



UNITED NATIONS ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMME

REGIONAL
SEAS

*Regional Seas Programme in
Latin America and Wider Caribbean*

UNEP Regional Seas Reports and Studies No. 22 Rev. 2

UNEP 1985

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*Regional Seas Programme in
Latin America and Wider Caribbean*

UNEP Regional Seas Reports and Studies No. 22 Rev. 2

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INTRODUCTION

1. The United Nations Conference on the Human Environment (Stockholm 1972) adopted, inter alia, the principle that "the marine environment and all the living organisms which it supports are of vital importance to humanity" and recognized that "proper management is required and measures to prevent and control marine pollution must be regarded as an essential element in this management". Furthermore, the Conference recommended that Governments take early action to adopt "effective national measures for the control of all significant sources of marine pollution, including land-based sources, and concert and co-ordinate their actions regionally and where appropriate on a wider international basis" (1).

2. The subsequent meetings of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) repeatedly endorsed the regional approach to the control of marine pollution and requested the development of comprehensive regional marine environmental programmes for areas of the ocean where such programmes do not yet exist. Consequently, in 1974 the Regional Seas Programme of UNEP was initiated.

3. In December 1984, UNEP decided to concentrate the co-ordination of all its ocean-related activities into a single organizational unit in order to achieve a more comprehensive and cross-sectional approach to the protection and management of the marine and coastal environment. Thus, the Regional Seas Programme Activity Centre was re-named the Programme Activity Centre for Oceans and Coastal Areas (OCA/PAC) to reflect the changes in its responsibilities which include three sub-programmes: (a) global marine environment, (b) living marine resources, and (c) regional seas programme.

4. The Regional Seas Programme at present includes eleven regions and has over 120 coastal States participating in it (2,3). It was conceived as an action-oriented programme encompassing a comprehensive, transsectoral approach to marine and coastal areas and to environmental problems concerning not only the consequences but also the causes of environmental degradation. Each regional action plan is shaped according to the needs of the region concerned. All of the regional action plans contain elements related to environmental assessment and environmental management. Decisions on management must ideally be based on the assessment of an environmental situation so as to determine what kind of action may best be taken, either to correct the situation or to forestall its deterioration. The assessment component of UNEP is code-named Earthwatch, and one of its elements is the Global Environment Monitoring System (GEMS) which is a set of internationally co-ordinated activities for the collection and evaluation of data, the comparability of which should be assured as a basic requirement for global assessment (4). Data generated through the regional monitoring and research activities carried out in the framework of regional action plans contribute to GEMS. The regional action plans promote the parallel development of regional legal agreements and of action-oriented programme activities as embodied in the action plans.

5. The overall strategy to be followed in the Regional Seas Programme was defined by UNEP's Governing Council (5) as:

- promotion of international and regional conventions, guidelines and actions for the control of marine pollution and for the protection and management of aquatic resources;
- assessment of the state of marine pollution, of the sources and trends of this pollution, and of the impact of the pollution on human health, marine ecosystems and amenities;

- co-ordination of the efforts with regard to the environmental aspects of the protection, development and management of marine and coastal resources;
- support for education and training efforts to make possible the full participation of developing countries in the protection, development and management of marine and coastal resources..

6. Since each regional action plan is aimed at benefiting the States of a particular region, Governments are involved from the very beginning in its formulation. After acceptance of the action plan by the Governments, its implementation is carried out, under the overall authority of the Governments concerned, by national institutions nominated by their Governments.

7. Although the Regional Seas Programme is implemented predominantly by Government-nominated institutions, specialized United Nations bodies as well as the relevant international and regional organizations contribute to its formulation and may provide assistance to those national institutions. UNEP acts as an overall co-ordinator for the development and implementation of regional action plans although, in some cases, this role is limited to the initial phase of the activities (6). Financial support to the regional programmes is initially provided by UNEP and other international and regional organizations (7). UNEP's total financial contribution to the development and implementation of the three action plans described in this document, including the 1985 commitments, was over US\$ 5,000,000. However, it is expected that, as a programme develops, the Governments of the regions will assume increasing financial responsibility for its implementation, through specific regional trust funds or other suitable mechanisms. Additional assistance continues to be made available by other bodies within the United Nations system, e.g. for technical assistance, provision of expert advice, training and technical support. These organizations are encouraged to provide this assistance as part of their normal programmes and to support them through their own funding mechanisms.

