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REPORT OF THE ENVIRONMENT CO-ORDINATION BOARD  
ON ITS SIXTH SESSION  
(NEW YORK, 20-21 OCTOBER 1976)

Annex II

STEPS TAKEN BY MEMBERS OF THE ENVIRONMENT CO-ORDINATION BOARD TO  
IMPLEMENT THE STRATEGIES OF THE ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMME

I. INTRODUCTION

1. In decision 47 (IV), section II, paragraph 3, the Governing Council of UNEP invited the Environment Co-ordination Board "to report to it at its fifth session on the steps taken by its members to implement the strategies endorsed by the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme with respect to the various priority areas and functional tasks of the programme". The Environment Co-ordination Board at its sixth session considered that the steps taken within the United Nations system to implement the environment programme strategies could best be reported on comprehensively in the programme document, with a summary of such steps presented in the present annex to the report of the Board. This paper which is based on contributions submitted by members of the Board, also gives a summary account, with examples, of their responses - in financial, organizational and other terms - to environmental concerns and to the existence of UNEP.

II. INTERNAL ORGANIZATIONAL MEASURES

2. The establishment or strengthening of internal organizational measures within the various United Nations organizations and the adoption of procedures to ensure that environmental considerations are taken into account in all their programmes indicate to some extent how the agencies responded to the growing concern of the world community on environmental issues which culminated at the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment, held at Stockholm in 1972.

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3. With the exception of IAEA, which had from its inception established a Division of Health, Safety and Waste Management, and FAO, which had established in 1969 its Inter-Departmental Working Group on natural resources and human environment, most organizations started to set up their organizational and operational procedures for environmental matters either during the period of preparation for the Stockholm Conference or after the establishment of UNEP.

4. UNESCO established during the period of preparation for the Stockholm Conference an inter-departmental committee for environmental matters which played an active role in formulating its environmental activities and in defining areas of co-operation with UNEP. In 1975 an inter-sectoral co-ordination committee was established which deals with environmental activities of the organization. During the period following the Conference, a number of agencies established inter-departmental or inter-sectoral committees dealing essentially with environmental matters.

5. In 1973 the International Conference on Marine Pollution established a Marine Environment Protection Committee to assist IMCO, in the field of marine pollution, in its consultations with other bodies of the United Nations system, especially UNEP, as well as with other international organizations. The Committee is further expected to co-ordinate and administer the activities of IMCO with respect to prevention and control of marine pollution from ships, in consultation with other bodies of the organization.

6. Some agencies, such as IAEA, UNESCO, IMCO, FAO and WHO also established or strengthened divisions dealing with environmental issues. IAEA decided towards the end of 1971 to elaborate and strengthen its role in the field of environment: the new Division of Nuclear Safety and Environmental Protection deals basically with the same sectoral activities as its predecessor, but has a more elaborate role in providing information and guidance to member States on procedures for evaluating hazards and providing radiation protection for man and his environment.

7. Since 1972, UNESCO has increased substantially, within its science sector, the importance of its divisions of ecological sciences, earth sciences, water sciences and marine sciences. A new division of human settlements and social cultural environments has been established in the social sciences sector, a new unit of environmental education is operating and training of engineers has recently been established in the science sector.

8. IMCO created the Marine Environment Division in 1974, and the Technical Co-operation Division was further strengthened over the period 1975-1976 by officers dealing with the protection of the marine environment.

9. FAO established in 1974 an environment programme co-ordination unit to assist in the inter-departmental co-ordination of its environmental activities and to act as the executive secretariat of its above mentioned IDWG as well as to provide management support for FAO/UNEP projects.

10. WMO strengthened the environmental and special applications division of the meteorological applications and environmental department in 1976 by creating its environmental pollution branch. Further, within the Office of the Secretary-General, the Director of Programme Planning and United Nations Affairs has been designated as the focal point for UNEP.

11. UNCTAD created after the Stockholm Conference a sub-unit in the Research Division to study the specific problems of environment/development relationships. During the last two years, some participants of this sub-unit have been reassigned to other Divisions. With the creation in the Office of the Secretary-General of an Economic Policy Evaluation and Co-ordination Unit, which is to deal inter alia with long-term problems of trade and development strategies, special attention is being given to the inclusion of environmental considerations into its work.

12. During the period 1972-1974, ILO ensured its liaison with UNEP through its International Organizations Branch. Several inter-departmental meetings were organized to discuss ILO activities concerning the environment. In 1974 the Working Conditions and Environment Department was made responsible for the stimulation and co-ordination of these activities. The Department is also responsible for substantive relations with UNEP.

