee is Director General Hans Rode. Other
participants are Mr. Tord Eng, NUTEK (National Board for Industrial
and Technical Development), Ms Helena Ödmark, Deputy Assistant
Under-Secretary, Ministry for Foreign Affairs and Olle Björk,
Committee Secretary.

 The Committee's main task is to analyze the implementation of the
requirements in the 1992 Convention on Climate Change.

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In particular, the Committee is interested in Article 4 of the Convention, which deals with the possibility of joint implementation by countries to reach the required reductions of carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases.

Other subjects the Committee deals with are:

- Strategies for climate change in different countries
- Estimation of costs for different measures
- To follow the work on a new sulphur protocol.

The Committee has asked for meetings with the Department of State, the Department of Energy, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), the World Bank and several Think Tanks.

We would be very grateful if you could let us know, at your earliest convenience, when a meeting between you and the Committee could be arranged (tel. (202) 944 5621, Mr. Hollner, or fax (202) 342 13 19).

For your guidance we enclose the Committee Terms of Reference.

Yours sincerely,

Jugrid Wretman-Hollner

Lars-Olof Hollner/I. Wretman-Hollner, secr.
First Secretary

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Committee Terms of Reference

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Dir. 1993:34

Opportunities and procedures for common implementation of the Convention on Climate and certain other international conventions relating to the environment

Dir. 1993:34

Resolution adopted at a Cabinet Meeting on 18th March 1993

The Minister of the Environment and Natural Resources, Mr Olof Johansson, submitted as follows.

My proposal

I propose that a special investigator be appointed to recommend ways in which Sweden can co-operate with other nations with a view to honouring commitments under the Convention on Climate and certain other international conventions relating to the environment.

Background

International co-operation with reference to the environment has grown considerably in the past twenty years. That co-operation is especially important to Sweden, the reason being that problems of the Swedish environment are to a great extent brought about by activities beyond our own frontiers. Then again, Sweden, together with other countries, must try to overcome such global problems of the environment as the ongoing depletion of the stratospheric ozone layer and the risk of climatic change.

An outline convention on the subject of climate was signed in connection with the UN Conference on the Environment and Development (UNCED) in Rio de Janeiro, in June 1992. In that convention the industrialised nations promise, as a first step, to try to stabilise emissions of carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases by the year 2000.

The climate question occupies a special position among environmental issues and impinges on all aspects of modern society, from agricultural production to high-tech industry. Anthropogenic climatic changes are threatening to cause serious changes in living conditions in many parts of the world, e.g. through widespread drought and flooding. Hundreds of millions of people may need to migrate from affected regions. Thus the climatic changes which are feared have considerable economic and social implications.

To avert the risk of climatic changes, annual global emissions of carbon dioxide need to be reduced by 50-80% within a fifty-year period. Virtually all assessments indicate that the necessary measures for preventing climatic changes will have economic consequences, e.g. in the form of changing conditions for international trade and price formation in the energy sector, as well as a reduction of economic growth.

Under the Convention on Climate, the measures to combat climatic change can be taken jointly by several parties to the convention. Article 4 of the convention contains the provision on joint implementation in connection with specific pledges by the industrialised nations. The same

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Article prescribes that the first partite conference is to work out criteria for joint implementation of the pledges made in the convention.

The provisions on joint implementation have been included in the Convention on Climate mainly in response to demands for cost-efficiency in the task of rectification. This also means that the parties to the convention see no antithesis between national efforts and, for example, regionally co-ordinated measures for the reduction of global problems of the environment.

Up till now, international conventions on the environment referring to the restriction of emissions have to a great extent been based on the principle of all countries undertaking to achieve a certain percentage reduction of emissions in relation to a give base year. One drawback to national undertakings of this kind is that different countries incur different levels of expenditure, depending partly on the measures which have been taken previously. Certain countries may incur heavy expense in achieving very limited reductions of emissions, while others could take measures at far less expense and with the same environmental effect. A given resource input could finance more extensive measures if the inputs can be deployed in countries where costs are lowest. The global character of the greenhouse effect makes this aspect especially relevant when measures are being planned to reduce, say, carbon dioxide emissions. Thus one and the same outlay will confer a much greater environmental benefit if employed in countries where costs are low.

In Agenda 21 from the Rio conference it is also observed that market-economic methods and cost-efficient solutions very often augment capacity for tackling environmental and developmental problems.

According to the forecasts presented by the National Environmental Protection Agency in its report *Åtgärder mot klimatsförändringar*, carbon dioxide emissions in Sweden will increase by about 10% by the year 2000, compared with actual emissions in 1990. In addition, the Agency anticipates a heavy growth of carbon dioxide emissions from combustion of fossil fuels when nuclear power begins to be phased out. The Agency notes that a restriction of carbon dioxide emissions combined with a phase-out of nuclear power presupposes a heavy augmentation of carbon dioxide tax, which will raise the prices of electricity and district heating.

The terms on which Sweden can stabilise and reduce carbon dioxide emissions differ in several respects from those of other countries. In Sweden, the overwhelming proportion of carbon dioxide emissions comes from consumption of fuels and propellants, while a very small proportion comes from the generation of electricity. In countries where a large part of power production is based on fossil fuels, heavy reductions of emissions can be achieved by changing fuels, e.g. from coal to natural gas, which halves the amount of carbon dioxide emitted per kWh of output. Since 1973, Sweden has reduced its carbon dioxide emissions by almost 40% by reducing its oil burn and streamlining its energy system. To stabilise and reduce carbon dioxide emissions in Sweden and in other countries where conditions in the power production sector are similar, measures will have to be taken in the transport sector, in industry and in the heating sector.

This difference will be made greater still by a phase-out of nuclear power, which will mean having to replace half our present power production with new energy supplies or with energy conservation measures.

The 1991 energy agreement lays down that readjustment of the energy system must, apart from safety requirements, make allowance for the need for electrical power in order to maintain employment and prosperity. The point in time at which the phase-out of nuclear power can begin, and the rate at which it can proceed, will depend on the results of electricity conservation, the supply of electricity from environmentally acceptable power production, and the possibilities of maintaining internationally competitive electricity prices.

Apart from its climatic effects, energy conversion also gives rise to several other environmental problems, e.g. the acidification of land and water caused by emissions of sulphur and nitrogen dioxide. About 80-90% of sulphurous precipitation in Sweden is caused by emissions outside Sweden's frontiers. A great deal emanates from emissions in Central and Eastern Europe. Negotiations are currently in progress for a new sulphur protocol under the Convention on Long-Range Transboundary Air Pollution (LRTAP). The achievement of an agreement significantly helping to reduce sulphurous precipitation over Sweden will depend on the possibilities of meeting the financial means of the countries of Central and Eastern Europe. Parallel to these negotiations

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for a new sulphur protocol, work is in progress on exploring possible solutions to the question of finance.

Measures which may come to be considered in order to reduce both carbon dioxide and sulphurous emissions from the energy sector in Central and Eastern Europe are inputs within energy systems, e.g. improvement of energy efficiency in the broad sense, and fuel substitution. Modifications to the energy system can also reduce emissions of nitrogen oxides and hydrocarbons.

Sweden, then, has several reasons for contemplating wider environmental co-operation with other countries, e.g. in order to

- * improve the cost-efficiency of work to honour commitments under international conventions on the environment,
- * facilitate the adjustment of Sweden's energy system in accordance with the energy agreement,
- * support emission reductions in countries contributing towards Sweden's pollution situation, and
- * provide assistance in a manner which will accelerate economic growth, the development of the market economy and market pricing of energy raw materials in Eastern Europe.

The remit

With reference to the submissions I have now made, a special investigator should be appointed to recommend ways in which Sweden can co-operate with other nations to honour commitments under international conventions on the environment, especially the Convention on Climate but also under recent instruments, such as LRTAP, regarding sulphur, or other international agreements on transboundary pollution of special importance to the Swedish environment.

On the basis of the energy agreement, the investigator should chart and compare the costs of reducing emissions of carbon dioxide and other transboundary pollutants such as sulphur and nitrogen dioxides, above all from the energy sectors of Sweden and other European countries. The investigator should give a general account of national environmental programmes, of measures in progress and planned, and of the cost-efficient measures which can be undertaken in other countries so as to meet commitments under the Convention on Climate. The investigator should show how agreements between countries can be formulated, how costs can be apportioned between them and how, for example, emission reductions are to be credited to each country. The investigator should assess the advisability of undertaking measures in other countries, partly from the viewpoint of sovereignty.

Furthermore, the investigator should present alternative possibilities of financing measures in other countries. The investigator should illuminate the possibility of measures in connection with assessment under the Environment Protection Act being exchanged for investment in emission reduction measures in other countries. The investigator should also analyse and assess Sweden's possibilities of being credited with emission reductions connected with international development co-operation.

The investigator should monitor continuing negotiations on the subject of climate, especially as regards the task of defining criteria for joint implementation, and the measures being taken within the World Bank, the OECD, the International Energy Authority (IEA) and other bodies to design rules of technology and accounting for joint implementation.

Furthermore, the investigator should pay special attention to developments taking place within the European Community and to the importance of the EEA Agreement and EC membership where these matters are concerned.

Timetable, working procedures etc.

The result of the investigator's deliberations should be presented not later than 1st April 1994.

The investigator should be guided by the Government's terms of reference for all committees and special investigators concerning the direction of recommendations made (Dir. 1984:5) and concerning EC aspects of inquiries (Dir. 1988:43).

MINEN/KOMMITTEER

TEL: 08-103807

15.Sep.93 15:06 No 011 S.08

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Request

With reference to the submissions I have now made, I request the Government to authorise the Minister of the Environment and Natural Resources

to appoint a special investigator to investigate the possibilities and procedures for joint implementation of the Convention on Climate and certain other international conventions relating to the environment,

to make provision concerning special advisers, expert advisers, secretarial and other assistants for the investigator.

Furthermore, I request that the Government resolve that the costs of the inquiry be charged to the budgetary allocation for Inquiries etc.

Resolution

The Government endorses the rapporteur's deliberations and accedes to his request.

(The Ministry of the Environment and Natural Resources)

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MEMORANDUM

To: David Doniger
From: Michael Rucker
Date: 9/27/1993

Re: VP's Attendance at the Small Islands States Conference

Maureen Walker provided some reasons to request the VP's presence in Barbados next April.

- o The President stated in his August 30 press conference that he had pledged a high level delegation to the Conference to leaders from the Caribbean region.
- o The VP's keynote address at the CSD expressed considerable interest in sustainable development issues.
- o The VP's attendance would elevate the status of the conference and bring a higher level of general participation.

**United States Department of State***Bureau of Oceans and International
Environmental and Scientific Affairs**Washington, D.C. 20520***FAX TRANSMISSION**

FROM: MAUREEN O'C WALKER, CHIEF DATE: 11-5-93
DIVISION MARINE LAW AND POLICY
OES/OA/OLP, ROOM 5805A 2 PAGE(S) TO FOLLOW
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF STATE 20520

TELEPHONE (202) 647-9909 FAX NUMBER (202) 647-1106

TO: WHITE HOUSE OEP - DAVE DONIGER OR MICHAEL RUCKER
NOAA - SUSAN WARE

TELEPHONE _____ FAX NUMBER _____

MESSAGE:

ATTACHED FOR YOUR INFORMATION IS A CABLE THAT WE ARE SENDING TO BARBADOS. DOES THE WHITE HOUSE HAVE ANY MORE INFORMATION THAT WE CAN PROVIDE TO THE EMBASSY ABOUT THE POSSIBILITY OF VP GORE'S ATTENDANCE AT THE GLOBAL CONFERENCE? CAN YOU CONFIRM WHETHER OVP HAS RECEIVED AN INVITATION TO THIS EMINENT PERSONS MEETING? DO YOU HAVE A CONTACT IN OVP THAT YOU CAN PROVIDE TO ME?

THANK YOU.

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MOW
SW JP
ADS

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OES/OA/MLP:M O Walker:MOW
11/05/93 7-9098 SEOLF 003731 93 OES 01451
OES/OMC:L L Snead

NOAA:S WARE, OES/EGC:J Pershing, ARA/CAR:A D Siegel

ROUTINE BRIDGETOWN

ROUTINE USUN NEW YORK, CANBERRA

**PHOTOCOPY
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E.O. 12356: N/A

TAGS: PHSA, SENV, UN

SUBJECT: UN GLOBAL CONFERENCE ON SMALL ISLANDS
DEVELOPING STATES

1. This is an action cable

2. BACKGROUND: Department has been approached by Lucadia Corp, an interest group involved in power development in the Caribbean islands, particularly Barbados. This entity has a great deal of interest in the conference and has been included in State Department briefings on the global islands conference. Specifically, Lucadia has been approached by Barbados to participate in an Eminent Persons meeting to assist in preparations for the Conference. In a separate meeting with Department the Nature Conservancy also advised us to had been invited to attend such a meeting. Department is interested in learning more about the purposes and timing of such a meeting.

3. The only other information Department has is an article from Earth Negotiations Bulletin, which states Begin text: Dame Nita Barrow, the Governor General of Barbados is putting together a panel of approximately 12 eminent persons on the issues related to the Conference. A meeting is tentatively set for January in Barbados. The list of eminent persons has not yet been finalized, but recommendations include: Maurice Strong, Sir Sridath Ramphal, Vice President Al Gore, and Bishop Sir Paul

Reeves, Chairman of the NGO Group on the Year of Indigenous People. The meeting is expected to produce a declaration or other document to be sent to the Conference. End Text.

4. Department is not aware that an invitation has been sent to the Vice President.

5. Action Bridgetown: Please approach host government to clarify procedure and any other information that is available on this Eminent Persons meeting. Inquiries should also be made on the status of host government preparations.

6. Info Canberra: Similar questions were directed to Penny Wensley, Chair of the Conference through the Embassy in Washington, however, no information was available.

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United States Department of State

*Bureau of Oceans and International
Environmental and Scientific Affairs*

Washington, D.C. 20520

FAX TRANSMITTAL SHEET

TO: MEMBERS OF THE INTERAGENCY WORKING GROUP ON GLOBAL
ENVIRONMENTAL AFFAIRS: SUBGROUP ON OCEAN, FISHERIES
AND FRESHWATER

FROM: OES/OA - R. Tucker Scully *R. Tucker Scully*

DATE: 9-28-93

NUMBER OF PAGES TO FOLLOW: 15

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#2002



United States Department of State

*Bureau of Oceans and International
Environmental and Scientific Affairs*

Washington, D.C. 20520

September 28, 1993

TO: Interagency Working Group on Global Environmental
Policy: Integrated Coastal Zone Management

FROM: OES/OA/MLP: Maureen Walker *MW*

SUBJECT Review of Dutch Paper for World Coast Conference

This memorandum transmits the advanced copy of the Dutch paper that will be used by the participants in the World Coast Conference for your review. This conference, which will be held during the first week in November, was called for in Agenda 21, Chapter 17 on Oceans.