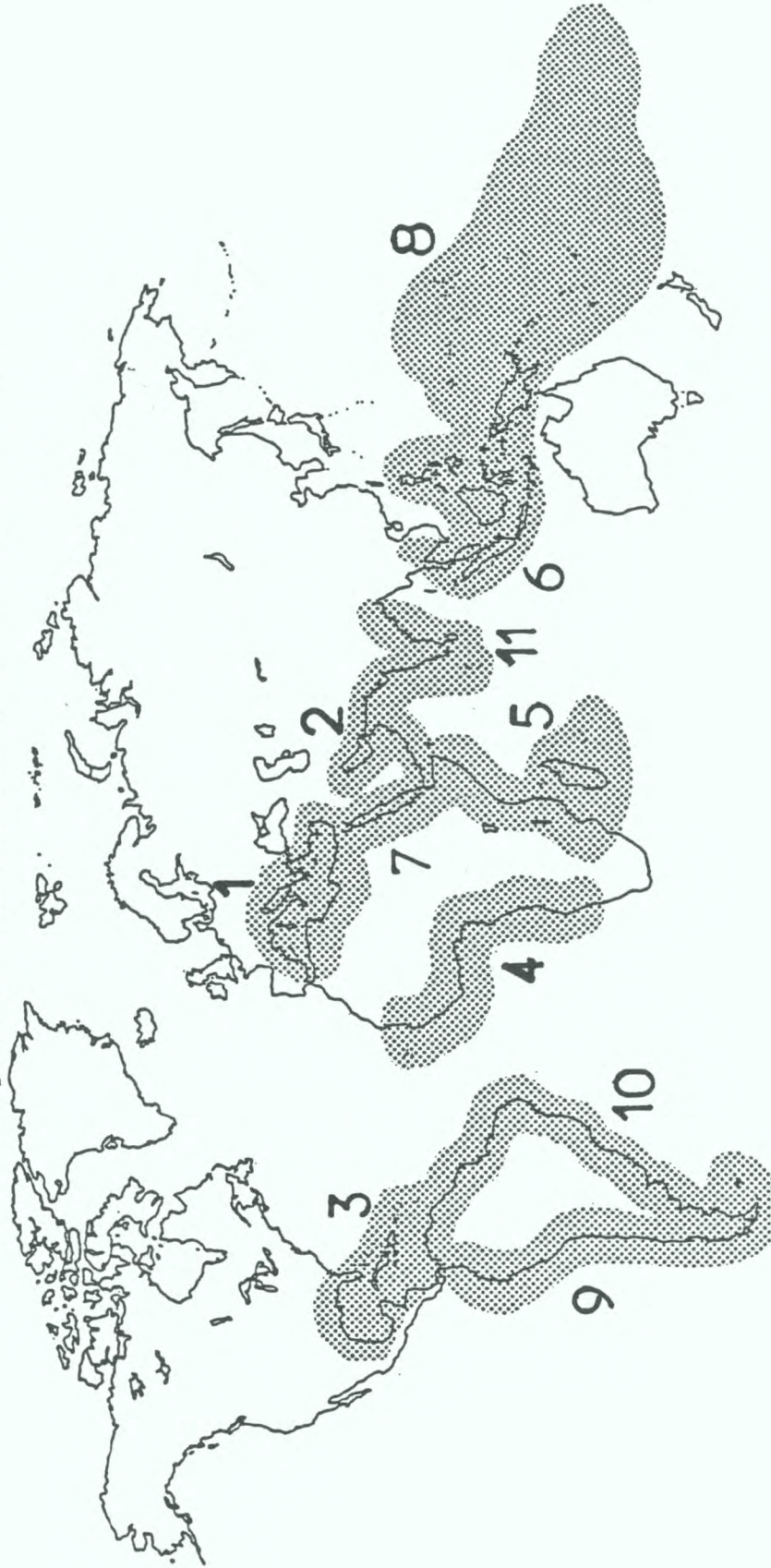
8. Since the Regional Seas Programme was initiated in 1974, action plans for the Mediterranean, Kuwait Action Plan Region, West and Central Africa, Wider Caribbean, East Asian Seas, South-East Pacific, South Pacific, and Red Sea and Gulf of Aden have been adopted, action plans in the East African and South Asian Seas regions are being developed, while the development of the action plan for the South-West Atlantic is under consideration (figure 1). UNEP was designated as the secretariat (co-ordinator) for four of the adopted action plans and of the legal agreements associated with these action plans, and was entrusted with the management of related regional trust funds (2).

