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内部検討資料

中東地域

プロジェクト形成調査（環境）

調査結果資料

平成4年11月

国際協力事業団

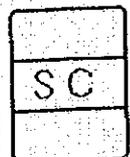
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以下は、中東和平多国間協議第2回環境作業部会に、JICAより参加し、同協議関連で9月に日本で開催した中東環境セミナーの概要を報告したものをとりまとめたものである。

1. 調査団員：

総括	松浦正三	国際協力事業団研修事業部研修第3課長
環境管理	早川哲夫	環境庁水質保全局企画課調査官

2. 調査団派遣期間：

平成4年10月24日～10月30日

3. 会議開催地：

オランダ、ハーグ



1130357(5)

1. 会議の概要

(1) 日時 10月26日, 27日

(2) 場所 ハーグ (オランダ外務省)

(3) 議長 日本 (野上 近ア局審議官)

(4) 参加国 直接当事者 ジョルダン、パレスチナ、イスラエル
議長国 (EC、ロシア、オランダ、アメリカ)
アルジェリア、バハレーン、エジプト、クウェイト、モロッコ、
オマーン、サウディアラビア、チュニジア、UAE、イエメン、
オーストリア、ベルギー、カナダ、中国、デンマーク、
フィンランド、仏、独、ギリシア、印、伊、ルクセンブルグ、
ノルウェー、ポルトガル、スペイン、スウェーデン、スイス、
トルコ、ウクライナ、世銀、国連、
(シリア、レバノン不参加)

(5) 日程 10月26日・ハンス蘭公共事業環境相スピーチ
・日本、米国、EC、ロシアによるスピーチ
・日本、オランダ、米国、ECによる第一回会合
以降についての取り組み状況の報告
・各国からの質疑、報告
・(非公式討論)
27日・各国からの質疑、報告
・今後の取り組み
・議長総括

なお当初予定されていた非公式討論はパレスチナの反対により、
休憩時間の討議に替えられた。

(6) 議長総括

- (イ) 本協議は、二国間交渉を補完し促進するためのものであり、代替するものではない旨確認、今後も建設的な討論を期待することを強調。
- (ロ) 前会合以降の取り組みとして、日本の行ったセミナーで専門家が域内環境問題の優先事項を確認し、同種のセミナーが有効であり今後も促進されるべきである旨確認。下水処理・廃棄物処理等については今後も具体的な調査が、各国により行われる方途を検討する。また今後の課題として、組織開発、人材養成のため域内におけるセンターオブエクセレンスないし研究センター的構想が参加者より提示された。
- (ハ) オランダが提起した環境プロフィールにつきガザ地域等で行われることも検討されるべき課題として認識。
- (ニ) 米国の行ったアカバ湾調査をうけ汚染対策の必要性を指摘、域内の同種の沿岸をもつ国々も含め、今後米国が Emergency Preparedness のワークショップを開催する(1993年 2月)提案を歓迎(日本も同様のセミナーを開催し、米国の活動の相互補完を図ることを提示)
- (ホ) ECは東地中海の汚染対策調査をすすめるため近々活動を開始し1993年 2月のワークショップ開催検討。イタリアは廃棄物処理のワークショップを開催することを提示。
- (ヘ) 各国より砂漠化対策につき今後の取り組む分野として提起されたことを確認。今後も東京会合で確認された3分野については取り組みを継続することを確認。

環境行政(教育啓発も含む)
海洋汚染
汚水処理

(7) 今後の予定

(イ) 次回会合

1993年 2月をメドに開催時期、場所については12月のステアリングコミッティにて決定の上各国に通知。

(ロ) 具体的とりくみ

- (1) 米国：1993年 2月油害化学物質の事故対策のワークショップを2週間カルフォルニアで開催
- (2) 日本：米国と協調し、海洋汚染対策促進セミナーの詳細実施案を作成（実施は93年 4月頃 2~3週間）
- (3) EC：東地中海沿岸汚染の予備調査及びワークショップを開催
- (4) イタリア：廃棄物対策ワークショップを開催
- (5) オランダ：環境プロフィールの実施地域を検討の趣き

(8) 外務省による本会合の評価

- (イ) 5つの作業部会のうち具体的な提案がなされたのは初めてであり、環境部会が現段階では最も進捗している。
- (ロ) 東京~~分~~会合で確認された三分野については、各国からの協力のフォローが着実になされている。

2. 所感

- (1) 第1回会合以降の行動の一つとして、JICAの中東環境セミナーについては各国とも積極的に評価、(パレスチナを除く)現段階ではイスラエル、パレスチナ及び域内国が共同で協力しうるフレームワークが確立していない為、セミナー、ワークショップ等域外国で行われる活動が中心とならざるを得ないと思われる。
- (2) 東京会合に比し、環境専門家、援助関係者の出席は約5割増。世銀、UNDPも参加し、より具体的な域内協力実施議論の素地は出来たと考えられる。JICAセミナー参加者も日・米・蘭・イスラエル・エジプトより計6名参加。
- (3) 重点三分野のうち汚水処理については具体的行動の立ち遅れが見られ、今後の課題と思われる。

Introductory Remarks by Mr. Yoshiji Nogami,
Deputy Director-General, Middle East and African Bureau,
Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan

The Hague Working Group Meeting on Environment
Middle East Peace Multilateral Negotiations
October 26, 1992
The Hague, The Netherlands

Distinguished delegates, ladies, and gentlemen,

I should, first of all, like to express my deep appreciation for the efforts made by the host country, the Netherlands, in organizing this Working Group meeting.