In preparation for the Conference, the USDEL would appreciate receiving interagency comments on this draft document by **4:00 PM, Monday, October 4**. In the interest of time, we request that your comments be faxed directly to Mr. Charles N. Ehler at 1 (301) 713 4389. We would also appreciate receiving a copy of those comments here at State to be faxed to me at 1 (202) 647-1106. We regret the poor quality of the document, but we are working from a copy of a fax.

DRAFT

**WORLD COAST 2000:
PREPARATION FOR ADAPTATION
TO
CLIMATE CHANGE**

SEPTEMBER 27, 1993

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Integrated Sectoral Planning
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PREFACE

The purpose of the World Coast Conference 1993 is to facilitate the development by coastal states of comprehensive Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM) programmes to address both short-term and long-term issues. The Conference provided experts and policymakers working in national and international institutions, a unique opportunity to exchange knowledge, experiences and ideas on these issues.

Coastal zones are among the most resource-abundant areas on earth. These areas provide a home to a large and increasing part of the global population. Increasingly human activities are exerting major pressures on coastal resources leading to a deterioration of the natural systems, e.g., by pollution or infrastructural changes. When coastal resources (marshes, mangroves, coral reefs, fish breeding grounds, etc.) are modified and deteriorated by human activities, they are put under greater risk and continuous pressure of deterioration by natural coastal processes (waves, floods, erosion, sedimentation, etc.). Sea level rise and other impacts of global climate change would add additional pressures on these resources.

Integrated Coastal Zone Management, which takes full account of both short-term and long-term developments, is essential if we are to cope with these pressures. The many socio-economic issues and complex ecological links involved demand an integrated approach. This is the only way to ensure that the coastal zone can support continued population growth and economic development while maintaining valuable ecosystems.

Whether one begins with concerns of vulnerability to climate change, concerns of impacts of development activities, or, desires for sustainable development of coastal areas, the search for solutions ends with "Integrated Coastal Zone Management." Independent of concerns regarding climate change, the integrated management of coastal resource uses and impacts can conserve natural resources, enhance economic growth and facilitate sustainable development.

As the international community collectively and nations individually have recently attested, it is not a question of "whether" to integrate management of coastal resources, only of "when" and "how".

1.0 INTERNATIONAL CALLS FOR INTEGRATED COASTAL ZONE MANAGEMENT

The need for a comprehensive approach to address current and long-term coastal issues has been recognized at the local, regional and global level. Global and multilateral endorsements have been considerable and include:

Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change

The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) provides a focus for assessing the impacts of human-induced climate change and for evaluating options for mitigating and adapting to those impacts. In its First Assessment Report, the IPCC concluded that, for most nations, the potential impacts of sea level rise would be "serious but manageable if appropriate actions are taken".¹ Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM) was identified as the most effective option to reduce vulnerability to sea level rise and other coastal impacts of global climate change.² Accordingly, in its First Assessment Report the IPCC urged that:

"by the year 2000, coastal nations should implement comprehensive coastal zone management plans."³

In an "update" to the First Assessment Report in 1992, based on the conclusions of nearly 30 case studies, IPCC experts concluded:

The urgency of implementing strategies for adapting to sea level rise is greater than previously thought because of both the long lead times needed for planning, and factors not related to climate change.

In many parts of the world, the natural systems that provide protection against the sea are being degraded by development activities through mining for sand and coral, cutting mangroves, damming and confining the flows of rivers, and filling wetlands. Every year that countries postpone addressing these issues, they continue to increase their vulnerability to sea level rise. Moreover, environmentally sound response have lead times of several decades and longer. Thus, even though the effects of accelerating sea level rise are still decades away, now is the time to take action.⁴

The IPCC experts recommended that:

Response measures to reduce vulnerability to sea level rise should be implemented through national coastal zone management planning.

The case studies demonstrated the importance of taking actions to reduce vulnerability to sea level rise within the context of national coastal management planning. Such planning allows coastal states to take into account in an integrated manner the many diverse interests and uses of their coastal resources. The implementation of response strategies will have implications for almost every aspect of

coastal activities; therefore, they need to be considered comprehensively to achieve optimal results.'

These conclusions are reflected in the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, in Agenda 21 of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, and in the preparation for the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development of Small Island States.

United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change,⁶ opened for signature on June 12, 1992 at the Earth Summit, requires all Parties

- to cooperate in preparing for adaptation to the impacts of climate change,
- to develop integrated plans for coastal zone management,⁸ and,
- to implement measures to facilitate adequate adaptation to climate change.⁹

Parties that are "particularly vulnerable" are to be provided assistance in adaptation to the adverse effects of climate change.¹⁰

United Nations Conference on Environment and Development

Chapter 17 of Agenda 21 of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED), lists the "integrated management... of coastal areas" as the first priority for "new approaches" to marine and coastal area management.¹¹

At the Earth Summit, coastal states committed to the integrated management of coastal areas and to establishing or strengthening coordinating mechanisms for implementing Integrated Coastal Zone Management programmes.¹² They recognized that international cooperation and coordination, applied where appropriate within a regional framework, would support and promote these national efforts for Integrated Coastal Zone Management.¹³ Small islands and low-lying coastal areas were urged to take measures to reduce their vulnerability to sea level rise and other impacts of climate change.¹⁴

The systematic collection and assessment of data on the present state of coastal systems and their sensitivities to development and the effects of climate change was identified by coastal states as essential to the application of integrated management of coastal resources.¹⁵

U.N. Conference on Sustainable Development of Small Island States

In April 1994, the Global Conference on the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States will be held in Barbados. The Preparatory Committee for the conference has drafted a working text of the Action Programme for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, which will be adopted in Barbados.

In Chapter I of that text, the Action Programme notes the vulnerability of small island developing states to sea level rise and other impacts of climate change and identifies as a national action the formulation of

"comprehensive adjustment and mitigation policies for sea level rise in the context of integrated coastal area management."

In addition, the Action Programme calls for states to

"map areas vulnerable to sea level rise and develop computer based information systems, covering the results of the surveys, assessments and observations as part of the development of adequate response strategies, adaptation policies and measures to minimize the impact of climate change, climate variability and sea level rise."

As regional actions the Action Programme calls for measures to monitor climate change, predict sea level rise and assess the impacts of climate change on coastal areas and resources. Regional organizations are to strengthen mechanisms to facilitate exchange of information, training, and transfer of technology.

International actions identified in the Action Programme include

"support...for vulnerable coastal nations to develop integrated coastal zone management plans, including the development of adaptive response measures to the impacts of climate change and sea level rise."

[TO BE EXPANDED BASED ON FINAL REPORT OF PREPARATORY COMMITTEE.]

2.6 FINDINGS OF THE PREPARATORY WORKSHOPS

In preparation for the World Coast Conference, workshops were held in the Western Hemisphere (New Orleans - July 13-16, 1993) and the Eastern Hemisphere (Taukuba - August 3-6, 1993). At these workshops experts from more than (50) coastal states reflected on the challenge of addressing vulnerability to impacts of climate change and other long-term issues in the context of responding to current pressures on coastal resources resulting from economic development and population growth.

As in previous IPCC workshops, the experts at New Orleans and Taukuba concluded that development and exploitation of coastal resources were degrading natural systems and increasing vulnerability to sea level rise and other impacts of climate change. The experts at both workshops endorsed the use of vulnerability assessments and integrated management of coastal resources as the most important and effective measures for coastal states to undertake in addressing climate change in the context of current problems and pressures. Vulnerability assessments provide information that facilitates and strengthens the ability of a coastal state to manage coastal resources in an integrated way.

Integrated coastal zone management is the most effective technique for coordinating multisectoral activities. The term "Integrated Coastal Zone Management" includes the integration of management tasks, relevant agencies, sectoral policies, and available resources. Based on the reports of the two preparatory workshops, we can now begin to define the benefits, elements and obstacles to the use of Integrated Coastal Zone Management.

There was a clear recognition that coastal states need ICZM to address long-term and short-term issues and that, given the long lead time for the development and implementation of ICZM programmes, coastal states should begin now the process of preparing their programmes.

The experts at the preparatory workshops reached conclusions on the urgency, the benefits, the elements and the obstacles of national Integrated Coastal Zone Management programmes. In addition, the workshop participants discussed the roles of national, regional and international institutions in facilitating the objective that coastal states develop and implement national ICZM programmes.

Urgency for National Coastal Zone Management Programmes

The experts at the preparatory workshops confirmed and reiterated the international calls that, by the year 2000, coastal states have underway national ICZM programmes for their most vulnerable areas. The urgency for national ICZM programmes arises from the rapidly expanding pressures that development and population growth are placing on coastal resources and the degradation they are causing on natural systems and processes.

Benefits of Integrated Coastal Zone Management

The experts at the preparatory workshops noted numerous benefits of Integrated Coastal Zone Management. These benefits include:

- ICZM is an iterative and continuing process that addresses short-term, medium-term and long-term needs
- ICZM promotes balanced decisions that stimulate sustainable economic development and reduce vulnerability to climate change.
- ICZM is a decision making process that allows for consideration of both development needs and the integrity and value of natural coastal systems.
- ICZM is the most appropriate tool to address climate change and other long-term issues, in the context of present day coastal problems of development and exploitation of resources.
- ICZM improves the quality of the decision making process for coastal development and leads to the implementation of measures that balance short-term and long-term needs.
- ICZM conserves future options, maintains flexibility for future development and prevents degradation of natural coastal systems, reducing vulnerability to climate change.

Elements of National Coastal Zone Management Programmes

A national Integrated Coastal Zone Management programme should be based on institutional arrangements designed to enable integration, coordination, implementation, enforcement and evaluation of national goals for coastal areas on a continuous basis.

The national programme should be linked to the national development plan and priorities and should cover the management of all coastal resources. For some countries, e.g., small island states, national programmes should be developed in the context of

regional agreements to facilitate the sharing of information and experiences.

With regard to climate change the principal function of the national programme is to:

- assess vulnerability to climate change; and,
- integrate sectoral planning to implement strategies and measures to reduce vulnerability to climate change.

The elements of a national ICZM programme include:

- coastal research capacity
- a focus for monitoring and assessments
- institutional and legal capacity for management tasks
- training of professional and support staff
- data collection and data management
- a framework for the process of sectoral integration and vertical coordination between national goals and local interests
- integrated sectoral planning, implementation and enforcement
- identification of financial resources.

Obstacles to Implementing National ICZM Programmes by 2000

Most coastal states do not have national ICZM programmes. Many are, however, in the initial stages of identifying coastal issues of concern and considering their options to enhance management of coastal resources.

Coastal states are grappling with a definition of coastal zone management and its implications for their particular circumstances. Until recently, many countries, have viewed coastal zone management only in terms of coastal protection. They now are in the process of expanding this narrow view to include issues such as environmental and natural resource management. Some coastal states have recently passed broad environmental legislation and are now specifically addressing coastal issues; others have specific legislation for management of coastal resources in various stages of implementation.

The process of developing effective programmes is a long one. This is because intersectoral management requires the removal of barriers and the opening of communication between ministries and

these tasks take time, in both developing countries and developed countries. For example, the national coastal zone management programme in the Philippines has been in development for six years. This underscores the need for coastal states to begin now the process of developing national ICZM programmes, if they hope to have these programmes underway by the year 2000.

Many of the participants at the preparatory workshops identified constraints on effective coastal zone management. These factors exist at national and local levels and include:

- lack of resources (funds, trained personnel, equipment, information);
- lack of understanding of coastal problems and processes (by elected officials, experts, the general public, and other concerned parties);
- non-existent or fragmented legislation;
- fragmented institutional arrangements;
- entrenched bureaucracies; and,
- competing priorities.

Roles of National, Regional and International Institutions

The experts at the preparatory workshops identified contributions of national, regional, and international institutions to facilitating ICZM. Each institution has an important role. These roles include: [the final text will present these roles in expanded narrative, accented with bullets for emphasis]

- **National Institutions**

- develop comprehensive ICZM programmes
- consider climate change in development planning
- implement measures/strategies to reduce vulnerability to sea level rise and other impacts of climate change
- improve public understanding and participation

- **Regional Institutions**

- monitor climate variability and climate change
- provide training and technical assistance
- coordinate monitoring and assessment
- build national and regional ICZM capabilities
- serve as clearing house for sharing regional experiences

• International Institutions

- strengthen networks for global change research
- improve climate system observation (to detect change)
- improve climate services (for adaptation)
- strengthen emergency preparedness (for adaptation)
- assist in vulnerability assessments (data)
- assist in development of ICM (guidelines)
- strengthen capacity building for national ICM programmes
- establish regional review mechanisms

3.0 FINDINGS OF THE TECHNICAL SESSIONS OF THE CONFERENCE

[This section will include the conclusions and findings of experts during the first two days of the conference.]

Assessment of Vulnerability

- Common Methodology for Assessment of Vulnerability
- National Vulnerability Assessments
- Global Vulnerability Assessments

Concepts and Tools for Coastal Zone Management

- Computer models (simulation and decisional)
- Aerial photographs
- Satellite images
- Geographical information systems

4.0 NATIONAL ACTIONS

Current National Responses

[provide information from case studies]

Priorities for strengthening National Responses

[Delegates at the conference will recommend priorities, e.g.,

- mechanisms for coordination of relevant national ministries and policies (horizontal integration)
- mechanisms for integrating national and local institutions (vertical integration).

Based on the preparatory workshops, some of the priorities will include:]

- Conduct Assessments of Vulnerability
- Coordinate Management of Coastal Sectors
- Implement Integrated Coastal Zone Management Programmes
 - based on "guidelines" for use of ICZM
 - integrate scientific knowledge into policy decisions (demonstrate at the conference)
 - compare economic implications of management options
 - consider ICZM in development decisions
 - use ICZM to prioritize adaptation measures

5.0 INTERNATIONAL ACTIONS

Current International Responses

[This section will catalogue the existing international, regional and bilateral activities in support of ICZM.]