13. In 1971 ECE created a new principal subsidiary body, the Senior Advisers to ECE Governments on Environmental Problems. Within the ECE secretariat, the Environment and Human Settlements Division is responsible to the annual sessions of the Senior Advisers. The programme of work of the Senior Advisers covers a broad field of activities, ranging from general policy and strategy aspects of environmental questions to specific problems such as pollution and natural resources.

14. ECA created its Unit for Human Environment in 1972 and has since been active in promoting environmental awareness among member States.

15. ESCAP's environment programme is co-ordinated by the Division of Industry, Housing and Technology. Although environmental activity in ESCAP dates back to pre-Stockholm days, it became operational in 1973 and was strengthened in 1976.

16. Other organizations such as UNIDO and UNDR0, although they have not taken any specific internal organizational measures to deal with environmental matters, have since 1973 given a significant "environmental" bias to the research and development programmes within their respective areas of concern. The work plan of UNIDO dealing with the comprehensive industrial sectoral studies requires that each of these include a chapter on environmental management. There is however no programme review within the Industrial Operations Division to ensure that environmental parameters are considered in the implementation of technical assistance projects; some technical assistance projects implemented by the Division deal specifically with environmental matters.

17. The World Bank established in 1970 the post of Environmental Adviser "to review and evaluate every investment project from the standpoint of its potential effects on the environment".

### III. ARRANGEMENTS FOR INTER-AGENCY CONSULTATION, CO-OPERATION OR CO-ORDINATION

18. The main machinery to promote inter-agency consultation, co-operation and co-ordination in the field of the environment operates through the focal points, working groups and task forces of the Environment Co-ordination Board, and most significantly through the development and application of the concept of joint programming. Machinery for inter-agency consultation and co-ordination in fields related to the environment is also provided by the framework of ACC for several subjects such as the ACC Sub-Committee on Water Resources and the ACC Sub-Committee on Marine Science and Its Applications.

19. Many agencies have also, outside the scope of ECB, initiated inter-agency consultation and co-operation in the field of the environment at the level of programme implementation. Examples are the working agreement on long-term co-operation in hydrology concluded in 1973 between UNESCO, WMO and FAO and the co-operation established between ILO and WHO in the field of occupational health. FAO, WHO and WMO are also actively participating with UNESCO in the co-ordinating councils governing inter-governmental research programmes such as the Man and Biosphere Programme (MAB) and the International Hydrological Programme (IHP). Agreements have been reached between WHO and IAEA for co-operation and co-ordination in closely related fields of activity such as health protection, waste disposal, environmental radiations, etc. Special agreements also exist between WHO and FAO concerning water and food, such as the special arrangements made under the Codex Alimentarius Commission and the joint WHO/FAO periodical meetings on food additives and pesticide residues. Special arrangements also exist between WHO and FAO for WHO/FAO joint activities on food and animal feed, contamination, monitoring, and a similar programme for food control.

20. In addition, certain projects under inter-agency programmes are carried out on a joint or co-operative basis by the agencies concerned. Inter-agency mechanisms have also been established for the planning and implementation of programmes of the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission. Other examples of inter-agency co-ordination relating to the environment include the Intersecretariat Committee on Scientific Programmes Relating to Oceanography (ICSPRO), the Group of Experts on the Scientific Aspects of Marine Pollution (GESAMP) and a number of inter-agency activities under the Mediterranean programme. Another important inter-agency group with environmental programme co-ordination functions is the Ecosystems Conservation Group comprising UNEP, FAO, UNESCO and IUCN, which was established to review the status of ecosystems conservation and management programmes and to develop strategies for action, as well as to foster inter-agency links in all relevant areas.

#### IV. FINANCIAL ALLOCATIONS FOR ENVIRONMENTAL PROGRAMMES

21. Many activities of the agencies, particularly FAO and WMO, have an environmental component, and it is therefore difficult for most agencies to define precisely what portion of their programmes be described as "environmental". However, it seems clear that the share allocated within the budgets of a number of agencies to programmes with important environmental components has increased significantly since 1972.

22. For the biennium 1973-1974 the funds allotted to environmental activities under UNESCO's Regular Programme amounted to approximately \$8 million with a headquarter's professional staff of 46 specialists. The respective figures for 1975-1976 are \$11.5 million and 54 specialists and for 1977-1978 \$16 million and 60 specialists. However, the most significant fact is perhaps that the environmental programmes of UNESCO are now grouped together under a single "problem area", "Man and his environment", in the draft medium-term plan of UNESCO for 1977-1982. In this plan it is contemplated that these programmes, which represented in 1976 15.9 per cent of the regular programme activities of UNESCO, will reach over 16.7 per cent in 1977. The General Conference of UNESCO at its nineteenth session in November 1976 gave its general approval to the objectives under the "Man and his environment" chapter, and in fact recommended a slightly higher increase in the growth rate corresponding to most of them.