On the 21st of this month, the seventh round of bilateral peace talks started in Washington, and the positive change in the atmosphere and signs that substantive negotiations might begin, seen for the first time in the sixth round of talks, seem to be still maintained. It is, therefore, very important that all of us should do our utmost to work for equivalent, or even greater progress, in the multilateral negotiations, which are intended to supplement and support progress in the bilateral talks.

With such positive changes from the sixth bilateral talks, the Washington Water Resources Working Group Meeting, in which I also participated, was held in September. Discussion there was substantial and frank, and participants were, in fact, even able to work out concrete proposals for a specific agenda. It is, therefore, very much to be hoped that there will be

equally specific discussions in this Environmental Working Group meeting, on the issues identified at the last Tokyo meeting and on the issues being addressed for the first time in this meeting.

Distinguished delegates,

As gavel-holder, I would like to remind you that, in the Tokyo Environmental Working Group meeting last May, three issues were identified and agreed on as matters for further discussion. They were environmental management, including manpower training, public awareness regarding maritime pollution, and water quality, sewage and waste disposal.

Since then, three extra-regional countries and the EC have embarked on specific environmental projects, with full cooperation from regional parties, to follow up on those three priority issues.

I am happy to be able to tell you that Japan successfully held the Middle East Environmental Seminar to promote regional environmental study, focussing mainly on environmental management and public awareness, a seminar in which experts from both regional and extra-regional countries took part and in which there was very active and substantial discussion. The Netherlands, the United States and the EC have also started their environmental projects. The Netherlands is now working on the report on the environmental profiles of development plans in the

region. The baseline study of the Gulf of Aqaba by the United States is already in progress. The EC is engaged on a study of pollution of the Eastern Mediterranean coast.

Distinguished delegates,

With such developments in the field of the environment, I feel that we should devote our attention primarily to the following two matters in the discussions in this Working Group meeting. First, based on the findings and reports of those four projects, the discussion should be more specific, to further enhance our understanding of the actual environmental problems the region faces, and also to explore possible follow-up steps for each issue. Secondly, the additional issues suggested by the regional parties for this Working Group meetings should also be discussed.

As a matter of fact, the agenda for this meeting has been prepared with a view to facilitating such discussion. As gavel-holder of this meeting, I ask all the participants most earnestly to contribute to the discussion in the most constructive and substantial manner possible, in order that the meeting may lead to concrete measures, whether large or small, which will help to promote cooperation and build confidence among participants.

Thank you.

Executive Summary of the Report
for the JICA Seminar on the Environment in the Middle East

26th October, 1992
Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Japan

1. Introduction

In the Tokyo meeting of the Working Group on the Environment, within the framework of the Multilateral Negotiations of the Middle East Peace Talks, held in May 1992, environmental management, including manpower training and public awareness, was identified as one of the major environmental issues in the region. Japan, therefore, in the course of the discussion, proposed the holding of a workshop, with the participation of regional and extra-regional experts, to facilitate more substantial and detailed discussion of this issue.

This workshop was organized and held by the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), as the "JICA Seminar on Environment in the Middle East", from September 14 to 22, in Tokyo. Experts from Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Tunisia, the Netherlands, the United States and Japan took part in this seminar.

2. Purposes of the Seminar

When organizing this seminar, the Japanese side put great emphasis on, first, cooperative and constructive discussion among the experts participating, and, second, identification of environmental management issues common to all or most of the region's countries.

3. Discussion in the Seminar

Each of the experts gave a presentation based on his or her country report, which had been submitted before the seminar. Presentations and the following discussion focussed upon the present state of pollution and environmental management constraints. The latter issue was identified as a regional environment issue affecting the region as a whole. The issues were discussed frankly and without hesitation.

4. Joint Document agreed on by regional Participants and the Seminars Results

Each expert contributed to the discussion in a most constructive and cooperative way. Moreover, and most importantly, the regional experts were able to draft a very valuable document, entitled "An Outline of Priority Environmental Areas in the Middle East Countries", covering eight priority areas in the environmental field in the region. The document was presented to the meeting before the final day of the seminar and the session on that day was based upon it.

At the end of the Seminar, all of the experts expressed the opinion that it had been a very valuable opportunity for exchange of views and opinions and that the same kind of seminar should be promoted in the interests of the development of better and more substantial environmental cooperation.

As a result of this seminar, the consensus emerged that, among the various issues identified by the participants, the first priority should be given to the development of technology for waste water treatment and water reuse. In addition, all participants shared the view that in developing this technology, low-cost facilities and technology, management by local personnel and recycling were particularly important.