- international organizations
[to be provided]
- regional organizations
[to be provided]
- bilateral activities
[to be provided]

Priorities for Strengthening International Responses

[Delegates at the conference will recommend priorities. Based on the preparatory workshops, some of those priorities include:]

- Develop Guidelines for Integrated Coastal Zone Management
 - common methodology for vulnerability assessments
 - address residual problems from past management
 - address long-term issues including climate change
 - address predicted changes and demands on resources
 - examine benefits of ICZM
 - compare "costs" of ICZM and no ICZM options
 - incorporate socio-cultural aspects

- **Enhance Training and Capacity Building**
 - establish/expand regional training centers
 - locate facilities in developing countries
 - include skill of "integrating"
 - establish ICZM centre in The Netherlands
- **Improve Data Collection and Management**
 - develop common format/software for databases
 - integrate aerial photographs and satellite images
 - ground-truth to standard data points
 - develop "on-line" database capability
 - establish international network for ICZM
- **Develop Regional Databases**
 - maintain in-country or in-region
 - utilize local experts to build capacity
 - develop geographic information systems
- **Develop Practical Technical Tools and Techniques**
 - develop simple simulation/decision computer models
 - develop "practical" tools
 - low tech--no more complex than necessary
 - flexible--able to tailor to many circumstances
 - dynamic--able to adjust to new data, models, etc.
 - develop techniques for use and integration of aerial photographs and satellite images
 - develop techniques for use of geographic information systems
 - other decision support systems

Priorities for Strengthening Financial Institutions

[Delegates at the workshop will recommend priorities. Based on the preparatory workshops some of these priorities will include:]

- **Financial Resources**
 - assist coastal states develop ICZM programmes
 - provide training and technical assistance
 - monitor global environmental change
 - increase public education and participation
 - establish research networks
- **Institutional Structures**
 - review existing national and regional institutional structures
 - assist coastal states develop adequate institutional

structures to implement ICZM

6.8 recommendations

[Conference participants will build on the presentations by IOs and others to develop specific recommendations that will be "adopted" on the final day of the conference. Consider, for example, the following categories:]

Research

Institutional Capacity

Training of Professionals and Support Staff

Data Collection and Management

Assessment of Vulnerability

Guidelines for Integrated Coastal Zone Management

Integrated Sectoral Planning

Financial Resources

NOTE HERE. A "matrix" could be used to illustrate the recommendations. The abscissa of the matrix would present key tasks and the ordinate of the matrix would, for each task, reflect the relative responsibilities for national, regional and international actions.

For example:

Key element - "assessment of vulnerability"

national - coastal states conduct assessments

regional - regional seas organisations provide technical assistance, coordinate assessments and provide forum to share experiences

global - IPCC to develop methodologies
- UNEP/UNDP to provide training
- IBRD/GEF to provide financial assistance

The recommendations also could be presented in a "workplan". A sample of a workplan is attached.

SIMPLE WORKPLAN

Research	ICBP/WCP/WHO/IOC/etc. to...
Regional Databases	WHO/IOC/UNEP/etc. to... consolidate databases, establish regional access,...
Vulnerability Assessments	IPCC to ... expand CM to comprehensive framework for...
Guidelines for ICM	IBRD to develop guidelines
National ICM Programmes	Coastal states to "coordinate" relevant ministries
Training/Capacity Building	UNEP/UNDP to enhance programmes for training of coastal experts and establish regional facilities
International Assistance	GEF to open window for ICM • preparation for adaptation to climate change • enhancement of greenhouse gas sinks and reservoirs • conservation of biodiversity • reduction of pollution of international waters
Bilateral Assistance	Netherlands to... U.S. to... Japan to... United Kingdom to... Australia to...



United States Department of State

Bureau of Oceans and International
Environmental and Scientific Affairs

Washington, D.C. 20520

PJ?

*Michael
PJ
Aimee*

*Is one of you already
on this? Does one of you
want to review this please?
let me know who. David*

FAX TRANSMITTAL SHEET

TO: MEMBERS OF THE INTERAGENCY WORKING GROUP ON GLOBAL
ENVIRONMENTAL AFFAIRS: TASK FORCE ON LAND BASED SOURCE

FROM: OES/OA - R. Tucker Scully

DATE: 10-6-93

SUBJECT: LBS

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The United States, in conjunction with the United Nations Environment Program (Caribbean Environment Program Regional Coordinating Unit), is hosting a workshop on land-based sources of marine pollution in the Caribbean in Puerto Rico from 1-5 November 1993. Attached are background papers prepared by EPA for that meeting and a proposed long term policy paper for LBS in the Caribbean. Specific position papers for the November meeting are being prepared and will be circulated shortly.

Please provide comments to Robert Blumberg at
fax 202 647 1106 by October 22, 1993. phone

September 28, 1993

**Second Meeting of Experts on Land-based Sources of Pollution in
the Wider Caribbean Region**

Date and Location:

November 1-5, 1993, San Juan, Puerto Rico

Hosted by:

Puerto Rico Department of Natural Resources with funding
from U.S. EPA, UNEP, and Environmental Solutions
International.

Participation and Format:

Invitations have be sent by UNEP to the 28 countries in the
Caribbean Environment Programme. Total participation is
expected to be 55-70 people.

Presentations will be given by regional experts, the
Caribbean Regional Coordinating Unit (CAR-RCU), and UNEP
Nairobi. The meeting and discussions will be structured
around a core paper prepared by a consultant for the CAR-RCU
and reviewed by selected experts in the Region. The paper
describes each significant portion of a protocol (i.e.,
technical approach, structure, etc.) and provides
recommendations for discussion.

Meeting Objectives

- o Review inventory of LBS in Wider Caribbean Region
- o Review existing national legislation and
international/regional agreements on LBS
- o Discuss various LBS control strategies and techniques
pertinent to the Wider Caribbean
- o Provide specific recommendations to the Eleventh
Monitoring Committee Meeting (Dec. 1993, Kingston) for
the development of a control strategy for LBS and
recommendations on the continued development of a
Regional protocol

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UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

SEP 27 1993

OFFICE OF
GENERAL COUNSEL

MEMORANDUM

SUBJECT: Draft Outline of the Legal Elements of a Land-Based Sources of Marine Pollution Protocol for the Wider Caribbean Region

TO: Inter-Agency Work Group

FROM: Joe Freedman - *a.R. for J.F.*
Senior Attorney

Anne Rowley - *a.R.*
Staff Attorney
International Activities Division

At the last meeting of the U.S. government inter-agency work group on the development of a land-based sources of marine pollution (LBS) protocol for the Wider Caribbean Region (WCR), EPA was asked to prepare a preliminary outline of the legal elements that might be adopted by the inter-agency group as part of the U.S. position on the development of the protocol. In accordance with that request, attached is a preliminary outline predicated on the fairly rapid implementation of pollution prevention measures and technology-based controls, and the eventual development of water quality and other ecological criteria. The outline is not intended to convey an exhaustive listing of all the provisions that could form the basis of such a protocol, nor is intended to reflect a preference for specific language. Rather it is intended as a general description of those elements that we feel would be of primary importance in such a protocol.

We hope that this outline will be useful in stimulating discussion of the legal structure of the proposed LBS protocol and welcome any comments that you may have with regard to the ideas presented in the outline. We can be contacted at (202) 260-5584 (Anne Rowley) or (202) 260-7217 (Joe Freedman).

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Draft U.S. Government Outline of Legal Elements of a Land-Based Sources of Marine Pollution Protocol for the Wider Caribbean Region

I. FRAMEWORK PROTOCOL

Preamble

References to other relevant legal instruments including: Principle 21 of the Stockholm Declaration; Articles 7 (pollution from land-based sources) and 9 (airborne pollution) of the Cartagena Convention; Part XII of UNCLOS, particularly Article 207 (pollution from land-based sources) and Article 212 (pollution through the atmosphere); pertinent principles from the Rio Declaration and from Chapter 17 of Agenda 21 of UNCED; references to the two other Cartagena Convention Protocols (oil spills and specially protected areas).

Definitions

Should be kept at a minimum but might include: point source, non-point source, pollution prevention, clean technology, coastal zone management, technology-based control, and best management practice. Should define land-based sources of marine pollution (LBS) comprehensively to encompass any source of pollution within the jurisdiction of one or more of the parties that contributes to marine pollution within the Wider Caribbean Region (WCR), including marine pollution from atmospheric transport and pollution from off-shore platforms (except to the extent that the latter is adequately addressed in other international legal instruments). Would specifically exclude marine pollution from vessels at sea.

Geographic Scope

Reference to Articles 1 and 2 of the Cartagena Convention, which define the geographic scope of the WCR. Specifically mention that the WCR encompasses the Gulf of Mexico.

Objectives

Primary objective would be to maintain the ecological integrity of the marine environment of the WCR, to protect human health and plant and animal life. Secondary objectives might include avoiding habitat destruction and protecting sensitive marine ecosystems. Means of accomplishing these objectives should be stated as: (1) pollution prevention through clean technologies and other source reduction measures; (2) use of technology-based controls such as effluent guidelines or other "end-of-pipe" controls where pollution reduction technologies are not feasible or available; (3) adoption of integrated environmental management practices, particularly coastal zone management; and (4) eventual adoption of water quality standards and other ecological criteria to assess the effectiveness of the prevention and control measures adopted by the parties.

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Pollution Prevention

Obligation to adopt all practicable means of preventing or reducing the creation of LBS that might affect the environment of the WCR through, inter alia, the following measures: (1) increased efficiency in the use of raw materials, energy, water, or other resources; (2) conservation; (3) industrial process modifications; (4) use of clean technologies. Could also encourage recycling and reuse of materials whose production, use or disposal may otherwise contribute to contamination of the WCR marine environment. Special emphasis on the adoption, in accordance with Article 12 of the Cartagena Convention, of an obligation upon each party to assess the potential effects of proposed major projects which may cause marine pollution from land-based sources, so that appropriate measures may be taken to prevent or mitigate such pollution. The Espoo Convention on Environmental Impact Assessment of Transboundary Pollution might be used in crafting such an obligation.

Technology-Based Controls

Adoption, to the extent appropriate and practicable, of quantitative effluent reduction standards for priority point sources and of best management practices for priority non-point sources. Effluent reduction standards would generally be expressed as a pollutant concentration or as an allowable amount of pollutant discharge per unit of industrial production. The use of any specific technology to achieve these standards would not be required although emphasis would be given to the adoption of low-cost, easy-to-implement technologies. Priority for establishing technology-based controls would be given to source categories posing the greatest risk to public health and to the environment, as set forth in an annex or annexes to the protocol.

Coastal Zone Management and Special Areas

Development of best management practices for non-point sources and the use of environmental impact assessment could be linked to a general obligation in the protocol requiring the parties to adopt, as appropriate, individual coastal zone management practices, in accordance with the general principles set forth in Chapter 17 of the UNCED Agenda 21, and in accordance with any applicable portions of the Montreal Guidelines. In addition, specific protection from LBS to specially-protected areas should be provided in the main body of the protocol, with references where needed to the SPAW protocol. Geographically limited municipal, industrial, etc., use zones could also be established. The parties could adopt guidelines for the protection of specially-protected areas and for the establishment of uses zones which could become annexes to the protocol.

Water Quality and Other Ecological Criteria

Obligation for the parties to develop jointly, or through a scientific advisory body established by the parties, tropical water

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quality and other ecological criteria for the WCR for priority pollutants listed in an annex or annexes to the protocol. Depending on the pollutant, the criteria might consist either of minimum threshold levels or a range of concentrations corresponding to various risk levels to human health, aquatic species, and the marine environment. For example, criteria for human carcinogens would probably correspond to some risk range, whereas for non-carcinogens, threshold concentrations would be established. Alternatively, a two-tiered system of suggested and mandatory maximum allowable pollutant concentrations protective of specific beneficial uses could be developed, as in the European Economic Community's directive concerning the quality of bathing water. Development of criteria could proceed according to guidelines specified in the protocol itself or in an annex. Criteria should be developed and selected with due regard for geographical diversity within the region. Based on the jointly developed criteria, each party could then develop its own water quality and other ecological standards. The criteria would take the form an annex or annexes to the protocol. While the tropical water quality and other ecological criteria are under development, the parties may wish to adopt existing temperate water quality and other criteria, as interim measures. Some specific period of time, for example 10 years, should be adopted within which the parties are to strive to develop the tropical water criteria.

Source-Specific Program Development

Commitment to develop specific programs employing pollution prevention, technology-based controls, or other appropriate measures to reduce pollution of the marine environment of the Wider Caribbean, for each significant source of pollution (e.g., municipal wastewater, industrial discharges from the petroleum refining industry, etc.). These programs would take the form of annexes to the protocol and would be the primary means of implementing pollution prevention and technology-based control obligations described earlier in the protocol.

Education and Training

This provision would call on the contracting parties to the protocol, individually and collectively, to develop programs to educate the public on the need to protect the marine environment from LBS and to train professionals in all aspects of marine environmental protection.

Transparency and Public Participation

A provision calling on the parties, individually and collectively, to adopt effective transparency and public participation measures, should also be included.

Transfer of Pollution Among Source Categories

The protocol should obligate the parties, insofar as they are able,

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to prevent the reduction of marine pollution from one source category from resulting in increased marine pollution from another source category. Care also needs to be taken so that a reduction in marine pollution does not result in significantly increased pollution of other media.

Institutions, Cooperation and Assistance

The role of existing institutions such as the CAR/RCU should be discussed, as well as the development of any new mechanisms such as a secretariat, a scientific advisory body, and standing committees on specific topics. Funding mechanisms such as revolving funds, and other means of accommodating the different levels of economic development present among the parties must also be addressed. Many of the parties will need technical assistance in developing and implementing pollution control programs, and technical assistance would probably be required to assure that control measures of comparable effectiveness can be implemented by each party. The means by which and circumstances under which such technical assistance would be provided should be addressed.

Monitoring and Reporting Requirements

The protocol could assign to the secretariat or other appropriate administrative body the responsibility of conducting ambient monitoring to determine compliance with water quality and other ecological criteria. Methods for monitoring and quantifying each type of pollutant could be adopted by the parties and included in an annex to the protocol. A provision would also be needed to control the timing and content of individual and collective reporting by the parties (e.g., and annual report by each party to the secretariat or other administrative body could be required, upon which a collective report by the secretariat or administrative body could be based). Any reports generated should be available to the public.

Consultative Procedures

The protocol should contain procedures for consultation between and among the parties and for the resolution of disputes. This particularly important where LBS from one party could affect the territory of another party.

Means of Amending the Protocol and its Annexes

Reference should be made to Article 18 of the Cartagena Convention which describes the procedures for amendment of the Convention and its protocols. A three-fourths majority vote of the contracting parties to a protocol is required for amendment. Query as to whether this requirement would also be required to amend the annexes, or whether a simple majority would suffice.

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Entry into Force, Reservations, Withdrawal from the Protocol, and Termination of the Protocol

Standard language in accordance with the consensus of the parties on these matters.

II. ANNEXES

The annexes to the protocol could reflect a three-step process: (1) identification of high-risk priority pollutants (through the adoption of priority lists referred to as "red lists") to which methods of pollution prevention, technology-based controls, and water quality/ecological criteria would apply; (2) formulation of programs for the source categories of the pollutants on the red lists, to reduce and control pollution from these sources (would include the adoption of specific pollution prevention measures and/or technology-based controls); and (3) development of water quality criteria and other ecological criteria, in the form of minimum threshold targets or acceptable numerical ranges, for each of the pollutants on the red lists. Additional annexes could include guidelines for environmental impact assessment, coastal zone management, establishment of specially protected areas, establishment of limited use zones, and guidelines for ambient and compliance monitoring.