23. About 15 per cent of the total budget of IMCO is related to activities in the field of marine environment protection. The total for 1972 was \$295,000; it reached \$789,000 in 1976.

24. IAEA allocates in its budget estimates for 1977 \$3.3 million for the Division of Nuclear Safety and Environmental Protection. This is 4.5 times the budget allocation for 1972. During the same period, the total budget of IAEA increased by a factor of 2.6. This large proportion of increase in the budget of the Division has in part been due to the increased emphasis on environmental programmes.

25. UNIDO has within the allocation for its International Centre for Industrial Studies a budget figure of \$110,000 to support an environment component. The total of environmental projects approved and currently being implemented by UNIDO is \$150,000 - \$200,000 which is approximately 0.5 per cent of the total technical assistance budget of UNIDO for projects implemented in 1975.

26. The financial allocations of ILO which can be specifically identified as related to environmental activities amount to \$1,211,687 for 1972/73; \$2,791,789 for 1974/75 and \$4,061,635 for 1976/77. They include allocations under the ILO regular budget for improvement of the working environment (occupational safety and health), the ILO share in the implementation of joint projects with UNEP and costs related to liaison and co-operation with UNEP.

27. About 20-25 per cent of the budget of the Prevention and Planning Division of UNDRO is currently being spent in implementing various strategies and decisions of the Governing Council of UNEP in the priority area of natural disasters.

28. The figures for the activities financed by the regular budget of WHO under the heading "promotion of environmental health" for the years 1974 to 1979 were summarized in the WHO Official Records as follows: 1974: \$6,130,000; 1975: \$6,722,000; 1976: \$7,137,000; 1977: \$7,630,805; 1978: \$8,165,580; 1979: \$8,831,205.

29. Financial allocations for the environment programme of ESCAP were approximately \$30,500 in 1976.

#### V. PUBLICATIONS

30. Generally, agencies do not have publications setting out directly a general policy regarding environmental activities. In most cases a number of individual reports are issued on specific environmental topics, projects and specialized meetings.

31. IAEA, for example, has published a number of proceedings of symposia and seminars dealing with the environmental aspects of nuclear energy (examples: Maritime Carriage of Nuclear Materials, Symposium, Stockholm, 1972, STI/Pub/312; Impacts of Nuclear Releases into the Aquatic Environment - Symposium, Otaemi, Finland, STI/Pub/406; UNEP-supported, 1975). IAEA has further published a number of reports in the Safety Series (example: Advisory material for the application of IAEA transport regulations, SS No. 37, 1973) and the Technical Reports Series (example: Air filters for use at nuclear facilities, TRS No. 122, 1970; Effects of ionizing radiation on aquatic organisms, TRS No. 172; UNEP-supported, 1976).

32. IMCO has issued a number of publications dealing mainly with the prevention of marine pollution (example: Facilities in ports for the reception of oil residues - Results of an Inquiry made in 1972).

33. UNDRP is presently processing a series of monographs on the "state of the art" in disaster prevention and mitigation, which will help promote methods for environmentally sound disaster prevention techniques.

34. FAO has issued a number of documents and publications on environmental matters related to food and agriculture.

35. WHO has, since the inception of UNEP, produced a number of publications and other documents in collaboration with or with the support of UNEP. A number of them are to appear early in 1977.

36. WFC presented for the International Centre for Voluntary Agencies a paper entitled "Food, Population and Environment".

37. ILO issued a number of publications on occupational safety and health in 1976, while several reports relating to the human environment have been submitted to the ILO governing body.

38. The World Bank issued two publications in the environmental field in 1974: "Environment and development", which describes how the Bank has incorporated the "new" dimension of environment in its operations and summarizes the Bank Group's experiences and anticipates future courses of action, and "Environmental health and human ecological considerations in economic development projects", which offers revised and expanded guidelines to reflect experiences gained; it has been widely circulated, well received, and operationally useful.

39. ECE has recently published a number of proceedings of seminars and symposia dealing with various aspects of environmental policies (examples: Seminar on Ecological Aspects of Economic Development Planning, Rotterdam, Netherlands, 1975 - ENV/SEM.2/3; Seminar on the Collection and Disposal, Treatment and Recycling of Solid Waste, Hamburg, Federal Republic of Germany, 1975 - ENV/SEM.3/3).

