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 in-
vented—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 cooper-
apart from some minor—and politically and eco-
nomically insignificant—exceptions, there are no truly
'Mediterranean Institutions.' Yet we now need them!

We have a framework in the Barcelona Convention sys-
tem 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 Technol-
y, as recently proposed by the Government of Malta.
This proposal would extend the methodology that was so
successfully developed by EUKEA 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 re-
search 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 develop-
ment.

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 devel-
opment and fostering North–South cooperation, and
thereby enhancing the chances of peace in the Mediterr-
anean 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 Environ-
ment 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,
ranged 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 cel-
brate success in protection and improvement of the envi-
ronment. UNEP hopes the recognition will encourage
other individuals and groups to emulate these achieve-
ments.' 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 every-
where.' There were over 800 nominations from 80 coun-
tries 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. Far-
man 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-
spheric ozone layer which protects life on Earth from exces-
sive ultraviolet radiation.

UNEP also honoured a Brazilian tribal leader Davi
Yanomami 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 film-
maker 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 organi-
ization.

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 vil-
lage 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 desertifica-
tion.

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 ex-
change for retirement of part of its foreign debt.

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