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UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

SEP 28 1993

OFFICE OF
WATER

MEMORANDUM

SUBJECT: Protocol on Land-Based Sources of Pollution for
Wider Caribbean -- Proposed U.S. Policy

FROM: Tim Kasten, Senior Policy Analyst 
Office of Science and Technology

TO: Interagency Task Force on Land-Based Sources

Attached is the proposed U.S. Policy for the Protocol on Land-Based Sources (LBS) for the Wider Caribbean Region. As requested by the interagency Caribbean group, following the First Meeting of Experts on LBS in the Wider Caribbean Region, Veracruz, Mexico, July 1992, the development of this policy document has been led by EPA through the interagency process over the last 12 months. The attached document has been through several iterations and contains comments and revisions received from the State Department OES/OA, NOAA International, and EPA.

The objective of this policy document is to provide long-term guidance and direction to U.S. activities related to an agreement on LBS in the Wider Caribbean Region and provide the basis for the development of delegation position papers for future Regional meetings concerning LBS. In this regard, the policy document will provide guidance to the Interagency Task Force for the development of position papers for the upcoming Second Meeting of Experts on LBS in Puerto Rico, November 1-5, 1993.

Should you have any questions on the policy document please contact me at (202) 260-5994.

Attachment

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September 27, 1993

LBS PROTOCOL FOR THE WIDER CARIBBEAN PROPOSED U.S. POLICY

I. Background

A. Problem of Land-based Sources of Pollution

The marine environment of the Wider Caribbean is under increasing stress from land-based activities. The rapid rate of coastal development without adequate planning, inadequate treatment and disposal of wastes, deforestation, and the increase of agricultural practices detrimental to the environment has resulted in a degraded marine environment. Further, several industrial pollutants including hydrocarbons, metals, organic chemicals, and conventional pollutants have also shown their impact on the marine environment. Degradation of the marine environment caused by these sources and others, threatens human health and the fragile marine ecosystem of the Region.

Land-based sources (LBS) of pollution globally contribute 70-90% of all pollution to marine waters (GESAMP, 1990). Based on the limited data compiled for the Wider Caribbean, it is assumed that LBS also contribute the majority of marine pollution in the Region.

The recently concluded United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED) recognized LBS as a problem deserving attention on a global, regional, and national scale. Specifically, Chapter 17 of Agenda 21 devotes considerable attention to LBS.

B. Protocol for LBS

For the past several years, concern over LBS in the Wider Caribbean has increased substantially. The contracting parties to the Cartagena Convention have called for an LBS Protocol to the Convention. The Caribbean Regional Co-ordinating Unit (CAR-RCU) of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) in Kingston, Jamaica has prepared a draft Protocol concerning LBS (June 1991) modeled after the 1985 Montreal Guidelines, the Athens Protocol for the Mediterranean Sea, and the Quito Protocol for the South-East Pacific.

The 1991 Draft LBS Protocol from UNEP/CAR-RCU follows a black/grey list approach (as do the guidelines and protocols it was modeled after) to control pollutants from land-based sources. Additionally, the black/grey lists approach is used in agreements to control LBS in the North and Baltic Seas. The effectiveness of this approach has been questioned at various international fora.

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The black/grey list approach requires substantial negotiation to determine which substances should be listed, based on a showing of observable harm to the marine environment. Once listed, the parties must "seek to eliminate" substances on the black list and "strictly limit" those on the grey list. First of all, from a legal perspective, these terms are loose and vague and lack sufficient detail for adequate monitoring of compliance. Secondly, this approach requires sophisticated monitoring and scientific capabilities. Specifically, it requires that there be reliable information on the sources of the contaminants and, for controlled substances, on the potential effects at various levels of concentration so that allowable levels for each contaminant can be established. Yet information on the importance of various sources and the relations between contaminant levels and effects are poorly documented for the Wider Caribbean and its ecosystem. This lack of reliable information and the time and expense required to develop it, acts as a major impediment to the useful implementation of the black/grey list approach at present in this area.

Conversely, a protocol founded on presently available knowledge of preventative measures and technological controls of sources can protect and enhance the marine environment by reducing or eliminating the input of harmful substances. Economically achievable technology-based controls in the form of "best management practices" and "best available technology" focus on the use of clean technologies to prevent and abate LBS.

The development and application of water quality criteria would complement a technology-based program and should follow as scientific capability allows. In response to a recommendation of the November 1990, U.S. EPA sponsored, Caribbean Environment Programme (CEP) Workshop on Coastal Water Quality Criteria and Effluent Guidelines for the Wider Caribbean Region, CAR-RCU contacted the national focal points by Circular Letter CAR 15/1991 to request proposals for the development of environmental quality criteria. Based on the proposals received from Regional research centers, CAR-RCU suggested that most of the research centers in the Wider Caribbean are not currently prepared to deal with the complexities of the recommendations made on criteria and guidelines from the November 1990 Workshop.

Until the scientific studies needed to develop reliable criteria, that specifically apply to the Wider Caribbean, have been conducted and objectives agreed upon, the technology-based approach provides a solid basis for reaching initial agreement on a Caribbean-wide strategy for controlling land-based sources of pollution. Once implemented however, technology-based controls can be evaluated and fine-tuned using water quality criteria. Both technology-based controls and water quality criteria play integral roles in a comprehensive water pollution control program.

Despite the need for an initial focus on technology-based controls, water quality criteria must be developed. As a Region, we must outline a research and implementation plan for water quality criteria. The need for research on specific criteria for the tropical waters of the Caribbean, however, should not preclude the use of existing temperate water quality criteria in the interim.

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Lessons learned from current protocols and national environmental programs should be used to our advantage in developing a protocol for the Wider Caribbean. The September 1992 Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment of the North-East Atlantic (formerly Helsinki and Paris Conventions) has made mid-course corrections that focus on the use of technology-based controls, including cleaner production, to control LBS. It would be to our advantage to develop an LBS Protocol for the Caribbean with a foundation in these principles from the beginning.

UNCED noted that an integrated approach to coastal management and development is essential to preventing further degradation of the marine environment from land-based activities. Integrated coastal zone management (CZM) is multi-purpose oriented and analyzes the impact of development, conflicting uses, and interrelationships between physical processes and human activities. The process of developing and implementing a CZM plan promotes the need to harmonize sectoral activities in the coastal environment. CZM plays an important role in the control of nonpoint sources and can also assist in the definition of technology-based controls for point sources through its sectoral approach to coastal planning.

Technology-based controls, broadly defined, include all control systems that use some form of "technological" controls (e.g., settling ponds, bacteriological treatment, live barriers) to minimize or eliminate pollutant loadings to the environment. In this sense, technology-based controls apply to both point and non-point sources as cleaner production, effluent limitations, and best management practices.

The basic premise of technology-based controls is that they provide uniform, objective limitations for all dischargers in a source category. Once developed, technology-based controls provide a relatively simple means of enforcement and implementation because they do not require sophisticated monitoring of environmental quality.

The use of water quality criteria to determine compliance with environmental regulations requires an extra level of scientific sophistication. Because the criteria are measured beyond the end-of-the-pipe, information and modeling of stream flow, effluent dilution, proximity of other sources and a number of other data points are required. This is difficult to achieve in those countries that possess fairly sophisticated environmental systems. Because many countries in the Wider Caribbean face basic infrastructure problems and lack adequate human, technical, and financial resources, the development of water quality criteria and related monitoring systems should be considered as long-term objectives.

C. Why U.S. Involvement?

For many years, there has been a growing recognition that ocean circulation and meteorological patterns cause the Wider Caribbean to act as an integrated environmental system. U.S. responsibilities for management of coastal and marine resources in the Wider Caribbean include the continental states of the Gulf of Mexico, the east coast of Florida to

30° north latitude, and the insular areas of Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands. These coastal resources are part of a natural ecosystem and are affected by the practices and activities of neighboring States.

Tourism, seafood import/export, and other trade between the U.S. and the other States of the Wider Caribbean create a need for the U.S. to view the environmental practices of the Region as a whole. States within the boundaries of the Wider Caribbean are at differing stages of development and their land-based activities affect differing marine environments. Mutual benefit for adequate management of resources and water quality can be derived by developing and implementing harmonized standards for marine environmental protection through active cooperation in regional partnerships. The Cartagena Convention offers a vehicle for this partnership.

The U.S. played a strong, continuous role in the preparations for LBS discussions at UNCED. At UNCED, the U.S. was a strong proponent of linking the process of CZM to pollution from land-based activities. Active U.S. participation in developing a protocol for LBS under the Cartagena Convention, would allow the U.S. to demonstrate its commitment to implementation of this process at a regional level.

U.S. domestic law also provides authority and responsibility for the U.S. to become involved in international water pollution control efforts. Section 101(c) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act [PL 92-500, October 18, 1972, codified at 33 U.S.C 1251, et.seq.], commonly referred to as the Clean Water Act, sets forth a policy that:

the President, acting through the Secretary of State and such national and international organizations as he determines appropriate, shall take such action as may be necessary to insure that to the fullest extent possible, all foreign countries shall take meaningful action for the prevention, reduction, and elimination of pollution in their waters and international waters...to at least the same extent as the U.S. does under its laws.

U.S. laws relevant to U.S. involvement in the reduction of LBS in the Wider Caribbean include not only the Clean Water Act, but also the Coastal Zone Management Act, Endangered Species Act, the Food, Agriculture, Conservation and Trade Act, among others.

The U.S. has both a national obligation as a contracting party to the Cartagena Convention, as well as environmental and economic interests, in the successful development and implementation of a strong, functional protocol to control LBS in the Wider Caribbean Region. The U.S. has developed considerable technical expertise over the last 20+ years in the control of LBS. It is to our benefit to assist other countries of the Region by adapting and applying our experience to the Wider Caribbean Region as a whole.

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II. Goals and Objectives for an LBS Protocol

Goal: The Protocol should call upon the Contracting Parties to:

individually or jointly take legislative, administrative, and other relevant measures to prevent and abate pollution from LBS to protect human health and the marine environment and allow for sustainable development of the Wider Caribbean Region.

Objectives:

- o ensure a marine and estuarine environmental quality that is protective of human health and provides for the conservation and propagation of fish, shellfish, and wildlife
- o reduce as far as practicable the risk that LBS will cause irreversible or long-term damage to the coastal and marine environment
- o seek to eliminate habitat destruction due to LBS and provide for the protection of sensitive ecosystems from the adverse impacts of LBS
- o develop integrated programs for coastal zone management including restoration of degraded ecosystems
- o promote the Wider Caribbean Region as a pilot for a regional financial mechanism to assist in the development, operation, and maintenance of appropriate waste treatment technologies as discussed in Chapter 17, paragraph 42, of Agenda 21
- o develop economic incentives to limit discharges from industrial and agricultural activities
- o develop and establish Regionally applicable tropical methodologies to monitor selected environmental indicators to evaluate the success of LBS protocol-related activities
- o provide technical assistance to further develop in-country expertise and ensure the long-term success of the LBS protocol
- o foster development of regional/national public-private sector partnerships to encourage successful implementation of the LBS protocol at national levels

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III. Definition of LBS

The definition of land-based sources varies slightly in current international agreements. The U.S. should suggest the adoption of a definition of LBS for the Wider Caribbean.

Land-based sources means:

- A. Domestic, commercial, industrial or agricultural sources, both fixed and mobile, located on land, which discharge pollutants that reach the marine environment, in particular:
 - 1. From the coast, including from outfalls (point sources) discharging directly into the marine environment and through run-off (non-point sources)
 - 2. Through rivers, canals or other watercourses, including underground watercourses; and
 - 3. Via the atmosphere
- B. Sources of marine pollution from activities conducted on offshore fixed facilities within the limits of national jurisdiction, save to the extent these sources are governed by appropriate international agreements. These facilities include (among others): oil exploration, development, and production, mining, and seafood processing facilities.

Note: The above definition excludes transboundary shipments of hazardous and solid waste, ocean dumping, ballast water exchange, and other discharges incident to the normal operation of vessels.

This definition, a slight modification of the Montreal Guidelines is consistent with the Law of the Sea (article 207) and with work carried out previously in the Wider Caribbean Region (MAB Workshop, August 1989 and CEPPOL activities). This definition is also consistent with the U.S. position at UNCED 1992, and at intergovernmental LBS meetings in Halifax, May 1991 and Nairobi, December 1991.

IV. Protocol Structure

In the review of other regional agreements to control LBS, it becomes obvious that priority setting is an important function of the protocol. LBS protocols have historically utilized a "black list/grey list" approach (described in section I.A. page 1) which requires the permitting and control of numerous substances. This has generally failed as a mechanism to focus the attention of the parties on concerted control programs targeted at the most serious

problems. Recognizing this, parties to the 1992 Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment of the North-East Atlantic have adopted short lists of priority pollutants commonly referred to as "red lists." As a further refinement of this effort to focus attention on priority problems, we should promote the development of annexes that are devoted to selected source categories. Consequently, the protocol would contain a central body of general obligations followed by annexes that would be organized by source and developed sequentially as agreed to by the parties.

V. Institutional Considerations and Means of Implementing Treaty Obligations

The development and implementation of the annexes as well as related projects contained in the Caribbean Action Plan requires a well-coordinated and efficient means of implementation. The U.S., in cooperation with other key players in the Region, needs to consider alternative implementing structures such as a standing technical advisory committee and other existing institutional resources in an effort to determine what arrangement will provide for the most efficient and timely implementation of projects within the Region.

Most international agreements have traditionally focused on implementation of treaty obligations through individual state action. Problems of implementation in developing countries have been recognized through provisions identifying the need for technical cooperation, but still largely relying upon individual state action. To help address these shortcomings in implementation, the U.S. should use the protocol to focus implementation efforts on cooperative team projects to facilitate the transfer of technical expertise on a given problem and link multilateral development money to projects organized in support of protocol obligations.

VI. Technology-based Effluent Limitations and Water Quality Criteria

Discussions at various CEP and other workshops in the Wider Caribbean on LBS have focused on effluent limitations (one type of technological control) and water quality or environmental quality criteria. CEP working groups have called for the adoption of existing water quality criteria and standards on a temporary basis with subsequent development of appropriate criteria and standards for tropical water quality.

Water quality and environmental quality criteria take years and significant resources to develop (and many countries are not willing to adopt criteria based on temperate zone methodologies). This is particularly true for the Wider Caribbean, where scientific and technical knowledge and experience with criteria development is inconsistent. Existing criteria in the Region differ widely in terms of the pollutants regulated and their established values. This is not meant to downplay the importance of developing tropical criteria or underrate their effectiveness as an important means to measure environmental control, but rather a reality check to be considered for their immediate development and implementation.

In the U.S. in the 1960's, under direction of the Federal Government, the individual states of the U.S. developed water quality criteria and standards. However, this original plan was problematic. Using water quality standards as a basis of control meant any enforcement action against a discharger had to be based on proof that its particular discharge was responsible for the degraded quality of the receiving water being observed. This procedure required extensive and expensive scientific study that in the end, was unable to offer evidence of degradation (due to a particular discharge), able to withstand scrutiny in court.