9. In this document the status of development of the three regional action plans relevant to Latin America and the Wider Caribbean region will be summarized.

WIDER CARIBBEAN REGION

10. In 1976, a number of Caribbean States requested UNEP's assistance in the assessment of the environmental situation and in the development of guidelines which would incorporate environmental criteria in the development process of the region. Following this request a joint project to develop an action plan for environmental management for the Wider Caribbean region was agreed upon in 1977 by the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) and UNEP.

Figure 1 : Geographic coverage of UNEP Regional Seas Programme



- | | | | |
|----|---------------------------------|-----|---------------------------------|
| 1. | Mediterranean Region | 6. | East Asian Region |
| 2. | Kuwait Action Plan Region | 7. | Red Sea and Gulf of Aden Region |
| 3. | Caribbean Region | 8. | South Pacific Region |
| 4. | West and Central African Region | 9. | South-East Pacific Region |
| 5. | East African Region | 10. | South-West Atlantic Region |
| | | 11. | South Asian Seas Region |

11. The action plan was developed in consultation with the Governments of the region and with substantive assistance from the United Nations system and other international and regional organizations. The Department of International Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations (UN/DIESA), the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator (UNDRO), the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission of UNESCO (IOC), the International Maritime Organization (IMO), the Pan-American Health Organization (PAHO) of the World Health Organization (WHO), and the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN), were involved in the preparatory stages leading to the design of the Action Plan by organizing workshops to assess the problems of marine pollution in the Caribbean and adjacent waters, (8,9) identifying which institutions in the Caribbean were involved in marine environmental activities (10), as well as in the preparation of sectional overviews assessing the relationship between environment and development, energy production and consumption, agriculture and fisheries, human health, human settlements, coastal area development and natural disasters, analysis of the marine pollution problems, as well as other subjects relevant to the Wider Caribbean region (11-21).

12. The findings and recommendations of the sectorial overviews were reviewed and synthesized by a panel of high-level experts from the region (22) which, in collaboration with UNEP and ECLAC, produced the first draft of the action plan. The draft action plan, which concentrates on the implementation of sound environmental management practices, was then reviewed and revised by two meetings of government-nominated experts (Caracas, 28 January to 1 February 1980, and Managua, 23-27 February 1981) (23, 24) and formally adopted by an intergovernmental meeting held in Montego Bay, Jamaica, on 8 April 1981 (25). The intergovernmental meeting established a trust fund to support activities within the action plan, entrusted its management to UNEP, designated UNEP as the secretariat responsible for co-ordinating the implementation of the action plan, and called for the development of regional legal agreements to provide a legal framework for the plan. The meeting also established a Monitoring Committee, consisting of nine States of the region, to provide guidance to the secretariat with regard to the implementation of the action plan in the period between the intergovernmental meetings.

13. Two meetings of legal experts were convened by UNEP, in co-operation with IMO, (New York, December 1981 and July 1982) to review a draft convention for the protection and development of the marine environment of the Wider Caribbean region and a draft protocol concerning co-operation in combating oil spills in the Wider Caribbean region. The meetings reviewed and revised the draft convention and protocol (26, 27) and recommended that they be presented to a Conference of Plenipotentiaries with a view to their adoption.

14. The Conference of Plenipotentiaries was held in Cartagena de Indias, Colombia, 21-24 March 1983, at which the Convention for the Protection and Development of the Marine Environment of the Wider Caribbean Region was approved and signed by thirteen of the States and Territories participating in the Action Plan as well as by the European Economic Community. Thirteen States and Territories also signed a Protocol Concerning Co-operation in Combating Oil Spills in the Wider Caribbean Region. Before the Convention and Protocol were closed for signatures (23 March 1984), they were signed by two more States. On 13 April 1984, the Government of the Netherlands deposited, in Bogota, its instruments of ratification of the Convention and Protocol. St. Lucia and the United States of America followed on 30 September and 31 October 1984, respectively. The Convention will enter into force once it has been ratified by nine states.

15. In the preparatory phase leading to the Montego Bay meeting (25) outlines of sixty-six co-operative projects were prepared in consultation with the Governments of the region and in co-operation with UN/DIESA, UNIDO, FAO, UNESCO, IOC of UNESCO, PAHO/WHO, IMO, UNDRD, IUCN and the Caribbean Conservation Association (CCA) (28). On the basis of those outlines the Government representatives at the Montego Bay meeting established programme priorities and entrusted UNEP with their implementation.