#### VI. MAJOR INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES AND MEETINGS

40. A number of global intergovernmental conferences have been convened and organized by the United Nations system since the Stockholm Conference. Environmental aspects were generally built into the structure and format of the World Population Conference in Bucharest, the World Food Conference in Rome, and Habitat: United Nations Conference on Human Settlements in Vancouver.

41. The United Nations Water Conference and the United Nations Conference on Desertification, both in 1977, and the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology scheduled in 1979 are expected to have close linkages with environmental programmes of the United Nations system and significant bearing on the activities of UNEP.

42. In addition to regular meetings at the intergovernmental level of their governing bodies or annual or biennial general conferences which have begun to devote sizeable portion of their discussions to environmental programmes, the agencies now convene and organize, quite often on a regular basis, many technical meetings, seminars and symposia on specific environmental subjects, with or without support from UNEP. For example, under the aegis of UNESCO, the Co-ordinating Council for MAB, the Co-ordinating Council for IHP and the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission, as well as their subsidiary organs, meet regularly to supervise and direct environmental programmes. An intergovernmental conference on the mitigation and assessment of seismic risks was convened in 1976. In the field of environmental education, an intergovernmental conference organized in co-operation with UNEP is planned for the second part of 1977.

43. IMCO convened in 1973 an International Conference on Marine Pollution which adopted the International Convention on Prevention of Pollution from Ships. IMCO's Marine Environment Protection Committee meets twice yearly, and IMCO also serves as the secretariat for various international conventions on marine pollution organizing intergovernmental meetings of contracting parties to, for example, the 1976 Convention on the Prevention of Marine Pollution by Dumping of Wastes and Other Matter.

44. The Report of the Director-General of ILO to the sixtieth session of the International Labour Conference in 1975, "Making Work More Human", was the basis for the general discussion which focussed on the working conditions and the environment. At its sixty-first session in 1976 the International Labour Conference adopted conclusions regarding a convention and a recommendation dealing with the protection of workers against occupational hazards in the working environment due to air pollution, noise and vibration. The Programme of Action adopted by the World Employment Conference refers specifically to the need for protecting the environment.

45. ECE has sponsored, with the co-operation of UNEP, four inter-secretariat meetings on environmental problems in the European region. As a practical result of these meetings, the 25 participating intergovernmental organizations, within and outside the United Nations system, agreed to provide, in common format, written statements on their current and planned activities in the general field of the environment. In addition, arrangements have been made to issue, three times a year, a consolidated calendar of meetings. Sectoral inter-secretariat meetings are also being held on an annual (or bi-annual) basis on specific topics such as water management, air pollution, the marine environment and energy.

#### VII. SUMMARY OF ORGANIZATIONS' MAJOR ACTIVITIES

46. This summary has been presented in matrix form: each organization's ongoing major activities which help to implement the environment programme are set out against the priority subject areas and functional tasks of that programme. The sources for this information are: (a) specific reports submitted to UNEP to assist in preparing this review and (b) the programme document; <sup>1/</sup> In respect of (b), reference is given after each entry in the matrix to the appropriate paragraph in the text of the document, wherein a fuller account will be found. This matrix does not claim to give a complete picture, since it concentrates on major activities, the selection of which is inevitably somewhat arbitrary. A number of other activities undertaken by United Nations organizations, which relate to the environment programme, can be identified from an analysis of the Level One reports of this and previous years.

47. The inclusion of activities under the column headed "UNEP" refers to those important initiatives which have been undertaken through a supporting organization or by UNEP itself. Activities undertaken with co-operating agencies appear under the appropriate agency column.

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<sup>1/</sup> The environment programme (Levels One, Two and Three) (document UNEP/GC/90).