By the late 1960's and early 1970's it was clear that water quality criteria and standards alone would not offer an appreciable restoration of water quality or protection of human health. It was evident that technology-based effluent limitations were needed, regardless of observable water quality degradation, to reduce pollutant loadings in the aquatic environment. (These effluent limitations deal specifically with point sources which are more amenable to the imposition of discharge limitations than are non-point sources.)

In the 1980's and 1990's, non-point sources are being more closely addressed by domestic law. The Coastal Zone Management Act and Clean Water Act both address the control of non-point sources using best management practices and coastal planning.

VII. Proposed Approach for an LBS Protocol

Using defined goals and objectives, the Protocol should have a foundation in a progression of environmental protection measures: 1) technology-based controls, including cleaner production (for both point and non-point sources), and 2) water quality criteria and other environmental quality criteria. Other essential elements include: a monitoring program to evaluate success, enforcement and compliance, coastal zone management and in-country capacity building.

A. Technology Controls

Cleaner production and pollution prevention should be the first priorities in any pollution control program. Most likely, these concepts will need considerable work in the Region (including in the U.S.). Cleaner production as defined by UNEP's Industry and Environment Programme Activity Centre (UNEP/IEPAC) is:

"the continuous application of an integrated, preventative environmental strategy to both processes and products to reduce risks to humans and the environment."

More specifically, cleaner production techniques include:

"For production processes, ...conserving raw materials and energy, eliminating toxic raw materials, reducing the quantity and toxicity of all emissions and wastes before they leave a process."

For products, ...reducing impacts along the entire life cycle of the product, from raw material extraction to the ultimate disposal of the product."

The ultimate goal of cleaner production is to prevent the generation of waste materials (as opposed to simply controlling the discharge of "acceptable" amounts) and to minimize energy requirements and raw materials. One of the ways to meet the goal of cleaner production is through the application of technology-based controls.

UNEP/IEPAC's definition of cleaner production appears to exclude nonpoint sources. However, an objective of pollution prevention with the same general principles should also be the first priority for nonpoint sources.

Wastewater discharge is not the only concern to the prevention and control of marine pollution. The "best practicable environmental option" should be selected such that impacts on water, air, and land are also taken into consideration. Prevention of marine pollution should not take place at the expense of the terrestrial or fresh water environments. We need to be careful, for example, about reducing coastal wastewater discharges that in turn may increase air pollution or solid waste.

The immediate focus should be on the establishment of low-tech, innovative controls of gross pollution, from point and non-point sources, that address the concerns for human health and the marine environment.

Development and agreement on a set of source specific minimum technological controls (e.g., 100mg/L BOD for breweries) for point and non-point sources causing the greatest risk should be our primary focus for the LBS Protocol. Discharges that threaten public health and adversely impact economic development should be given priority. Some priority based on risk may be available from the LBS inventory now underway as one of the activities of the Marine Pollution Assessment and Control Programme (CEPPOL). However, there is substantial agreement in the Wider Caribbean about which sources contribute the majority of LBS in the Region.

Technological controls should be focused on reducing certain pollutants within those discharges causing the greatest risk to human health and the marine environment. Examples include: biochemical oxygen demand, total suspended solids, pH, bacteria and viruses, sediments, oil and grease, and a limited number of toxic materials.

Technology-based controls for the Region must be carefully defined and implemented to avoid stifling innovation. Focusing on a reduction and limitation of certain pollutants and pollutant loadings, rather than mandating a single technology, is one way to help stimulate innovation. Limitations should be based on a demonstration of the use of "best practicable technology" or "best available technology economically achievable" depending on the source. In a program designed for Regional application, innovation will be key to its success.

1. Point Sources

a. Domestic Sewage Treatment

The technology-based recommendations should start with the most prevalent public health problems from water contact and ingestion of contaminated water and seafood.

Many technologies to control domestic sewage are known in the Region and have been developed for several countries. Many countries also have effluent limitations for domestic wastewater. The November 1990 EPA-sponsored CEP Workshop on Water Quality Criteria and Effluent Guidelines, outlined the existing effluent limitations for the countries of the region and recommended the adoption of the most appropriate measures.

Implementation of domestic sewage controls has three main barriers: 1) appropriate transferable technologies, 2) inadequate capital investment and 3) enforcement. We should therefore focus our protocol development and implementation efforts in these areas.

Obviously, many of the control technologies the U.S. has developed may not be appropriate because of demographics, size of treatment systems, funding, and operation and maintenance needs. A possible solution to this problem is the development and implementation of appropriate, low-cost, innovative treatment approaches. Each country will have its own needs, however a protocol should foster the development and transfer of technology.

Funding is a limiting factor all over the region and should be addressed as such. Domestic sewage however presents a separate financial problem because they are often public systems or small private systems that do not have the financial base that may be available to industrial sources. A regional financial mechanism should be established to fund implementation of control measures for domestic sewage. We should investigate piloting a funding mechanism for the Wider Caribbean to fund appropriate sewage treatment technologies, as described in Chapter 17.42 of Agenda 21:

A international funding mechanism should be created for the application of appropriate sewage treatment technologies and building sewage treatment facilities, including grants or concessional loans from international agencies and appropriate regional funds, replenished at least in part on a revolving basis by user fees.

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b. Industrial Point Sources

Technology-based controls for selected industries important in the Region should continue to be developed. They have been grouped during previous Caribbean LBS workshops as follows:

1. Sugar mills/refineries, rum distilleries, breweries, and food processing
2. Petroleum refineries and petrochemical plants/chemical and pharmaceutical plants
3. Mining and metallurgical activities.

Targeting demonstration projects using cleaner production technologies on these industries is a goal of the Caribbean Environment and Development Institute. It is hoped that such demonstration projects will help to promote cleaner production throughout the Wider Caribbean Region.

2. Non-Point Sources

A clear link has been established between coastal water quality and land use activities on the coast. Coastal zone planning and development of control measures are essential to protect coastal waters.

In 1971, the United States recognized that integrated CZM was necessary to achieve a process of integrated development of coastal areas and to protect and better manage the marine and coastal environment. In 1990, this process of integrating use and protection of the coastal and marine environment led to the inclusion of the Coastal Non-point Pollution Control Program (CNPCP) in state and territorial CZM programs. The CNPCP can serve as a model for non-point pollution control in the Region.

Pollution prevention through best management practices (BMPs) should be the key to non-point source control. With the correct practices, many non-point sources can be eliminated or significantly reduced. In January 1993, under authority of Section 6217(g) of the Coastal Zone Act Reauthorization Amendments of 1990 (CZARA), EPA issued, Guidance Specifying Management Measures for Sources of Nonpoint Pollution in Coastal Waters. The guidance provides sector specific management measures for nonpoint sources. This concept can be used to develop the LBS Protocol approach to nonpoint sources.

The Protocol should encourage the identification of land-uses which cause or may cause water quality problems. Measures such as BMPs should be established for non-point source pollution control. BMPs should be designed for specific land-uses and allow for sustainable agricultural and industrial development while protecting the coastal environment.

Identified land-use practices include:

Agriculture: animal facilities, nutrients, pesticides, grazing, and irrigation management measures

Forestry: harvest, re-vegetation, fertilizer and pesticide, sedimentation, clearing

Urban: stormwater, household management, construction and development, hydromodification, marinas

Industrial: general facility run-off, mining

Specific controls for each of these sources should be explained in the technical annexes.

B. Use of Environmental Quality Criteria

Environmental quality criteria may be defined as a matrix of criteria measuring different aspects of the environment (e.g., water quality, wildlife) to meet a defined environmental quality objective. Often, chemical-specific water quality criteria are the only criteria considered when environmental quality criteria are discussed. However, to comprehensively protect ecological integrity, biological and physical criteria (and in some cases, chemical specific criteria for sediment and wildlife) are also needed. Therefore, it is the combination of quality criteria for water, sediment, wildlife, and biological and physical characteristics that make up environmental quality criteria.

Following the imposition of technological controls and the identification of environmental goals and waterbody uses, the environmental quality criteria are used to determine if the established goals and uses are being met. If not, further control beyond that already provided in the technological standards, may be necessary. Sources causing waterbody impairments and non-attainment of environmental goals must be identified. Once identified, those sources may be required to apply additional wastewater treatment to reduce pollutant loads or eliminate the discharge of those pollutants causing the impairment.

Environmental criteria can provide a measurement of the effectiveness of technology-based controls and indicate where additional measures are needed, but do not in themselves offer a control of marine pollution. Rather, they offer a basis for control by indicating the level of a pollutant that will adversely impact an aquatic ecosystem or in the case of biological criteria, indicate general waterbody impairment. Therefore, they must ultimately lead to the imposition of controls on point and nonpoint sources that are causing the impairments.

Environmental quality-based limitations on pollutant sources, in the form of quality criteria, are generally more stringent than the protection offered through a technology-based control. Effluent limitations and BMPs based on environmental quality criteria may be

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necessary in those cases where, despite the application of technology-based controls, environmental quality objectives are still not being met.

Environmental quality-based limits are generally more difficult to develop than those based on technology because they involve a site-specific evaluation of the discharge and its effect on the receiving environment. Such an evaluation may include the collection of monitoring data on the receiving waterbody, habitat, biota, modeling information, and mathematical and statistical analysis. The collection of this information requires sophisticated scientific capabilities that are currently not widely available in the Wider Caribbean.

II. Benefits of this Proposed Approach to Protocol Development

Technology-based controls and environmental quality criteria both have important roles in a marine pollution prevention, reduction, and control program. Although both take time, money, and adequate science to develop, together they offer the most sophisticated controls available for land-based sources. Technology-based controls offer an objective, easily implementable foundation for Regional and national protection programs for the marine environment. Once identified and implemented, technology-based controls are supplemented by environmental quality criteria to verify conformity with environmental quality objectives. Thus, in this two-step process, an appropriate strategy to control marine pollution from land-based sources can be developed.

Specific benefits:

1. In the short term, the technology-based approach allows the placement of controls on pollutant sources without extensive scientific research into, and agreement on, the impacts that certain pollutants and specific sources may have on environmental quality.
2. Many source specific technologies applicable to the Wider Caribbean already exist.
3. The development of technological controls of marine pollution can provide a uniform foundation (i.e., a set of source-specific minimum controls) to offer the first line of defense in a program designed to protect environmental quality.
4. Properly implemented, cleaner production measures and technology-based controls help to stimulate innovation of new and refined technologies while also establishing a baseline of environmental control.
5. An initial emphasis on cleaner production technologies and other pollution prevention techniques helps to reduce and eliminate pollution at the source.

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6. Once in place, technology-based controls offer the foundation for a compliance and enforcement program that can evolve with advances in control programs into future water quality or environmental quality programs.
7. Environmental quality criteria provide a measurement of the effectiveness of technology-based controls and indicate where additional measures are needed.
8. Environmental quality standards are ultimately used in regulatory programs to develop enforceable discharge specific limitations. A final environmental quality-based limitation for a pollutant source accompanied by an appropriate monitoring program allows governments to determine if the stated environmental quality goals are being met.
9. This approach builds on work already being done in the Region and on lessons learned from other regional agreements.

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United States Department of State

*Bureau of Oceans and International
Environmental and Scientific Affairs*

Washington, D.C. 20520

September 30, 1993

TO: DISTRIBUTION

FROM: OES/EGC - Daniel A. Reifsnyder *DR*

SUBJECT: Draft World Coast Conference Document as Prepared by
the Netherlands

Attached for your comments is a draft of the proposed documentation for the upcoming World Coast Conference (Nov. 1-5, 1993, The Hague) that has been prepared by the Netherlands. We are being provided the opportunity to comment on it prior to its distribution to conference participants. The document is expected to be the product of the second two days of the conference, which are devoted to developing a plan for assisting countries to establish coastal zone management plans. The first two days, which are being conducted under the auspices of the IPCC, will be a review of countries' experiences with coastal zone management and assessing vulnerability to sea level rise. Please send any comments to Granville Sewell (tel: 647-4069, fax: 647-0191) no later than COB Monday, October 5.

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DRAFT

**WORLD COAST 2000:
PREPARATION FOR ADAPTATION
TO
CLIMATE CHANGE**

SEPTEMBER 27, 1993

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PREFACE

The purpose of the World Coast Conference 1993 is to facilitate the development by coastal states of comprehensive Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM) programmes to address both short-term and long-term issues. The Conference provided experts and policymakers working in national and international institutions, a unique opportunity to exchange knowledge, experiences and ideas on these issues.

Coastal zones are among the most resource-abundant areas on earth. These areas provide a home to a large and increasing part of the global population. Increasingly human activities are exerting major pressures on coastal resources leading to a deterioration of the natural systems, e.g., by pollution or infrastructural changes. When coastal resources (marshes, mangroves, coral reefs, fish breeding grounds, etc.) are modified and deteriorated by human activities, they are put under greater risk and continuous pressure of deterioration by natural coastal processes (waves, floods, erosion, sedimentation, etc.). Sea level rise and other impacts of global climate change would add additional pressures on these resources.

Integrated Coastal Zone Management, which takes full account of both short-term and long-term developments, is essential if we are to cope with these pressures. The many socio-economic issues and complex ecological links involved demand an integrated approach. This is the only way to ensure that the coastal zone can support continued population growth and economic development while maintaining valuable ecosystems.

Whether one begins with concerns of vulnerability to climate change, concerns of impacts of development activities, or, desires for sustainable development of coastal areas, the search for solutions ends with "Integrated Coastal Zone Management." Independent of concerns regarding climate change, the integrated management of coastal resource uses and impacts can conserve natural resources, enhance economic growth and facilitate sustainable development.

As the international community collectively and nations individually have recently attested, it is not a question of "whether" to integrate management of coastal resources, only of "when" and "how".

1.0 INTERNATIONAL CALLS FOR INTEGRATED COASTAL ZONE MANAGEMENT

The need for a comprehensive approach to address current and long-term coastal issues has been recognized at the local, regional and global level. Global and multilateral endorsements have been considerable and include:

Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change

The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) provides a focus for assessing the impacts of human-induced climate change and for evaluating options for mitigating and adapting to those impacts. In its First Assessment Report, the IPCC concluded that, for most nations, the potential impacts of sea level rise would be "serious but manageable if appropriate actions are taken." Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM) was identified as the most effective option to reduce vulnerability to sea level rise and other coastal impacts of global climate change. Accordingly, in its First Assessment Report the IPCC urged that:

"by the year 2000, coastal nations should implement comprehensive coastal zone management plans."

In an "update" to the First Assessment Report in 1992, based on the conclusions of nearly 30 case studies, IPCC experts concluded:

The urgency of implementing strategies for adapting to sea level rise is greater than previously thought because of both the long lead times needed for planning, and factors not related to climate change.

In many parts of the world, the natural systems that provide protection against the sea are being degraded by development activities through mining for sand and coral, cutting mangroves, damming and confining the flows of rivers, and filling wetlands. Every year that countries postpone addressing these issues, they continue to increase their vulnerability to sea level rise. Moreover, environmentally sound response have lead times of several decades and longer. Thus, even though the effects of accelerating sea level rise are still decades away, now is the time to take action.