16. At the first meeting of the Monitoring Committee (United Nations Headquarters, New York, December 1981) programme priorities were adjusted in light of the financial resources that would be available and a budget was approved for projects to be undertaken during 1982 (29).

17. On the basis of the decisions taken by the Monitoring Committee, and in collaboration with CCA, IMO, the Caribbean Community Secretariat (CARICOM) and PAHO, projects on environmental education, oil spill contingency planning and environmental health were developed and implemented. In addition, the Government of Mexico, in co-operation with UNEP, organized a workshop/seminar on environmental impact assessment of industrial coastal development (Coatzacoalcos, Mexico, August 1982) as a contribution to the Caribbean action plan.

18. The Second Meeting of the Monitoring Committee (Cartagena de Indias, Colombia, 18-19 March 1983) reviewed the financial status of the Caribbean Trust Fund which had still not become operative and formulated the terms of reference for the Regional Co-ordinating Unit (RCU) and for the Monitoring Committee. The meeting also decided to maintain, with some additions, the list of priorities drawn up at Montego Bay, as updated at the First Meeting of the Monitoring Committee.

19. The Second Intergovernmental Meeting, (Cartagena de Indias, 24-26 March 1983) adopted the recommendations of the Second Meeting of the Monitoring Committee and elected the following States or members of the Monitoring Committee for the 1983 to 1985 period: Colombia, Cuba, France, Grenada, Mexico, Netherlands, Antilles, Panama, Saint Lucia and Venezuela.

20. The Third meeting of the Monitoring Committee was held in Havana, Cuba (8-10 November 1983). The meeting reviewed the workplan for the forthcoming biennium and taking into account the priorities defined earlier (see paragraph 15) allocated US\$ 636,000 from the Caribbean Trust Fund for the implementation of ten projects during 1984 (UNEP/IG.46/6). The organizations and governments responsible for the implementation of these projects are: IMO (two projects on oil spill contingency planning), PAHO and CARICOM (extension of the project on environmental health), CCA (continuation of the project on environmental education and public awareness), IUCN and Mexico (project on fragile ecosystems with tourisitic potential), ECLAC (project on tourism and the environment), UNEP/ROLAC and UCORED (project on environmental training), Mexico (project on environmental impact assessment methodologies), IOC/IOCARIIBE (research and monitoring of petroleum pollution in the marine environment) and Cuba (pilot project on research and control of marine pollution in Havana Bay). Nine of the ten projects are presently being implemented. Annex III gives a summary of the activities being undertaken for each of the projects.

21. The Third Meeting of the Monitoring Committee also decided to defer the establishment of the Regional Co-ordinating Unit (RCU) as the Trust Fund was still too small to cover the costs involved.

22. The Fourth Meeting of the Monitoring Committee is scheduled for Cancun from 21-23 April 1985 and the Third Intergovernmental Meeting is scheduled at the same venue from 24-26 April 1985.

SOUTH-EAST PACIFIC REGION

23. In 1977 the Permanent Commission for the South Pacific (CPPS) requested UNEP to assist in developing a regional action plan for the South-East Pacific Region. As a first step, CPPS, with the assistance of IOC of UNESCO, FAO and UNEP, organized an international workshop (Santiago, November 1978) to review major environmental problems related to marine pollution of the region. Guidelines were formulated for a convention on the protection of the marine environment against pollution in the South-East Pacific, and the first draft of an action plan for pollution research and monitoring was prepared, and a draft agreement on regional co-operation for emergency measures against pollution by hydrocarbons and other harmful substances were prepared. Plans were also laid for the establishment of a mechanism to co-ordinate the implementation of the proposed regional activities (30).

24. Since that workshop, CPPS, in association with UNEP, and with the co-operation of IMO and FAO, undertook to assess the extent of marine pollution in the area and the main sources of pollutants (31, 32). In the framework of the planned regional action plan, a seminar and training course on the prevention and abatement of marine pollution by petroleum hydrocarbons was held in Vina del Mar, Chile, in April, 1981 (33), and a seminar on the legal aspects of existing international conventions was organized in Bogota, Colombia, in May 1981 by CPPS and UNEP (34).

25. A joint CPPS/UNEP expert meeting was held in Lima, September 1981, which reviewed and revised the action plan for the protection of the marine environment of the South-East Pacific, the draft of a regional convention, the draft of an agreement concerning co-operation in pollution emergencies, a plan for the establishment of a regional trust fund and a workplan covering the triennium 1982-1984 (35).

