

the indivisibility of 'Environment' and 'Development'—or of 'Environment', 'Development', and 'Disarmament'—though to emphasize the indivisibility of 'Environment' and 'Development', and to symbolize the integration of 'economics' and 'ecology', a new word ought to be invented—perhaps 'Ecolonomy.'

The 'Brundtland Report' notes that the 'walls' between different Government Departments, traditionally dealing with these sectors separately, are becoming porous: while equally porous are the walls between different levels of governance: national, regional, and global. The Report moreover indicates that new fora of decision-making are needed, where interdisciplinary, transnational problems can be dealt with in their full context of interaction.

The Blue Plan, and Dr Batisse's analysis, do not consider the institutional implications of Mediterranean cooperation. Apart from some minor—and politically and economically insignificant—exceptions, there are no truly 'Mediterranean Institutions.' Yet we now need them!

We have a framework in the Barcelona Convention system and the Mediterranean Action Plan. But the successful implementation of the Action Plan requires that this framework be filled with the establishment of appropriate institutions.

Of these the first might be a Mediterranean Centre for Research and Development in Marine Industrial Technology, as recently proposed by the Government of Malta. This proposal would extend the methodology that was so successfully developed by EUREKA and, in particular, EUROMAR, to the Mediterranean region as a whole—including the less-developed countries on its southern

shores, which, until now, have been excluded from research and development in high technology. Basically, the organizational pattern would be the same: a coordinating centre housing a conference of ministers. R&D* projects would be selected to be financed jointly by the private sector, governments, and international institutions, thus sharing risks and reducing costs.

The participation of developing countries in this scheme would be financed by international funding agencies such as the World Bank or the European Investment Bank. This is what is new in the Maltese proposal, and it reflects their desire for a reorientation of the development strategy of 'donor' institutions: a shift towards cooperation in R&D which is the root and base of scientific-industrial development.

A Mediterranean Centre for Research and Development in Marine Industrial Technology, on the EUREKA-EU-ROMAR pattern, but covering the whole Mediterranean region and including the 'South', could contribute a great deal towards meeting the challenges and the goals of the Blue Plan, generating environmentally sustainable development and fostering North-South cooperation, and thereby enhancing the chances of peace in the Mediterranean and in the world at large.

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* R&D = Research & Development.

This Year's 'Global 500'

Awards for 'outstanding environmental achievements' were announced recently by the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), which made the awards to 94 individuals and organizations in 59 countries. They were named to UNEP's Global 500 role of honour, so-called because it is global in scope and UNEP intends to make a total of 500 such awards by 1991. This year's laureates, announced on the eve of World Environment Day, 5 June, range from villagers in developing countries to celebrities in the United States and Europe.

The 1988 UNEP award recipients include tree planters in rural Asia, scientists in the Middle East, environmental campaigners in Europe and Latin America, conservation lobbyists in North America, and wildlife experts in Africa. UNEP's Executive Director, Dr Mostafa K. Tolba, an Egyptian microbiologist, said of them: 'These awards celebrate success in protection and improvement of the environment. UNEP hopes the recognition will encourage other individuals and groups to emulate these achievements.' He added: 'The awards honour practical work all over the world in all aspects of the environment which is the resource base for sustainable development everywhere.' There were over 800 nominations from 80 countries for the 1988 UNEP awards.

The UNEP awards programme began last year when 91 environmental achievers from 43 countries were honoured by UNEP. This year, 1988, the laureates include two 'ozone layer' scientists—Professor F. Sherwood Rowland* of the University of California at Irvine, and Dr Joseph C. Farman of the British Antarctic Survey, headquartered at Cambridge, England, UK. Their research contributed to the 1987 international agreement, arranged by UNEP, to limit the use of common chemicals damaging the atmos-

pheric ozone layer which protects life on Earth from excessive ultraviolet radiation.

UNEP also honoured a Brazilian tribal leader Davi Yanomani for his ten-years' campaign for protection of tropical forests, and France's Commander Jacques-Yves Cousteau for conservation of marine resources. UNEP awards also went to former US President Jimmy Carter for environmental legislation, British naturalist and filmmaker Gerald Durrell, Dr Perez Olindo who is in charge of Kenya's famous wildlife reserves, Soviet writer Valentin Rasputin who campaigns to protect Siberia's Lake Baikal, and Greenpeace, the international environmental organization.

Awards also went to individuals and groups working to check the spread of deserts and soil erosion in Africa and Asia. Senegal's Foune Traore was honoured for mobilizing village women to protect soil in arid areas of that West African nation. Beyene Abadi, who lives in drought-stricken northern Ethiopia, received a UNEP award for personally planting and tending 1,000 trees around his village of Senafe. And China's Institute for Desert Research was honoured by UNEP for ten years of pioneering work in stabilizing sand-dunes in areas threatened by desertification.

The historic 1987 'debt for nature' swap in Bolivia won an award for the organizers—Conservation International of Washington, DC, and its Bolivian field officer Maria Ortiz. The Bolivian Government has agreed to conserve almost four million acres of forest and grassland in exchange for retirement of part of its foreign debt.

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