The IPCC experts recommended that:

Response measures to reduce vulnerability to sea level rise should be implemented through national coastal zone management planning.

The case studies demonstrated the importance of taking actions to reduce vulnerability to sea level rise within the context of national coastal management planning. Such planning allows coastal states to take into account in an integrated manner the many diverse interests and uses of their coastal resources. The implementation of response strategies will have implications for almost every aspect of

coastal activities; therefore, they need to be considered comprehensively to achieve optimal results.⁵

These conclusions are reflected in the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, in Agenda 21 of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, and in the preparation for the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development of Small Island States.

United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change,⁶ opened for signature on June 12, 1992 at the Earth Summit, requires all Parties

- to cooperate in preparing for adaptation to the impacts of climate change,⁷
- to develop integrated plans for coastal zone management,⁸ and,
- to implement measures to facilitate adequate adaptation to climate change.⁹

Parties that are "particularly vulnerable" are to be provided assistance in adaptation to the adverse effects of climate change.¹⁰

United Nations Conference on Environment and Development

Chapter 17 of Agenda 21 of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED), lists the "integrated management... of coastal areas" as the first priority for "new approaches" to marine and coastal area management.¹¹

At the Earth Summit, coastal states committed to the integrated management of coastal areas and to establishing or strengthening coordinating mechanisms for implementing Integrated Coastal Zone Management programmes.¹² They recognized that international cooperation and coordination, applied where appropriate within a regional framework, would support and promote these national efforts for Integrated Coastal Zone Management.¹³ Small islands and low-lying coastal areas were urged to take measures to reduce their vulnerability to sea level rise and other impacts of climate change.¹⁴

The systematic collection and assessment of data on the present state of coastal systems and their sensitivities to development and the effects of climate change was identified by coastal states as essential to the application of integrated management of coastal resources.¹⁵

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U.N. Conference on Sustainable Development of Small Island States

In April 1994, the Global Conference on the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States will be held in Barbados. The Preparatory Committee for the conference has drafted a working text of the Action Programme for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, which will be adopted in Barbados.

In Chapter I of that text, the Action Programme notes the vulnerability of small island developing states to sea level rise and other impacts of climate change and identifies as a national action the formulation of

"comprehensive adjustment and mitigation policies for sea level rise in the context of integrated coastal area management."

In addition, the Action Programme calls for states to

"map areas vulnerable to sea level rise and develop computer based information systems, covering the results of the surveys, assessments and observations as part of the development of adequate response strategies, adaptation policies and measures to minimize the impact of climate change, climate variability and sea level rise."

As regional actions the Action Programme calls for measures to monitor climate change, predict sea level rise and assess the impacts of climate change on coastal areas and resources. Regional organizations are to strengthen mechanisms to facilitate exchange of information, training, and transfer of technology.

International actions identified in the Action Programme include

"support...for vulnerable coastal nations to develop integrated coastal zone management plans, including the development of adaptive response measures to the impacts of climate change and sea level rise."

[TO BE EXPANDED BASED ON FINAL REPORT OF PREPARATORY COMMITTEE.]

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3.0 FINDINGS OF THE PREPARATORY WORKSHOPS

In preparation for the World Coast Conference, workshops were held in the Western Hemisphere (New Orleans - July 13-16, 1993) and the Eastern Hemisphere (Tsukuba - August 3-6, 1993). At these workshops experts from more than [50] coastal states reflected on the challenge of addressing vulnerability to impacts of climate change and other long-term issues in the context of responding to current pressures on coastal resources resulting from economic development and population growth.

As in previous IPCC workshops, the experts at New Orleans and Tsukuba concluded that development and exploitation of coastal resources were degrading natural systems and increasing vulnerability to sea level rise and other impacts of climate change. The experts at both workshops endorsed the use of vulnerability assessments and integrated management of coastal resources as the most important and effective measures for coastal states to undertake in addressing climate change in the context of current problems and pressures. Vulnerability assessments provide information that facilitates and strengthens the ability of a coastal state to manage coastal resources in an integrated way.

Integrated coastal zone management is the most effective technique for coordinating multisectoral activities. The term "Integrated Coastal Zone Management" includes the integration of management tasks, relevant agencies, sectoral policies, and available resources. Based on the reports of the two preparatory workshops, we can now begin to define the benefits, elements and obstacles to the use of Integrated Coastal Zone Management.

There was a clear recognition that coastal states need ICZM to address long-term and short-term issues and that, given the long lead time for the development and implementation of ICZM programmes, coastal states should begin now the process of preparing their programmes.

The experts at the preparatory workshops reached conclusions on the urgency, the benefits, the elements and the obstacles of national Integrated Coastal Zone Management programmes. In addition, the workshop participants discussed the roles of national, regional and international institutions in facilitating the objective that coastal states develop and implement national ICZM programmes.

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Urgency for National Coastal Zone Management Programmes

The experts at the preparatory workshops confirmed and reiterated the international calls that, by the year 2000, coastal states have underway national ICZM programmes for their most vulnerable areas. The urgency for national ICZM programmes arises from the rapidly expanding pressures that development and population growth are placing on coastal resources and the degradation they are causing on natural systems and processes.

Benefits of Integrated Coastal Zone Management

The experts at the preparatory workshops noted numerous benefits of Integrated Coastal Zone Management. These benefits include:

- ICZM is an iterative and continuing process that addresses short-term, medium-term and long-term needs
- ICZM promotes balanced decisions that stimulate sustainable economic development and reduce vulnerability to climate change.
- ICZM is a decision making process that allows for consideration of both development needs and the integrity and value of natural coastal systems.
- ICZM is the most appropriate tool to address climate change and other long-term issues, in the context of present day coastal problems of development and exploitation of resources.
- ICZM improves the quality of the decision making process for coastal development and leads to the implementation of measures that balance short-term and long-term needs.
- ICZM conserves future options, maintains flexibility for future development and prevents degradation of natural coastal systems, reducing vulnerability to climate change.

Elements of National Coastal Zone Management Programmes

A national Integrated Coastal Zone Management programme should be based on institutional arrangements designed to enable integration, coordination, implementation, enforcement and evaluation of national goals for coastal areas on a continuous basis.

The national programme should be linked to the national development plan and priorities and should cover the management of all coastal resources. For some countries, e.g., small island states, national programmes should be developed in the context of

regional agreements to facilitate the sharing of information and experiences.

With regard to climate change the principal function of the national programme is to:

- assess vulnerability to climate change; and,
- integrate sectoral planning to implement strategies and measures to reduce vulnerability to climate change.

The elements of a national ICZM programme include:

- coastal research capacity
- a focus for monitoring and assessments
- institutional and legal capacity for management tasks
- training of professional and support staff
- data collection and data management
- a framework for the process of sectoral integration and vertical coordination between national goals and local interests
- integrated sectoral planning, implementation and enforcement
- identification of financial resources.

Obstacles to Implementing National ICZM Programmes by 2000

Most coastal states do not have national ICZM programmes. Many are, however, in the initial stages of identifying coastal issues of concern and considering their options to enhance management of coastal resources.

Coastal states are grappling with a definition of coastal zone management and its implications for their particular circumstances. Until recently, many countries, have viewed coastal zone management only in terms of coastal protection. They now are in the process of expanding this narrow view to include issues such as environmental and natural resource management. Some coastal states have recently passed broad environmental legislation and are now specifically addressing coastal issues; others have specific legislation for management of coastal resources in various stages of implementation.

The process of developing effective programmes is a long one. This is because intersectoral management requires the removal of barriers and the opening of communication between ministries and

these tasks take time, in both developing countries and developed countries. For example, the national coastal zone management programme in the Philippines has been in development for six years. This underscores the need for coastal states to begin now the process of developing national ICZM programmes, if they hope to have these programmes underway by the year 2000.

Many of the participants at the preparatory workshops identified constraints on effective coastal zone management. These factors exist at national and local levels and include:

- lack of resources (funds, trained personnel, equipment, information);
- lack of understanding of coastal problems and processes (by elected officials, experts, the general public, and other concerned parties);
- non-existent or fragmented legislation;
- fragmented institutional arrangements;
- entrenched bureaucracies; and,
- competing priorities.

Roles of National, Regional and International Institutions

The experts at the preparatory workshops identified contributions of national, regional, and international institutions to facilitating ICZM. Each institution has an important role. These roles include: *[The final text will present these roles in expanded narrative, accented with bullets for emphasis]*

- **National Institutions**
 - develop comprehensive ICZM programmes
 - consider climate change in development planning
 - implement measures/strategies to reduce vulnerability to sea level rise and other impacts of climate change
 - improve public understanding and participation
- **Regional Institutions**
 - monitor climate variability and climate change
 - provide training and technical assistance
 - coordinate monitoring and assessment
 - build national and regional ICZM capabilities
 - serve as clearing house for sharing regional experiences

• **International Institutions**

- strengthen networks for global change research
- improve climate system observation (to detect change)
- improve climate services (for adaptation)
- strengthen emergency preparedness (for adaptation)
- assist in vulnerability assessments (data)
- assist in development of ICZM (guidelines)
- strengthen capacity building for national ICZM programmes
- establish regional review mechanisms

3.0 FINDINGS OF THE TECHNICAL SESSIONS OF THE CONFERENCE

[This section will include the conclusions and findings of experts during the first two days of the conference.]

Assessment of Vulnerability

- Common Methodology for Assessment of Vulnerability
- National Vulnerability Assessments
- Global Vulnerability Assessments

Concepts and Tools for Coastal Zone Management

- Computer models (simulation and decisional)
- Aerial photographs
- Satellite images
- Geographical information systems

4.0 NATIONAL ACTIONS

Current National Responses

[provide information from case studies]

Priorities for Strengthening National Responses

[Delegates at the conference will recommend priorities, e.g.,

- mechanisms for coordination of relevant national ministries and policies (horizontal integration)
- mechanisms for integrating national and local institutions (vertical integration).

Based on the preparatory workshops, some of the priorities will include:]

- Conduct Assessments of Vulnerability
- Coordinate Management of Coastal Sectors
- Implement Integrated Coastal Zone Management Programmes
 - based on "guidelines" for use of ICZM
 - integrate scientific knowledge into policy decisions (demonstrate at the conference)
 - compare economic implications of management options
 - consider ICZM in development decisions
 - use ICZM to prioritize adaptation measures

5.0 INTERNATIONAL ACTIONS

Current International Responses

[This section will catalogue the existing international, regional and bilateral activities in support of ICZM.]

- international organizations
[to be provided]
- regional organizations
[to be provided]
- bilateral activities
[to be provided]

Priorities for Strengthening International Responses

[Delegates at the conference will recommend priorities. Based on the preparatory workshops, some of those priorities include:]

- Develop Guidelines for Integrated Coastal Zone Management
 - common methodology for vulnerability assessments
 - address residual problems from past management
 - address long-term issues including climate change
 - address predicted changes and demands on resources
 - examine benefits of ICZM
 - compare "costs" of ICZM and no ICZM options
 - incorporate socio-cultural aspects

- **Enhance Training and Capacity Building**
 - establish/expand regional training centers
 - locate facilities in developing countries
 - include skill of "integrating"
 - establish IC2M centre in The Netherlands
- **Improve Data Collection and Management**
 - develop common format/software for databases
 - integrate aerial photographs and satellite images
 - ground-truth to standard data points
 - develop "on-line" database capability
 - establish international network for IC2M
- **Develop Regional Databases**
 - maintain in-country or in-region
 - utilize local experts to build capacity
 - develop geographic information systems
- **Develop Practical Technical Tools and Techniques**
 - develop simple simulation/decision computer models
 - develop "practical" tools
 - low tech--no more complex than necessary
 - flexible--able to tailor to many circumstances
 - dynamic--able to adjust to new data, models, etc.
 - develop techniques for use and integration of aerial photographs and satellite images
 - develop techniques for use of geographic information systems
 - other decision support systems

Priorities for Strengthening Financial Institutions

[Delegates at the workshop will recommend priorities. Based on the preparatory workshops some of these priorities will include:]

- **Financial Resources**
 - assist coastal states develop IC2M programmes
 - provide training and technical assistance
 - monitor global environmental change
 - increase public education and participation
 - establish research networks
- **Institutional Structures**
 - review existing national and regional institutional structures
 - assist coastal states develop adequate institutional

structures to implement ICM

6.8 RECOMMENDATIONS

[Conference participants will build on the presentations by IOs and others to develop specific recommendations that will be "adopted" on the final day of the conference. Consider, for example, the following categories:]

Research

Institutional Capacity

Training of Professionals and Support Staff

Data Collection and Management

Assessment of Vulnerability

Guidelines for Integrated Coastal Zone Management

Integrated Sectoral Planning

Financial Resources

NOTE HERE. A "matrix" could be used to illustrate the recommendations. The abscissa of the matrix would present key tasks and the ordinate of the matrix would, for each task, reflect the relative responsibilities for national, regional and international actions.

For example:

Key element - "assessment of vulnerability"

national - coastal states conduct assessments

regional - regional seas organizations provide technical assistance, coordinate assessments and provide forum to share experiences

global - IPCC to develop methodologies
- UNEP/UNDP to provide training
- IBRD/GEF to provide financial assistance

The recommendations also could be presented in a "workplan". A sample of a workplan is attached.

09.27.1993 14:50

P.17

SAMPLE WORKPLAN

Research	ICBP/WCP/WHO/IOC/etc. to...
Regional Databases	WHO/IOC/UNEP/etc. to... consolidate databases, establish regional access,...
Vulnerability Assessments	IPCC to ... expand CM to comprehensive framework for...
Guidelines for ICZM	IBRD to develop guidelines
National ICZM Programmes	Coastal states to "coordinate" relevant ministries
Training/Capacity Building	UNEP/UNDP to enhance programmes for training of coastal experts and establish regional facilities
International Assistance	GER to open window for ICZM • preparation for adaptation to climate change • enhancement of greenhouse gas sinks and reservoirs • conservation of biodiversity • reduction of pollution of international waters
Bilateral Assistance	Netherlands to... U.S. to... Japan to... United Kingdom to... Australia to...

1. cite
2. cite
3. IPCC, First Assessment Report, p..(August 1990)
4. Margarita, finding 1.
5. Margarita, Finding 7.
6. cite the convention (Climate Convention).
7. Climate Convention, Article 4.1(a).
8. Climate Convention, Article 4.1(e).
9. Climate Convention, Article 4.1(b).
10. Climate Convention, Article 4.4.
11. UNCED, Agenda 21, Chapter 17, para 17.1(a) (June 1992).
12. Agenda 21, Chapter 17.6 (b).
13. Agenda 21, Chapter 17.10. .
14. Agenda 21, Chapter 17.98.
15. Agenda 21, Chapter 17.97.
16. Action Programme, Chapter I page 8 (September 8, 1993)
17. Id.
18. Id at page 9.