26. A Conference of Plenipotentiaries in Lima (November 1981), adopted the action plan, the regional Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment and the Coastal Areas of the South-East Pacific, and the Agreement on Co-operation in Pollution Emergencies, and agreed on the financial arrangements necessary to support the activities called for in the action plan. A trust fund was proposed to support the action plan, CPPS was designated as the secretariat of the action plan and the Convention and was entrusted with the management of the trust fund. The Conference pledged US\$ 310,000 to the regional Trust Fund for the 1983-84 period (no contributions have been received according to these pledges). A Consultative Group was established to assist and guide CPPS (which acts as the Regional Co-ordinating Unit for the action plan) in the implementation of the action plan. The overall authority for the action plan is the annual Conference of CPPS. UNEP and other international and regional organizations were invited to provide continuous support to the implementation of the action plan (36).

27. Since the adoption of the action plan for the South-East Pacific, CPPS, with support and assistance of UNEP and of the relevant international organizations, has undertaken the following activities:

- (a) Preparation of a regional contingency plan to combat oil pollution.
- (b) Preparation of a programme for monitoring and control of marine pollution from oil, domestic, industrial and agricultural sources.
- (c) Preparation of a programme for ecological baseline studies to assess the effects of major pollutants on marine and coastal ecosystems.

28. A workshop of technical and legal experts (Quito, September 1982) reviewed and revised a protocol to control marine pollution from land-based sources (37), prepared by CPPS in co-operation with UNEP.

29. The protocols and programmes referred to in paragraphs 27 and 28 were presented for adoption to the First Intergovernmental Meeting on the South East Pacific Action Plan (Quito, July 1983) which was convened at a plenipotentiary level. The Protocols and documents adopted at the meeting were:

- (a) Protocol for the Protection of the South-East Pacific Against Land-Based Sources of Pollution;
- (b) Complementary Protocol to the Agreement on Regional Co-operation to Combat Pollution of the South-East Pacific by Hydrocarbons and Other Harmful Substances in Cases of Emergency;
- (c) Regional Contingency Plan for Combating of Oil Pollution in the South-East Pacific in Cases of Emergency;
- (d) Regional Pilot Programme to Monitor, Research and Control Oil Pollution in the South-East Pacific;
- (e) Regional Pilot Programme to Monitor the Effect of Pollution on the Marine Environment in Selected Areas of Colombia, Chile, Ecuador, Panama and Peru; and
- (f) Regional Pilot Programme to Monitor Marine Pollution from Domestic, Agricultural, Industrial and Mining Sources in Areas Ecologically Sensitive.

30. The CPPS and UNEP, in co-operation with IOC, prepared a technical programme in 1984 (CONPACSE - Phase I) to carry out the regional pilot programmes adopted in 1983 at the First Intergovernmental Meeting on the South East Pacific Action Plan, as indicated in paragraph 29. CONPACSE - Phase I includes three priority programmes:

- (a) Programme of investigation, monitoring and control of marine pollution by petroleum hydrocarbons in the South East Pacific;
- (b) Programme of characterization and monitoring of marine pollution by domestic, domestic, agricultural, industrial and mining sources in areas ecologically sensible to the South East Pacific in Cases of Emergency;
- (c) Regional Contingency Plan for the Combating of Oil Pollution in the South East Pacific in Cases of Emergency.

31. A regional network of 39 institutions has been created to implement CONPACSE - Phase I. By December 1984, fifteen of these institutions started to participate actively in CONPACSE - Phase I. IOC is providing the technical guidance for the programme of monitoring of marine pollution by petroleum hydrocarbons (see paragraph 30 (a)).

32. The Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment and the Coastal Areas of the South East Pacific (see paragraph 26) calls upon the contracting parties (Article 8) to develop, as part of their environmental management policies, technical and other environmental impact assessment guidelines to assist the planning of their development projects in such a way as to minimize their harmful impact in the sphere of application of the Convention. Accordingly, within the framework of the South East Pacific Action Plan, UNEP and CPPS organised, jointly with ECLAC and UNDP, two workshops to deal with this subject. The first workshop

(Santiago, Chile, 20-24 November 1983) reviewed and examined the different available methodologies to carry out environmental impact assessments. A second workshop was organised (Concepcion, Chile, 10-14 December 1984), in which the environmental impact of a polluted river on the marine environment (Bio-Bio River/Arauco Gulf coast of Chile) was assessed.