Summary of major steps taken by organizations of the United Nations system to

UN ORGANIZATION

UN/ESA <sup>2/</sup> UNDRO REGIONAL COMMISSIONS WFC UNU <sup>2/</sup> UNCTAD UNIDO UNDP UN

PROGRAMME SECTOR <sup>1/</sup>

II. PRIORITY SUBJECT AREAS (continued)

C. Environment and Development

(i) integrated approach to environment and development, including ecodevelopment

(ii) use of natural resources

(iii) environmentally-sound and appropriate technology

(iv) industry and environment

D. Oceans

(i) marine pollution

(ii) living marine resources

(iii) regional seas

E. Energy

F. Natural Disasters

	project 2000 (412).		regional seminars on alternative patterns of development and life styles (400).		goals, processes and indicators of human and social development.	study of environmental measures as possible non-tariff trade barriers.			country missions to obtain knowledge of environment - development relationships and promote regional programmes of environmentally-sound development (403).
						study of inclusion of social and environmental factors in natural resource evaluation, and of the impact of environmental measures on the competitive position of natural versus synthetic products (422,4).			
			ECE: Principles of non-waste technology and production (432).		sharing of traditional technology.	study of the impact of environmental issues on the transfer of technology (433); elaboration of an International code of conduct on transfer of technology (433).	choice of appropriate and environmentally-sound technologies for industry in developing countries (432); development of non-waste technology and effluent treatment.		
						examination of redeployment of industries as a consequence of environmental policies.	environmental management studies in certain industrial sectors (432); environmental factors in industrial location		
	coastal area development programme (491)		co-operation in the development and implementation of the regional seas programme.						
	work on conservation of energy; assistance to utilizing renewable energy resources in small areas; geothermal energy (524).		energy programmes, including conservation of resources and environmental impacts (524).			research and training in non-conventional energy sources, particularly solar energy; rational exploitation of natural resources.			energy exploration; resources assessment and exploitation; non-conventional energies (524).
		development of an international strategy for disaster prevention and mitigation (544);							

III. SUPPORTING MEASURES

A. Environmental Education

B. Environmental Training <sup>11/</sup>

C. Information <sup>11/ 12/</sup>

D. Technical Assistance <sup>11/ 12/</sup>

						advanced education in development planning and administration.			development formal programme
	Joint United Nations Information Committee; Co-operation on the Water, Nuclear Power and Desertification Conferences. OPI-CESI-UNIC; 12/ World Environment Day support activities; "Development Forum" (598)								special programme of research and training on tropical diseases (243, etc.).
	advisory services on environmental machinery and administration; natural resources management (613).		ECA: study of environmental machines in Africa (612). ESCAP: Task Force on Human Environment.						Development Advisory Teams; inclusion of environmental considerations in projects in country programmes (619).

IV. ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT INCLUDING ENVIRONMENTAL LAW

A. Environmental Law

B. Environmental Management

			ECE: development and application of environmental impact assessment methodologies (652). ESCAP: South Pacific conference on the human environment (660). ECLA: Caribbean environmental management programme (659).						
	socio-economic modelling (project 2000) (656); coastal area development studies.								

Footnotes  
 11/ Many of the activities described under the functional tasks and under the priority subject areas also have training, information and technical assistance components which can be identified by reference to document UNEP/GC/90.  
 12/ United Nations Office of Public Information/Centre for Economic and Social Information/United Nations Information Centres.