PHOTOCOPY
PRESERVATION

INTERNATIONAL
CONFERENCE
ON
COASTAL
ZONE
MANAGEMENT

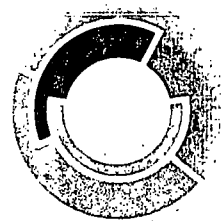
WORLD COAST

The Hague,

The Netherlands

November 1-5, 1993

The World Coast Conference will be organized by the government of The Netherlands, under the auspices of IPCC. It is anticipated that the Conference will be co-sponsored by a number of international organizations such as: ADB, FAO, IGBP/ICSU, IOC/UNESCO, IUCN, UNDP, UNEP, WB and WMO.



second announcement February 1993

Dear Reader,

As a follow-up to the recommendations of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (Rio de Janeiro, 1992) and in facing the challenge that climate change and sea level rise pose to coastal areas, The Netherlands is organizing the World Coast Conference to be held in November 1993. This Conference will support coastal states in the development of coastal zone management plans for vulnerable, low-lying coastal areas, that take into account, inter alia, the effects of accelerated sea level rise.

The Conference will be organized under the auspices of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) and will be a combined effort of six ministries in The Netherlands. It is anticipated that several international organizations and a number of other countries will co-sponsor the Conference. The United States of America and Japan will organize two pre-conference workshops to be held in the summer of 1993.

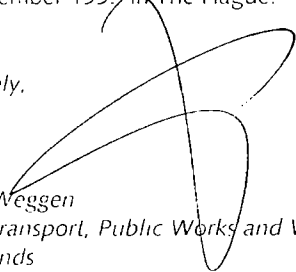
Today, a fast growing majority of the world population lives in coastal areas. As the sea-level rises, it could exacerbate coastal flooding, permanently inundate almost half of the coastal wetlands and increase the salinity of estuaries and aquifers. It is therefore essential to develop an integrated approach to coastal zone management, in order to ensure the sustainable development of coastal areas as well as the creation of effective responses to the problems of climate change.

This Conference will bring together available results of coastal research, management concepts and tools and, in my opinion, most importantly the experiences of countries. During the Conference, these elements will be discussed by experts and it is expected that the participating high level government officials from countries with vulnerable low lying coastal zones will discuss, develop and adopt a Work Plan for the year 2000. This Conference is expected to provide the necessary information and tools for the preparation of national coastal zone management plans, thus creating a milestone on the way to achieving the goal formulated in Agenda 21: "The most vulnerable coastal countries should have a coastal zone management programme by the year 2000".

I hope that this Conference will provide a stimulus to the integrated coastal zone policy making and implementation processes in the different participating countries.

I am looking forward to hosting this IPCC Conference and to welcoming the representatives of coastal countries at the World Coast Conference during the first week of November 1993 in The Hague.

Yours sincerely,


R.H. Maij-Weggen
Minister of Transport, Public Works and Water Management
The Netherlands

BACKGROUND

The IPCC 1990 Assessment recommended that nations with vulnerable coastal areas, including small island states, develop and implement national coastal zone management plans by the year 2000. The IPCC 1992 Supplement noted further that the implementation of response strategies will have implications for almost every aspect of coastal activities. Therefore, they need to be considered comprehensively to achieve optimal results.

Assessments of vulnerability to sea level rise are now underway in a number of nations, following a common methodology developed by the IPCC. The results of these studies demonstrate the importance of taking actions, within the context of coastal management planning, to reduce vulnerability. Integrated coastal planning allows coastal states to take into account the many

diverse interests and uses of their natural resources in coastal areas.

At the same time there is a need for improved basic knowledge of the natural processes in the coastal zone, of the impacts of large scale human intervention in these processes and of the effects of global climate change on coastal areas. The UN Framework Convention on Climate Change calls for cooperation in preparing for adaptation to the impacts of climate change. Agenda 21 of UNCED identifies integrated management as a key programme area for facilitating the sustainable development of coastal areas. It calls for the preparation of national action plans which incorporate integrated coastal zone management.

In parallel with this Conference, UNEP OCA/PAC, in cooperation with FAO, the World Bank, IPCC and participating countries, has begun a process to develop guidelines for coastal zone management that will be introduced at the Conference.



OBJECTIVES AND SCOPE

The goal of the WORLD COAST CONFERENCE is *to stimulate national and international efforts, in support of the development of national integrated Coastal Zone Management Plans for low-lying coastal areas, which take into account long term aspects of sea level rise and other effects of global climate change.*

To this end, the objectives of the Conference are:

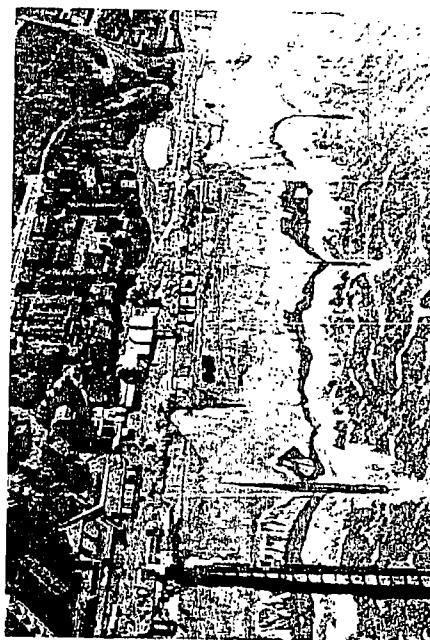
- To provide an opportunity for nations with vulnerable low-lying coastal areas to exchange information and experiences in assessing vulnerability and developing coastal zone management plans.
- To contribute to the development of common concepts, techniques and tools in developing coastal zone management plans for nations with vulnerable low-lying coastal areas and small island states.
- To foster participation of coastal nations which are potentially affected by climate change in the global research programme.
- To stimulate discussion on more effective coordination among national, regional, international and intergovernmental organizations that are assisting and supporting nations in the development and implementation of coastal zone management plans.

The Conference will focus on an integrated approach to all relevant

A satellite photograph of the SW part of The Netherlands. Remote sensing helps to identify land-use and shore dynamics.

aspects of the coastal zone. This, to assess its natural system, the user categories and their interests, management techniques and related legislative and institutional arrangements. All these issues will be addressed in view of the long term issues, in particular accelerated sea-level rise and other impacts of climate change. Attention will be paid as well to the scientific basis for coastal zone management through monitoring and predicting changes in coastal areas and resources, including remote sensing and Geographical Information Systems, which are instrumental in the preparation and implementation of such integrated plans.

This photograph of the coastline of The Hague identifies the nature of the coast and the uses to which it is put to. A pier, groynes, execution of a beach nourishment project, residential and business areas can be identified.



OUTPUTS

The expected outputs of the Conference include:

- **Operational concepts and tools (CAT)** for the formulation, analysis and evaluation of alternative coastal zone management plans. Tools refer to both management instruments and analytical techniques. Examples are:
 - indicators and models to assess vulnerability and sustainability;
 - techniques for data collection and processing, including remote sensing, video mapping and the application of Geographic Information Systems;
 - a computer model for supporting decision making.
- An **update of the global vulnerability assessment (GVA)** which presents an overview of the capability of countries to cope with physical effects and with related socio-economic stresses caused by the impacts of global warming.
- **Work Plan for the development of integrated coastal management plans by the year 2000 (WP2000) and network.** A Work Plan for supporting the formulation of national coastal zone management plans by the year 2000 will be drawn up by the senior governmental officials participating in the Conference. A directory of organizations and people working on different aspects of coastal zone management will be of considerable use in the future dissemination of information and in the exchange of experiences. Such a network could be supported by an electronic communication system which would allow members to communicate and share information on different aspects, problems and approaches.
- **Dissemination of experience** and knowledge gained at the Conference through the development of instructive material on integrated coastal zone management.
- **Studies and descriptions of specific coastal zone problems** play an important role in preparing for the Conference. They are planned to contribute to the development and presentation (demonstration) of CAT and to the updated GVA. Three levels of detail are considered:
 - In-depth pilot studies or CZM pilot studies of six countries;
 - CZM descriptive case studies of thirty countries;
 - Country descriptions or statements by participating countries.
- **Identification of the needs of developing countries** for support in the development and implementation of long term coastal zone management plans to meet the challenges of possible climate change and its potential impacts.
- A set of **Conference books and documents** which include among other things:
 - case studies
 - keynote papers
 - concepts, techniques and tools.
- The results will be an input for the ongoing activities of IPCC directed to the preparation of the **IPCC Second Assessment Report by 1995.**

STRUCTURE AND

ORGANIZATION

The Conference will be preceded by several regional workshops, where experts from coastal states will have the opportunity to discuss the progress and results of their efforts regarding the assessment of vulnerability and the development of coastal zone management plans. During these workshops, the results of initiatives by UNEP OCA/PAC, IPCC/CZMS and other international organizations will be integrated with specific country experiences with the implementation of coastal zone management plans.

Participation

The target group for this international Conference comprises experts and senior officials from coastal countries who are responsible for coastal areas and resources, from relevant international and intergovernmental organizations and from international development banks and financial institutions.

Proposed Time Frame

FEBRUARY 1993:

The second meeting of the International Planning Committee, on the margins of the IPCC plenary in Geneva, will discuss issues relevant to the Conference.

SUMMER 1993:

Pre-Conference workshops will be held in the Western and Eastern Hemisphere, each involving coastal experts from about 25 countries.

NOVEMBER 1-5, 1993:

World Coast Conference, The Hague, The Netherlands.

Conference of senior officials and coastal experts from about 100 countries representing small island and other states

with vulnerable, low-lying coastal areas.

Preparation of the WCC

Officials of the Netherlands task group on Coastal Zone Management are given the responsibility of preparing for the World Coast Conference. This Task group comprises the following Netherlands ministries sponsoring the Conference:

- Ministry of Transport, Public Works and Water Management
- Ministry of Agriculture, Nature Management and Fisheries
- Ministry of Housing, Physical Planning and Environment
- Ministry of Economic Affairs
- Ministry of Foreign Affairs/Directorate General for International Cooperation
- Ministry of Education and Science.

Information

All correspondence related to planning and participation should be directed to the **Conference Organizing Bureau ESC**
P.O.Box 2139, 2800 BG Gouda
The Netherlands
Telephone: +31-1820-38166
Telefax +31-1820-36867

Matters regarding the contents of the conference can be referred to:

Secretariat World Coast Conference

Mr. Robbert Misdorp
Ministry of Transport, Public Works and Water Management
Directorate-General for Public Works and Water Management
Tidal Waters Division
P.O. Box 20907, 2500 EX The Hague
The Netherlands
Telephone: +31-70-3745186
Telefax: +31-70-3282059
Office Address:
Koningskade 4
2596 AA The Hague
The Netherlands



Robert Malval

Premier Ministre

November 22, 1993

Dear Ms. McGinty:

I am writing to ask if you would be willing to be a member of Haiti's "Haiti-International Task Force on the Environment and Sustainable Development". If so, I am honored, on behalf of the Government of Haiti, to invite you to join.

As you know, Haiti has profound environmental problems. Haiti's very future depends -- at least in part -- on its ability to address and resolve these problems. The purpose of this task force is to bring together the best minds possible -- experts, scientists, leaders and thinkers from throughout the world -- to provide the best advice possible to the democratically elected Government of Haiti. I anticipate asking the members of the Task Force to work on specific individual projects that are of special relevance to the Haitian situation, e.g. erosion; population; land use; biodiversity; natural resources; energy; etc.

The nation of Haiti -- its people as well as its government -- is under enormous pressure. We need help. I hope that you will be willing to share with us that which we need the most -- your ideas and your expertise.

Rehabilitating and protecting Haiti's environment -- its unique bio-diversity and its ecosystems -- is one of our government's top priorities. It is an essential part of our dream of a prosperous, green and democratic Haiti.

I hope that we can count on you to help us make this dream a reality. My assistant, Ms. Yanick Laforest, will follow up this letter with a phone call. If you wish to respond right away, please feel free to do so by calling her at (202) 625-4358.

Sincerely yours,

Robert Malval
Prime Minister of Haiti

Ms. Kathleen McGinty
Deputy Assistant to the President
Director of the Office on Environment Policy
Office of the Vice President
Old Executive Building, Room 360
Washington, D.C. 20501



République d'Haiti

TELEFAX

TEL: 202-625-4358

FAX: 202-625-~~4356~~
4363

NUMERO: -----

DATE: 11/16 1993

ATTENTION: -----

DE
FROM: -----

AMY CHRISTIANSON

YANICK LAFOREST

NUMBER OF PAGES: 13

NOTICE:



République d'Haiti

Washington, D.C.

November 16th, 1993

Dear Amy:

I was delighted for the opportunity to discuss with you today the concerns of the Malval Government for environmental issues in Haiti.

I believe the dynamic management plans being outlined in the Terms of Reference are very encouraging and most deserving of support from the International and Haitian communities.

Furthermore, I am honored for the participation of the Vice President's Office in this meaningful process. The formation of this task force is certainly essential in the achievement of the ultimate goals with which the Malval Government is most concerned: the reconciliation and the prosperity of the Haitian Nation and of the Haitian people, that, when carried to completion, will help all the people of Haiti to live fuller and happier lives.

The Malval Government and the Haiti-International Task Force on the Environment and Sustainable Development look forward to working on this project with you.

With gratitude,

Yanick Laforest
Assistant to the Prime Minister
Republic of Haiti

Amy Christianson
Office of the Vice President
Washington, D.C.
United States of America

Annexed:

- Terms of Reference
- List (Not complete. To include more names and Haitian members) of individuals & organizations who will receive a letter from the Prime Minister to join the task force.

HAITI INTERNATIONAL TASK FORCE ON THE ENVIRONMENT AND DEVELOPMENT

(HITFED)

TERMS OF REFERENCE

11/10/93

A dynamic management plan is proposed by the Malval Government for the environmental protection in Haiti. A technical task force is proposed to work an action plan that will focus in protecting Haitian citizens through management and conservation of the natural environment; develop a training program for potential Haitian technicians involved in natural resources and sustainable development; create a National Alliance on Environment.

INTRODUCTION

The environment degradation in Haiti is of great concern. Efforts had been done during the past 15 years to protect natural resources in Haiti (Woods & al. 1992, Woods & Harris 1986, Woods 1986, Paryski et al 1989, Groupe de travail 1988, Sergile et al, 1992, Woods, Sergile, Ottenwalder, 1992, Sergile, Ross, Severin, Laforest, Voltaire, 1993). The management and protection of the natural resources in Haiti is now at a crossroad. One road - not to progress with what was done for the natural environment of Haiti - will lead to the loss of human lives because there will be no capital natural resources (soil, water, fisheries, biological control, trees) to support men. The second road that will lead to sustainable development is to undertake management and conservation strategies.

OBJECTIVES

The general objective of the dynamic environmental protection proposed by the Malval Government is the **Protection of Haitian Citizens** through the management and conservation of the natural environment. For this reason, a Haiti International Task Force on the Environment and Development composed of key individuals and organizations will be established to provide expert input to the Haitian government on environmental issues. The task force will help to put efforts to address Haiti's severe environmental problems, sustainable solutions to the country's socioeconomic problems, and careful action to direct economic development that will have a significant influence on ensuring that Haiti retains a natural resource base on which to build future prosperity.