33. IMO, in collaboration with UNEP and CPPS is organising a course on oil spill control and a workshop on the Regional Contingency Plan for Combating Oil Pollution in the South East Pacific, scheduled to take place in Panama in March 1985.

34. The states participating in the South-East Pacific Action Plan pledged at the Quito Intergovernmental Meeting to contribute US\$ 525,000 to the South-East Pacific Trust Fund for the 1983-1985 period. With the resources of the Trust Fund and the continued support of UNEP, the implementation of the programmes referred to in paragraph 30 are expected to be supported. As of 1 February 1985, the contributions to the Trust Fund amounted to only US\$ 35,800.

35. Although CPPS plays the central role in the co-ordination of the action plan, UNEP will remain associated with it and will assist CPPS in co-operating with the United Nations system in carrying out actions leading to the achievement of the goals set by the Governments of the region.

SOUTH-WEST ATLANTIC REGION

36. The development of a regional action plan for the South-West Atlantic was called for in 1980 by UNEP's Governing Council (38).

37. In November 1980 in Montevideo an international workshop on marine pollution problems of the region was convened by IOC (39).

38. Since early 1981, UNEP has been exploring the interest of the States of the region in the development of a regional action plan. Specifically, UNEP has proposed an interagency mission to visit the region in order to provide basic information needed for the formulation of a regional action plan. The Governments of Argentina and Uruguay have expressed interest in having the mission visit their countries as soon as possible.

39. As support to the development of the action plan UNEP assisted experts from the region to participate in an International Symposium on Utilization of Coastal Ecosystems (Rio Grande, November 1982).

INTERREGIONAL CO-OPERATION

40. The three regional action plans described in the preceding paragraphs are assisted by UNEP within the framework of the Regional Seas Programme. UNEP's input into the action plans is channelled through the Oceans and Coastal Areas Programme Activity Centre (OCA/PAC) which assures their harmonious development, an exchange of information, collection of data in a globally comparable way, and interregional co-operation within the Regional Seas Programme.

41. The general harmonization of the development of the action plans is achieved through periodic interagency meetings on regional seas. The third meeting in this series which was held in Geneva, September 1981, agreed upon guidelines and principles for the preparation and implementation of comprehensive action plans for the protection and development of marine and coastal areas of regional seas (40).

42. In January 1981, in Nairobi, a meeting of government experts, organized by UNEP in co-operation with relevant international and intergovernmental organizations, reviewed the achievements and planned development of the Regional Seas Programme and of other comparable programmes sponsored by other bodies (2). The meeting recognized that regional programmes are an effective way to protect and develop the marine environment, including coastal areas, and to provide a sound basis for global action. The meeting also adopted a set of recommendations, later endorsed by the Governing Council of UNEP, on the future development of the Regional Seas Programme, stressing the role of UNEP in providing the framework for interregional co-ordination and co-operation (41).

43. One of the regional action plans covered by this document (South-East Pacific) was presented at the interregional symposium on regional co-operation on the protection of the environment in the Pacific. The symposium, co-sponsored by UNEP as part of the 15th Pacific Science Congress (Dunedin, New Zealand, February 1983), reviewed the environmental problems relevant to the regional action plans in South-East Pacific, South Pacific and in the East Asian Seas and considered the possibility of strengthening the interregional co-operation between these action plans.

44. One of the basic components of the action plans sponsored by UNEP within the framework of the Regional Seas Programme is the assessment of the state of marine pollution, of the sources and trends of the pollution, and the impact of pollution on human health, marine ecosystems and amenities. In order to assist those participating in this activity, and to ensure that the data obtained through this assessment can be compared on a world-wide basis and thus contribute to GEMS, a set of reference methods and guidelines for marine pollution studies have been developed and have been recommended to Governments participating in the Regional Seas Programme. The methods and guidelines have been prepared in co-operation with the relevant specialized bodies of the United Nations system and have been tested by a number of experts competent in the fields relevant to the methods described.

45. The quality control of data collected through the assessment components of the regional action plans is ensured through intercalibration of sampling and analytical techniques, as well as through the distribution of reference samples and standards. Under UNEP's co-ordination several intergovernmental organizations participate in the organization of this intercalibration, with the Monaco Laboratory of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), WHO, IOC, FAO and UNESCO playing a major role.