to implement the objectives and strategies of the environment programme. 1/

UNICEF	WFP	ILO	FAO	UNESCO	WHO	WORLD BANK	ICAO	WMO	IMCO	IAEA	UNEP <sup>4/</sup> UNHHSF <sup>5/</sup> UNCOD
		employment and development activities including those on rural development.			study of impact of water development projects on health and environment (410).	formulation of environmental guidelines for Bank-financed projects.					UNEP: elaboration of relationship between environment and development; examination of methods of incorporating environmental factors in project analysis (466); promotion and application of concept of eco-development (466).
		development and dissemination of employment-enhancing technologies (432).	environmentally-sound and appropriate technologies in crop production, soils, fishery, forestry and rural development programmes (432).		hand pumps; technologies for safe water supplies (432).	support to research on appropriate technologies for developing countries.					UNEP: establishment of world-wide network of institutions to test and develop environmentally-sound and appropriate technologies (436).
		PIACT	environmentally-sound utilization of residue associated with agriculture, fisheries, forestry, intensive animal rear and other agro-industries (480).								UNEP: study of environmental problems of specific industries and information dissemination (446-454).
			conservation and management of living marine resources, including fish, and marine mammals (478-8).	programmes on river inputs to oceans (IRIOs) (473); establishment of a world register of rivers discharging into the oceans (473); IOC: GIPME and IGOS (473)							UNEP: development of world plan of action on conservation and management of living marine resources; establishment and management of marine national parks, biosphere reserves and other protected areas.
			regional programme for marine living resources in the Mediterranean (491); conservation of marine and coastal ecosystem in the Mediterranean; development of legal instruments for the protection of the marine environment against pollution.	IOC: programme of studies on coastal transport of marine pollution (491); regional workshops on marine pollution (505, 6, 8, 10, 16); conservation of marine and coastal ecosystems in the Mediterranean (502).							UNEP: co-ordination of preparation and implementation of comprehensive action plans for the protection of the marine environment in regional seas (489); the regional seas activity centre.
			solar energy research and training;	development of protocol for control of land-based sources of pollution in the Mediterranean (500).		assistance in hydro-electric, geothermal, and other energy development schemes.					UNEP: control of radioactive pollution in the seas.
		emergency food assistance for disaster victims (544).		development of multi-disciplinary methods for risk and vulnerability analysis (553); research on disasters caused by earthquakes and volcanoes; development of warning systems (553); IOC: tsunami warning systems (55).		disaster relief and recovery assistance to countries.					UNEP: safety standards for nuclear energy (524); nuclear waste disposal and regional fuel centres (532).
				intergovernmental conference on environmental education (563); environmental management education programme; specialists' and engineers' education (568).							UNEP: effects of radiation on the population.
		workers' education; trade union attitudes, policies and programmes in relation to the environment (568).	new programme of integrated rural development and environmentally-oriented education for rural communities (568).								UNEP: co-ordination of in-depth studies on environmental impacts of energy options (531-3); establishment of experimental rural energy centres (535).
		training programmes on working environment	training in control of environmental contaminants in food; wildlife and national park management;	training of human settlements managers; training in wildlife and national parks management; control of environmental contaminants in food; tropical ecology; microbial resources use and conservation (580).							UNEP: regional programme activity centres on environmental education and training (586-7).
		training films on environment (601)	management of species of importance to agriculture; regional training courses in genetic resources conservation (580).	environmental education information support (Connect) newsletter (601)							UNEP: regional programme activity centres on environmental education and training (586); fellowship programme (579).
											UNEP: publications and other information on environment; World Environment Day (588)
											UNHHSF: "Habitat Foundation News"
											UNEP: clearing house facility, Regional Advisory Teams; country missions; study tours (506).
											UNHHSF: technical advisory services and study tours on human settlements planning and housing finance.
											UNEP: periodic survey of status of environmental conventions and treaties (633); development of principles of international environmental law (629-31); secretariat for the endangered species convention (590)
			collection, compilation and development of treaties and conventions.	collection, compilation and development of treaties and conventions (676).	secretariat for the convention on cultural and natural heritage; secretariat for the wetland convention.						UNEP: secretariat for international conventions on prevention of marine pollution from ships; development of international conventions on marine environment
											UNEP: secretariat for inter-national conventions on prevention of marine pollution from ships; development of international conventions on marine environment
											UNEP: land use planning in relation to airport development.
											UNEP: Mediterranean action plan (493); development of the South Pacific and the Caribbean environmental management programmes (859-60); development of environmental management methodology

Summary of major steps taken by organizations of the United Nations system

UN ORGANIZATION	UN/ESA <sup>2/</sup>	UNDRO	REGIONAL COMMISSIONS	WFC	UNU <sup>3/</sup>	UNCTAD	UNIDO	UNDP	UN
<b>PROGRAMME SECTOR<sup>2/</sup></b>									
<b>I. ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT</b>									
<b>A. Earthwatch</b>									
(i) monitoring (GEMS)									
(ii) information exchange (IRS <sup>3/</sup> /IRPTC)		activities on information on natural disasters (80)				Technical Information System (80)	Information System for (INRES) (90)	Referral TCDC	
(iii) assessment of basic human needs <sup>3/</sup>					research into nutritional needs and their fulfillment; nutrition objectives in national development planning				needs
(iv) assessment of outer limits									
- climatic change								case studies on desertification (132)	
- weather modification									
- risks to ozone layer									
- limits to bioproductivity									
- social outer limits									
<b>B. Environmental Data</b>	development of system of environmental statistics (182); statistics of energy and non-renewable materials (181)		participation in the development of environmental statistics system (182); ECE: Environmental aspects of energy and non-renewable materials (182)				introduction of environmental component into UNIDO Industrial Technical Information Bank		
<b>II. PRIORITY SUBJECT AREAS</b>									
<b>A. Human Settlements and Human Health</b>									
(i) human settlements and habitat <sup>10/</sup>	planning and building technologies (187); training of physical planners, architects and town planning technicians (191); marginal settlements projects (189)	Guidelines for disaster prevention in human settlements (187)	regional preparatory conference for Habitat; regional networks for development of human settlements technologies (188)						training planners texts (19)
(ii) human and environmental health							minimization of accidents and use of toxic materials in industries		
(iii) pest management systems								Special programme for research and training in tropical diseases (240)	
<b>B. Terrestrial Ecosystems</b>									
(i) arid and semi-arid lands			regional conference on desertification; Arid Zones Ecological Documentation Centre (270)						
(ii) tropical woodlands and forests			management and use of tropical woodlands and forests					management and use of tropical forests (281)	
(iii) mountain, island, coastal and other ecosystems	guidelines for management of island and coastal ecosystems (301)								
(iv) soils	study of restoration of productive capacity of mined areas (320)		environmental problems associated with coal mining (320)						
(v) water	United Nations Water Conference; water resources management for quality and quantity		regional conferences on water preparatory to Water Conference (342); ECE: study of eutrophication problems and coastal pollution (349); pollution prevention and control (345)		genetic resources for improved crop and animal production	application of micro-biology to protein production		construction of dams and irrigation systems (345); mathematical model building for sound water management of river basins (348)	improved supply of
(vi) genetic resources								support for IBPGR and CGIAR (366)	
(vii) wildlife and protected areas									