Under the auspices of the Haiti International Task Force on the Environment and Development, create a National Alliance on Environment composed of Haitian popular organizations, in a concerted effort to mobilize, calling for the people of Haiti to participate in the conservation of their country's natural environment, adapted to local conditions. The National Alliance will include Haitians from all walks of life, individuals from the theater and the arts, from business and the professions, the law and medicine, professors, deans, novelists, mayors, Senators and Congressmen, from government and diplomacy, presidents of various professional and civic associations.

Ecotourism or tourism managed with the participation of local populations, respecting the cultural patrimony and natural environment of each region, is an activity that will contribute to the rural development of these populations (Renard 1993).

STRATEGIES

The strategies to accomplish these objectives range into short term, mid and long term activities. Many of these activities should be established in the short term and continue in a long term basis. These will require the development and establishment of a **Biological Survey of Haiti**. An exhaustive biological inventory is an immediate, primer need, and would be fundamental for both, the attainment of sustainable economic development and for the long term conservation and management of Haitian biodiversity (Ottenwalder 1993). A careful plan in order to provide sustainable development in Haiti. Alternative strategies for the management of natural resources in Haiti proposed a unit solely responsible for its Stewardship (Woods et al. 1992, Woods & Harris, 1986; Serqile, 1990, Ross, 1993).

TASK FORCE

The government of Haiti is under tremendous pressure to increase economic development with sound measures of conservation. The task force will put together environmental issues in harmony with development and population welfare. Many scholars with long term experiences in the fields are already identified and are willing to give Haiti their best in order to restore and protect the natural environment of Haiti (Ross 1993). This task force is the stepping stone in the accomplishment of the objectives and development of a program geared toward sustainable development.

It is vital for the government of Haiti to take decisions on development actions that will consider short term needs with long term management and conservation of natural resources for future uses. Wise management and conservation of natural resources in Haiti is both challenging and important, and strategies are needed for a number of issues such as watershed management, fisheries, marine parks, sustainable use of natural resources, bi-national projects with the Dominican Republic, improvement of public utilities. This task force should be formed as soon as possible. The task force will work closely with many Government of Haiti institutions such as the Ministry of Agriculture, Natural Resources and Rural Development (MARNDR), the Direction General des Contributions (DGI) of the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of Commerce and Industries, and hopefully with other ministries involved with impact on nature, the state university and other private institutions.

PERSONNEL AND QUALIFICATION

We recommend that the coordinator of the task force be a Haitian with environmental education background and have field experience with natural resources programs and protected area, high energy public relation skill. The coordinator must be able to gather the best minds possible, experts, scientists, leaders and thinkers from throughout the world and maintain strong ties between all the members; speak French, Creole and English.

- Among other duties, the responsibilities of the Task Force coordinator are as follows:
- Ensure that programs and recommendations of natural resources related projects, management of protected areas and sustainable development are reviewed by the appropriate experts.
- Work with COH staff involved in sustainable development and management of natural resources.
- Hire and supervise all staff of the Task Force.
- Coordinate project and program in management and protection of natural resources, and sustainable development.
- Ensure the development of a training program for potential Haitian technicians involved in natural resources and sustainable development.

ESTIMATED COST

	Year one	Year two
Task force coordination		
Vehicule support	25,000	10,000
Fuel	6,000	9,000
Rent	24,000	25,000
Telephone	5,000	6,000
Xerox	5,000	5,000
Courier mail	1,000	1,000
Office equipment	60,000	2,000
Office Supplies	4,000	1,000
Utilities	3,000	4,000
Maintenance	3,000	5,000
Total Coordination:	\$136,000	\$68,000
Training		
International travel	24,000	12,000
Per diem support expert	10,000	6,000
Special shipping	1,000	2,000
Printing cost	6,000	15,000
Per diem support trainees	20,000	20,000
Training supplies and material	20,000	10,000
Total Training	\$81,000	\$65,000
Salaries		
Task force coordinator	55,000	55,000
Secretary	12,000	20,000
Chauffeur	6,000	8,000
Consultants	30,000	10,000
Office/gardien	5,000	6,000
Total Salaries	\$108,000	\$99,000
GRAND TOTAL	\$325,000	\$232,000

**"Haiti International Task Force on the Environment
and Sustainable Development"**

Joao Clemente Baena Soares
Secretario General
Organization of American States
Washington D.C.

To work on Binational Programs for Border Cooperation with the Dominican Republic, to create conditions for sustainable development, the Agroforestry and Watershed Management Project Artibonite River, Etang Saumatre and Lake Enriquillo, as well as other ecological systems along our border with the Dominican Republic; Hydroelectricity, River & Lake Management Project.

Mr. Kirk P. Rodgers
Director
Department of Regional Development
and Environment
Organization of American States
Washington, D.C.

To work with the World Conservation Union to take Haiti on as a specific case study for your work with the "Ad Hoc Working Group on Regional Follow-Up to Agenda 21".

Kathleen McGinty
Deputy Assistant to the President
Director of the Office on Environment Policy
Office of the Vice President
Old Executive Building, Room 360
Washington, D.C. 20501

Jose A. Ottenwalder, PhD
Species Survival Commission
The World Conservation Union
Zoodam Apartado 2449
Santo Domingo
Republica Dominicana

To work with the O.A.S. on Binational Programs for Border Cooperation with the Dominican Republic, to create conditions for sustainable development, the Agroforestry and Watershed Management Project Artibonite River, Etang Saumatre and Lake Enriquillo, as well as other ecological systems along our border with the Dominican Republic; flamingo protection project and an exhaustive biological survey of Haiti, the vital component of the initial stages of the strategy; work with Professor Thorbjarnarson on a Coastal Resource Management Action Plan for the l'Ester Region; protected areas; manatee recovery and conservation; establishment of a sea bird sanctuary.

Juergen Oelsner
Water Resources Engineer
Consultant for O.A.S.
6928 Old Stage Road
Rockville, MD 20852

To work with the O.A.S. and Dr. Jose Ottenwalder on Binational Programs for Border Cooperation with the Dominican Republic, to create conditions for sustainable development, the Agroforestry and Watershed Management Project Artibonite River, Etang Saumatre and Lake Enriquillo, as well as other ecological systems along our border with the Dominican Republic; Hydroelectricity River & Lake Management Project; work with Dr. Ottenwalder and Professor Thorbjarnarson on a Coastal Resource Management Action Plan for the l'Ester Region.

Mr. Yves Renard
Executive Director
Caribbean Natural Resources Institute
(Canari)
Clarke Street, Vieux Fort
St. Lucia, West Indies

To work on coastal and coral reef management; establishment of marine parks; deforestation; ecotourism; population mobilization and participation; national alliance -- relationship of members.

Mr. Allen Putney
Director of Conservation Programs
IUCN

The World Conservation Union
1400 16th Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20036

To work with the O.A.S. to take Haiti on as a specific case study for your work with the "Ad Hoc Working Group on Regional Follow-Up to Agenda 21"; environmental impact assessment; interpretation of reports; policy politics.

Mr. Sixto Inchaustegui
President
Grupo Jaragua, Inc.
El Vergel 33

Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic
Recovery and Conservation of the Spiny Lobster; fisheries; biodiversity conservation; international treaties and programs; marine diversity inventory; establishment of protected areas.
work with the Dr. Jose Ottenwalder and the O.A.S. on Binational Programs for Border Cooperation with the Dominican Republic, to create conditions for sustainable development, the Agroforestry and Watershed Management Project Artibonite River, Etang Saumatre and Lake Enriquillo, as well as other ecological systems along our border with the Dominican Republic; Hydroelectricity, River & Lake Management Project.

Stan Crossfeld
Associate Editor and
Photojournalist
The Boston Globe
135 Morrissey Blvd.
Boston, Mass 02107
To work on photojournalism of environmental issues.

Brian Kaplan
Researcher
The Boston Globe
135 Morrissey Blvd.
Boston, Mass 02107
To work on photojournalism of environmental issues.

David Gardella
LAC/DR/RD
Asst. Administrator
Latin America & Caribbean Bureau
Washington, D.C. 20523
(Agency of International Development)
Agricultural Development

Mr. Michael Smith
Center for Marine Conservation
1725 DeSales Street, N.W.
Washington D.C. 20036
To work on marine inventory consultations; fisheries; regional
information exchange on pollution policy and gathering data on
pollution and marine debris in waters within Haitian jurisdiction;
establish beach clean-up activities as part of the "Haiti
International Coastal Clean-up Campaign now established in 15
Caribbean countries; develop local constituency for marine
conservation; general public education in marine pollution issues.

Mr. Samuel S. Sadove
Research Director
Okeanos Ocean Research Foundation, Inc.
278 E. Montauk Hwy.
P.O. Box 776
Hampton Bays, NY 11946
To work on a sperm whale survey; help the government of Haiti
develop a tourist industry based on whale watching.

Dr. William V. Boynton
Lunar and Planetary Science
University of Arizona
Space Sciences Bldg.
Tucson, AZ 85721

To work on a major extension of your work done earlier on the Value of the Chicxulub impact debris deposits in Haiti, by providing information about the types of resources that would need to be preserved specifically in geologic areas, information about physical sciences, physics, chemistry, geology. Set up a lunar and planetary program that could be started in area of Belloc. Enhance education at high school level. Set up lunar and planetary science school with ability to attract foreign students.

Elsie Garfield
Senior Economist
Agriculture Sector Operations Division
Latin America and the Caribbean Region
The World Bank
1818 H Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20433

To work with the Task Force on Forestry and Environmental Protection projects.

Daniel Moreau
Senior Agriculturalist
Latin America and the Caribbean Region
The World Bank
Washington, D.C. 20433

To work with the Task Force on Agricultural and Forestry and Environmental Protection Projects.

Ms. Jennifer Tufts
Delegation of the Commission
of the European Communities
2100 M Street, NW, Suite 707
Washington, D.C. 20037

To work with the Task Force on Economic and Development Programs.

Lawrence Yanovich
FINCA "Haiti International, Inc.
Director of Government Programs
901 King Street, Suite 400
Alexandria, Virginia 22314

To help the task force promote self employment for the poor through sustainable development credit institutions.

Mr. Carlos E. Quintella
LA2C1
The World Bank
1818 H Street NW
Washington, D.C.

To work on Institutional Development.

Mr. Lynn Greenwalt
Vice President "Haiti International Affairs
National Wildlife Federation
400 16th Street NW
Washington D.C. 20002
Policy Formulation for Haiti's natural environment.

Mr. Tim Scott
Sea Education Association
Woods Hole Oceanographic Institute
C/O Samuel S. Sadove
Okcanos Ocean Research Foundation, Inc.
278 E. Montauk Hwy.
P.O. Box 776
Hampton Bays, NY 11946
To work on helping the Government of Haiti develop a sea education program.

Professor Gary Francione
Rutgers University Law School
15 Washington Street
Newark, NJ 07102
to work on helping the Government of Haiti develop an Animal Protection Project.

Mr. James Perran Ross
Executive Officer
Crocodile Specialist Group
of the Species Survival Commission
of the IUCN-The World Conservation Union
Florida Museum of Natural History
Department of Natural Sciences
Gainesville, FL 32611
To work on Development and Conservation; Institutional Development;
work with Professor Thorbjarnarson on a Crocodile Conservation Action Plan.

Professor John B. Thorbjarnarson
New York Zoological Society
Crocodile Specialist Group
of the Species Survival Commission
of the IUCN-The World Conservation Union
New York, NY
To work on development and conservation; crocodile conservation action plan; work with the O.A.S. and Dr. Jose Ottenwalder on a Coastal Resource Management Action Plan for the l'Ester Region; Border Cooperation programs with the Dominican Republic for Etang Saumatre and Lake Enriquillo; River & Lake Management project.

Karen L. Eckert, Ph.D.
Executive Director
WIDECAST
Wider Caribbean Sea Turtle
Conservation Network
17218 Libertad Drive
San Diego, California 92127
To work on a Sea Turtle Recovery and Conservation Action Plan for
Haiti.

Mr. Antonio A. Mignucci-Giannoni
Scientific Coordinator
Caribbean Stranding Network
Laboratorios Marinos de Isla Magueyes
Universidad de Puerto Rico
Apartado 908
Lajas, Puerto Rico 00667-0908
To work on a marine mammal management program; manatee recovery
action plan; rescue and rehabilitation of stranded marine animals
in Haiti; assist in attending major marine animal mortalities;
marine mammal research scheme and education program and ecotourism.

Megan Epler-Wood
The Ecotourism Society
P.O. Box 755
North Bennington, Vermont 05257
To help the Government of Haiti develop an ecotourism industry.

Andrea Gaski
Staff Biologists
TRAFFIC U.S.A.
World Wildlife Fund
1250 Twenty-Fourth St., NW
Washington, D.C. 20037
To help the Government of Haiti with technical assistance on
joining and understanding CITES and assist in the development of
national legislation to implement CITES; from TRAFFIC's resource
base, furnish general information on wildlife trade in the
Caribbean and globally; facilitate the distribution of public
awareness material, informing travelers and consumers of wildlife
trade restrictions in the Caribbean.

Chris Robbins
Research Assistant
TRAFFIC U.S.A.
World Wildlife Fund
1250 Twenty-Fourth St., NW
Washington, D.C. 20037
To help the Government of Haiti with technical assistance on
joining and understanding CITES and assist in the development of
national legislation to implement CITES; from TRAFFIC's resource
base, furnish general information on wildlife trade in the
Caribbean and globally; facilitate the distribution of public
awareness material, informing travelers and consumers of wildlife
trade restrictions in the Caribbean.

Dr. Warren B. Cohen
Research Forester, Ecosystem Processes
United States Department of Agriculture
3200 SW Jefferson Way
Corvallis, OR 97331

To work on a major extension of your work done earlier on Environmental Degradation in Haiti, by providing through remote sensing aerial satellite imagery both the current state of environmental conditions especially with respect to vegetation changes occurred since 1972; evaluate conditions of forests, more degraded forests, charcoal plantations, agricultural fields, fallow and active.

Mr. Nick Morgan
Greenpeace
1436 U Street NW
Washington D.C. 20009

To work on toxic waste and toxic trade campaign; hazardous waste; waste management issues and clean industry principles.

Mrs. Evelyn Wilcox
World Wildlife Fund
1250 Twenty-Fourth St., NW
Washington, D.C. 20037

Dr. Michael Klemens
Center for Biodiversity and Conservation
American Museum of Natural History
Central Park West - 79th Street
New York NY 10024-5192

Florence Sergile
Agronomist, Conservationist
3407 NW 54th Lane
Gainesville, FL 32606
To work as Special Consultant for the Macaya Biosphere Reserve Project, the Parc National La Visite and other protected areas projects.