46. The interregional expert consultation on methods for monitoring the sanitary quality of coastal recreational and shellfish-growing waters (November 1982), organized by WHO in co-operation with UNEP (42), is a typical example of the practical application of interregional harmonization of reference methods for marine pollution studies (see paragraph 37). Similar interregional consultations on various methodological questions are planned to be organized in the future.

Annex I

1. States covered by the Caribbean Action Plan

Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominica, Dominican Republic, France, Grenada, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Nicaragua, Netherlands, Netherlands Antilles, Panama, St. Christopher and Nevis, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, United Kingdom, United States of America and Venezuela.

2. States covered by the South-East Pacific Action Plan

Colombia, Chile, Ecuador, Panama, and Peru.

3. States to be covered by the proposed South-West Atlantic Action Plan

Argentina, Brazil, and Uruguay.

Annex II

1. UNEP Focal Points for the Caribbean Action Plan

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2. UNEP Focal Points for the South-East Pacific Action Plan

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3. UNEP Focal Points for the South-West Atlantic Action Plan

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Annex III

Status of the projects implemented in 1984 within the framework of the Action Plan for the Caribbean Environment Programme

1. According to the decisions of the Third Meeting of the Monitoring Committee (UNEP/IG.46/6, Annex III) UNEP, as the secretariat of the Action Plan, approached the Governments and organizations identified as responsible for the implementation of the projects approved by the meeting and negotiated with them the project documents which provide the formal basis for the implementation of these projects. The status of the approved projects is:

1.1 Development of sub-regional contingency plan for the islands in the Wider Caribbean (APCEP 9/1/2).

This project (CR/5102-84-03), implemented by IMO, was successfully completed when experts from 17 island States and Territories of the Wider Caribbean adopted a sub-regional oil spill contingency plan at a meeting held in St. Lucia from 7 to 11 May 1984 (IMO/OAS/UNEP 1984). The meeting was held under the auspices of the International Maritime Organization (IMO), the Organization of American States (OAS) and UNEP. The Oil Spill Protocol to the Cartagena Convention, provides the legal framework for the plan.

The substantive aspects of the plan deal with policy and responsibility; response operations including requests for assistance; joint response operations and the use of dispersants; reporting and communications; and administration and logistics. As with the oil spill protocol, an annex makes provision for applying certain aspects of the Plan to incidents involving other hazardous substances.

The total cost of the project was US\$ 88,320 (US\$ 53,320 from the Caribbean Trust Fund, US\$ 18,000 from IMO and the Swedish International Development Authority (SIDA) and US\$ 17,000 from OAS and USAID).

1.2 Sub-regional oil spill contingency planning in the South American sub-region (APCEP 9/1/3).

The first phase of this project (CR/5102-84-03), implemented by IMO, will involve an expert consultant mission to Colombia, French Guiana, Guyana, Netherlands Antilles, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago and Venezuela. The consultants will prepare documentation needed for the preparation of the sub-regional plan. The mission was scheduled for January/February 1985. The second phase, if approved by the Monitoring Committee, may involve an experts meeting to elaborate and hopefully, adopt a plan.

The total cost of the present phase of the project is US\$ 50,000 (US\$ 44,000 from the Caribbean Trust Fund and US\$ 6,000 from the IMO).

1.3. Protection of the marine and coastal environment of the Caribbean Islands (APCEP 35/1/2).

This project (FP/CR/5102-80-07) is being implemented in co-operation with CARICOM and the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO) of WHO, through the CARICOM Environmental Health Institute (EHI) in St. Lucia.

Country reports on land-based sources of water and land pollution have been prepared for Antigua, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Dominica, Grenada, Montserrat, St. Christopher-Nevis, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and Trinidad. These have been sent to the individual governments for clearance, prior to publication. A general overview report has also been prepared.

Monitoring of coastal pollution around St. Lucia has continued through 1984 and is about to be extended to Dominica and St. Vincent.

The institute is now capable of providing training of technicians from other Caribbean States, to enable them to develop their own monitoring capability.

The total cost of this project since 1981, is US\$ 745,745 (US\$ 363,491 from the Environment Fund of UNEP, US\$ 159,413 from the Caribbean Trust Fund, US\$ 207,841 from CARICOM and US\$ 15,000 from PAHO).