Footnotes

1/ See para. 46  
 2/ United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs  
 3/ United Nations University  
 4/ See para. 47  
 5/ United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Radiation  
 6/ United Nations Conference on Desertification

7/ The sectors are listed by the functional tasks and priority subject areas used in document UNEP/GC/90; the approved objectives and strategies as set out in documents UNEP/GC/INFORMATION/1, and Corr.1, under the same titles; references to paragraph numbers under the agency columns are to UNEP/GC/90.  
 8/ Revised objectives and strategies proposed in document UNEP/GC/90, para. 71.  
 9/ Objectives and strategies are proposed in document UNEP/GC/90, para. 112.  
 10/ Revised objectives and strategies proposed in document UNEP/GC/90, para.

to implement the objectives and strategies of the environment programme.<sup>1/</sup>

UNEP	WFP	ILO	FAO	UNESCO	WHO	WORLD BANK	ICAO	WMO	IMCO	IAEA	UNEP/UNSCAR/UNHSF/UNCOD
			tropical forest cover monitoring (36); global appraisal of land suitability by agro-ecological zones (39); global assessment of soil degradation and degradation hazards (40); world register of rivers discharging food and animal feed contamination monitoring (48); AGRIS (89); Catalogue of Legislation on Environment and Natural Resources (89); Aquatic Science and Fisheries Information System (89).	global assessment of soil degradation and degradation hazards (40); world register of rivers discharging food and animal feed contamination monitoring (48); Teusmi warning system (55); UNISIST (88); MEDIS (88); IRPTC PAC support (84).	air pollution monitoring at impact stations (46); food and animal feed contamination monitoring (48); water quality monitoring (49).			IGOSS pilot project on marine pollution (oil) (43); WWW (50); background monitoring of atmospheric pollution (part of WWW) (50); FGCE (53); air pollution monitoring at impact stations (46); water quality monitoring (48); tropical cyclone project (56).			UNSCAR: assessment of levels, effects and risks of ionizing radiation from all sources (47). UNEP: support for Monitoring, Assessment and Research Centre at Chelsea College London (58); GEMIS Programme Activity Centre (PAC); Nuclear System: IRP PAC; IRPTC PAC.
of children	World Employment Programme (expansion of employment and satisfaction of basic human needs).		assessment of basic human need for food.	basic education	primary health services						UNEP: development of analytical framework and methodology (113). UNEP: impact on climate of heat released by energy production and use (111); global problems and consequences of drought (134). UNEP: development of general principles and guidelines (135). UNEP: co-ordination of international ozone research programme.
			maps of arid lands (132); EMASAR (133) case studies on desertification (132).	world glacier survey (128); case studies on desertification (132); maps of arid lands (132).				FOGE (127); WWW (127); effects of CO2 levels on climate (127); effects of climate on land use (133); meteorological impact of agricultural practices (130). precipitation enhancement project (138); assessment of environmental impact of weather modification (136).			UNEP: co-ordination of an integrated programme of studies of photosynthesis and biogeochemical cycles (143). UNEP: elaboration of the concept of social outer limits (149). UNEP: Level One overviews and state of the environment reports (166); (LATFD).
			effects of UV-B radiation on terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems.		study of effects of ultra-violet radiation on man and other living organisms (141).			global ozone research and monitoring programme (141).			UNEP: assistance to Governments on human settlements policy and programmes. UNHSF: mobilization of resources for human settlements activities (166). UNSCAR: assessment of information on atomic radiation (219).
of physical and architectural).	Integrated rural development and technology, environment and employment in urban areas of developing countries.		integrated rural development (186); evaluation and control of food contaminants on non-human targets (211); safety of food additives and pesticides (216); mycootox control (217); parasitic zoonoses (224); training for control of environmental contaminants in food (217).	human settlements managers training (191); human settlements as ecosystems (195); urban hydrology.	guidelines for health in human settlements; water and waste technologies (187).	Improvement of marginal settlements; "life and service" programme; urban housing; integrated rural development (196); transport and traffic restraint.		technical notes on urban and building climatology.			UNEP: assistance to Governments on human settlements policy and programmes. UNHSF: mobilization of resources for human settlements activities (166). UNSCAR: assessment of information on atomic radiation (219).