1.4 Environmental education and public awareness in the Wider Caribbean Region (APCEP 36/1 and 36/3).

This project (FP/CR/5102-82-12), is implemented by the Caribbean Conservation Association (CCA). The outputs in 1984 include: twelve half-hour radio programmes which have been played on most of the radio stations in the English-speaking Caribbean; and the development of an informal network of media personnel, formed as a consequence of a seminar for such personnel held in Barbados from 6-8 June 1984. As a result of this project a Directory of Environmental Education - Institutions, Resources and Personnel (UNEP/CCA/FAO 1984); and a student manual on Corals and Coral Reefs (CCA 1984), both prepared by the CCA in 1983 have been published.

The total cost of the project since it commenced in November 1982 is US\$ 117,000 (US\$ 50,000 from the Caribbean Trust Fund, US\$ 38,000 from the Environment Fund of UNEP and US\$ 29,000 from the CCA).

1.5 Environmental management and tourism development in the Wider Caribbean area (APCEP 31,32,33).

This project (CR/5102-84-05), is implemented by the UN Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC). It consists of the preparation of three case-studies, the development of guidelines for environmentally sound tourism development and a government experts meeting/workshop scheduled for early 1985.

The cost of the project is US\$ 72,800 (US\$ 48,000 from the Caribbean Trust Fund and US\$ 24,800 from ECLAC).

1.6 Environmental training project for the Wider Caribbean Region (APCEP 36/2).

This project (CR/5102-84-07), is implemented by the UNEP Environmental Training Network Unit (UCORED) based in UNEP's Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean (ROLAC) in Mexico City.

Two consultants have been contracted to carry out a thorough survey of institutions resources, training facilities and training needs in the areas of marine pollution and environmental health in the Wider Caribbean. They will prepare draft plans of action for the establishment of training modules in the two areas mentioned. The draft plans will be considered at two meetings of experts drawn from the region, and scheduled for May 1985, at which time the plans will be finalized.

The project cost is US\$ 51,000 from the Caribbean Trust Fund.

- 1.7 CARIPOL regional programme of research and monitoring of petroleum pollution in the marine environment (APCEP 13).

This project (CR/5102-84-08), is implemented by IOC of UNESCO. Its first activity was a training exercise for 10 persons from the region in Bermuda (December 1984), and involved intercalibration of analytical techniques for dissolved/dispersed petroleum hydrocarbons.

Under the project, 20 participants from Wider Caribbean States will be invited to a petroleum pollution symposium to be held in May 1985 and, individualized specialized training at institutions within the region, will be provided for 12 trainees.

The total cost of the project is US\$ 127,500 (US\$ 53,000 from the Caribbean Trust Fund, US\$ 57,500 from IOC of Unesco, US\$ 12,000 from the Bermuda Biological Station and US\$ 5,000 from the University of Puerto Rico).

- 1.8 Pilot project on research and control of marine pollution in Havana Bay (APCEP 35).

The ongoing UNDP/UNEP/UNESCO/Govt. of Cuba project in Havana Bay (FP/CR/0302-79-01), which started in 1978, received support from the Caribbean Trust Fund for regional activities in 1984. The Chief Technical Adviser of the project continued his assistance for 5 m/m. Four scientists of the Caribbean Region dealing with similar problems to those addressed by the Cuban project were invited in September 1984 to Cuba (with project funds), to undertake technical training on research and control of marine pollution.

In December 1984, the Second Workshop on Environmental Management of Bay Ecosystems in the Caribbean took place in Havana. The project covered the travelling expenses of 8 participants from the Wider Caribbean.

The above activities have been budgeted at US\$ 89,320 (US\$ 62,320 from the Caribbean Trust Fund and US\$ 27,000 from the Environment Fund of UNEP).

- 1.9 The development of specific methodologies for the preparation of environmental impact assessment (APCEP 2).

This project (CR/5102-85-0x), is implemented by the Secretaria de Desarrollo Urbano y Ecologia (SEDUE) of the Government of Mexico.

Under the project two government officers from each of Barbados and Cuba, will be trained in Mexico, in the use of an environmental impact assessment methodology developed and tested in Mexico. The officers so trained will, with assistance provided by Mexican experts, apply the methodologies in their own countries (Barbados and Cuba). The experience gained in using the methodology in the three distinct countries, will form the basis of guidelines and a manual which will be critically analysed at a workshop to be held in Mexico and to which all Wider Caribbean States will be invited to send one expert, whose travel expenses will be met from the Caribbean Trust Fund.

The total cost of the project is US\$ 151,611 (US\$ 88,000 from the Caribbean Trust Fund and US\$ 63,611 from the Government of Mexico).

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