	occupational safety and health; International Programme on Working Conditions and Environment (PIACT).		residues (216); mycootox control (217); parasitic zoonoses (224); training for control of environmental contaminants in food (217).	WHO human health and environment programme, including environmental health criteria development, sanitation, occupational safety and health; control of communicable diseases (including parasitic zoonoses) and non-communicable diseases (224); Codex Alimentarius (217); evaluation of safety of food additives (216); pesticide residue (216); epidemiology.		programmes in population, nutrition, rural development, water supply and sewerage.	aircraft noise abatement.			radioactive waste control and disposal (221).	UNCOD: preparation of world plan of action to combat desertification; basic studies on demographic and socio-economic aspects, desert technology, climate and desertification, and ecological change; six case studies; feasibility studies.
	Integrated control of cotton pests (247); training in non-chemical methods of pest control (245); panel of experts on integrated pest control (247).		integrated control of cotton pests (247); training in non-chemical methods of pest control (245); panel of experts on integrated pest control (247).	MAB Project No. 8, global plan of action for bio-environmental pest and vector disease control, including that of schistosomiasis and malaria (237); special programme for research and training in tropical diseases (240).		tree planting programmes; arresting soil erosion through sound water management, terracing, wind brakes, etc.; Sahelian drought relief; technologies for semi-arid lands.					UNEP: design and implementation of a global "trees" programme (288).
	EMASAR (262); firewood and substitutes (270); forestry programme (268); animal production programme (268); desertification, soil degradation and land evaluation programme (268); human resources, institutions and programme case studies (268).		EMASAR (262); firewood and substitutes (270); forestry programme (268); animal production programme (268); desertification, soil degradation and land evaluation programme (268); human resources, institutions and programme case studies (268).	establishment of pilot projects (284); scientific research (282); MAB Project Nos. 4 and 8 (282); review of state of knowledge (280); training in ecologically sound forest management (291).		guidelines for sound management of tropical forests.					UNEP: global assessment of problems of soil resources.
	development of regional action plans on mountains (299); guidelines for management of inland and coastal ecosystems (301).		development of regional action plans on mountains (299); guidelines for management of inland and coastal ecosystems (301).	MAB Project Nos. 6 and 7 (299); development of regional action plans on mountains (299).	map of salt-affected soils (312); global assessment of soil degradation (313); review of impact of climate on soil erosion (316); effects of siltation by rivers in the Mediterranean (316). MAB Project No. 9.	review of impact of climate on soil erosion (316); agronomical studies in Sudano-Sahelian zone.		review of impact of climate on soil erosion (316); agronomical studies in Sudano-Sahelian zone.			UNEP: co-ordination of establishment of international network of MIRCIBS (866); promoting use of micro-organisms in environmental management (362).
rural water	water supply schemes; flood control		rain water harvesting and storage (339); demonstration of small water impoundments (340); irrigation system (348).	hydrology programme (338); improvement of waste disposal systems (336); training in water management (341); environmental effects of arid lands irrigation (348).	control of water-borne diseases (330); improvements in safe water supply and sanitation (335).	improvement of rural water supplies; construction of dams and irrigation, sewerage and waste disposal systems (348).	mathematical model building for sound water management of river basins (346).				UNEP: ecological surveys for establishment and management of protected areas (383); wildlife conservation (387).
	Microbiological Resources Centre (MIRCIBS) (866); Forest genetic resources information (368); nitrogen fixation by micro-organisms (362); conservation of animal and forest genetic resources (367,8); support for CGIAR.		Microbiological Resources Centre (MIRCIBS) (866); Forest genetic resources information (368); nitrogen fixation by micro-organisms (362); conservation of animal and forest genetic resources (367,8); support for CGIAR.	Microbiological Resources Centre (MIRCIBS) (866); Forest genetic resources information (368); nitrogen fixation by micro-organisms (362); conservation of animal and forest genetic resources (367,8); support for CGIAR.	support for IBPDR and CGIAR.						UNEP: ecological surveys for establishment and management of protected areas (383); wildlife conservation (387).
	study of animal species distribution and vegetation; training of park managers and other conservation experts (364); promotion of national and international legislation for conservation, wildlife and national parks management (367).		study of animal species distribution and vegetation; training of park managers and other conservation experts (364); promotion of national and international legislation for conservation, wildlife and national parks management (367).	general MAB Project (383); education and training for park and wildlife managers and other conservation experts (384); promotion of national legislation and international conventions for conservation and management of wildlife and their habitats (389).	guidelines for wildlife management.						UNEP: ecological surveys for establishment and management of protected areas (383); wildlife conservation (387).