5. Conclusion

Japan, as the host country, greatly appreciated the regional participants' jointly preparing the above-mentioned document identifying the eight priority areas. It is now important to conduct discussions, using this document as a basis, aimed at formulating a programme of cooperation among the countries of the region, and between countries within and outside the region. A possible modality will be to organize seminars of the same kind to develop better and more substantial cooperation in those eight priority areas. We believe that this would steadily enhance confidence among the parties directly concerned.

Japan's Contribution to the Discussion
following the United States Presentation

Proposal for the Training Seminar for Emergency Preparedness
in Enclosed Coastal Seas

We greatly appreciate that detailed and very useful presentation by the United States on the threat of marine pollution in enclosed coastal seas taking the Gulf of Aquaba as an example.

The seas in the Middle East region, such as the Gulfs of Aquaba and Suez, the Red Sea and the Arabian Sea, are both narrow and shallow, and it is easy to see that a very large number of petroleum refineries and other large industrial facilities are located along their coasts, with the result that those seas are extremely crowded with tankers and other large vessels at all times.

A large-scale accident, such as a collision of vessels, oil leakage from a coastal petroleum refinery, or an accident at an industrial waste disposal facility, is now emerging as a most serious threat to the marine ecology of those seas, some of which are renowned for their beautiful coral reefs. What is worse, some experts fear that the environmental damage caused by such an accident might be irreparable.

However, existing regional preparedness for such emergency would definitely appear to be less than satisfactory, judging from our experience assisting some of

the regional countries to tackle the devastating oil spills at the time of the Gulf War, and from the experts report submitted by our environmental study mission sent to the region.

Japan would, therefore, like to propose the organizing of a working seminar for the training of regional personnel responsible for marine emergency preparedness.

Restricted
(For the use of
Working Group
participants only)

Report on
the JICA Seminar
on the Environment
in the Middle East
(REVISED)

October 26, 1992

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1. INTRODUCTION

- (1) A meeting of the Working Group on Environment, within the framework of the Multilateral Negotiations of the Middle East Peace Talks, was held in Tokyo in May 1992. In this meeting, three major environmental issues in the region, namely, (a) environmental management, including manpower training and public awareness, (b) maritime pollution, and (c) sewage and waste disposal, were identified. In the Tokyo meeting, Japan announced a plan, as a Japanese supporting measure, for the WG to hold a workshop, with the participation of regional and extra-regional experts, for deepening discussion on one of these three major issues; environmental management.
- (2) The Government of Japan asked regional and extra-regional WG participants to send one or two environmental experts to the planned workshop. As a result, 9 experts, from Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Tunisia, the Netherlands and the USA, participated in the workshop. 4 Japanese experts participated, together with several supporting staff.
- (3) The workshop was organised by the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), a Japanese governmental agency, as the "JICA seminar on Environment in the Middle East". It was held from September 14 to 22, in Tokyo.
- (4) When organising this seminar, the Japanese side put great emphasis on, first, cooperative and constructive discussion among the experts participating, and, second, identification of environmental management issues common to all or most of the region's countries. Observation tours to Japanese environment-protection facilities, etc., made up a large part of the programme (Annex 1). Japan requested each participating expert to provide the Seminar with reports giving the environmental profile of the participant's country.
- (5) The atmosphere of the seminar was friendly and informal. Each expert contributed to the discussion in a most constructive and cooperative way. Moreover, and most importantly, the regional experts were able to draft a very meaningful document, "An outline of priority environmental areas in the Middle East Countries".
- (6) The present report on the Seminar is divided into two parts. The first part summarises the present state of pollution, as described in each participant's report and the discussion focussing on environmental management constraints. The second part introduces the above-mentioned "document" and comments on it.

2. Summary of Reports and Discussion

(1) The seminar began with a lecture on Japan's environmental administration and experience in that area. Then, the Japanese, US and Dutch experts gave presentations on the environmental management experience in their countries and their countries' environment-related cooperation in the Middle East, with a view to suggesting alternative approaches to environmental management.

(2) Each of the experts gave a presentation based on his or her country report, which was submitted before the seminar and sent to all the participants. The presentations focussed on major problems and issues. During discussion on the presentation, all of the participants very frankly and unhesitatingly expressed their concern about the deteriorating environmental situation and strove to identify issues common throughout the region.

(3) The Present State of Pollution

The main issues discussed in the presentation session were as follows.

(a) Water is, obviously, one of the most valuable resources in the region, since population continues to grow and industrial and agricultural use of water is expected to exceed available water resources in the near future. There was a shared awareness among the participants that continued large-scale, indeed, excessive, use of existing water resources without recycling would lead to greatly aggravated pollution and depletion of water supplies.

Regional countries' legislation and enforcement relating to the discharge of untreated industrial waste water are inadequate. Also, the industrial sector cannot allocate adequate capital investment for treatment facilities. Untreated sewerage, both in urban and rural areas, increases contamination of both surface water and groundwater. Given the shortage of budgetary allocations, the use of low-cost facilities that can be built and operated with locally available manpower was suggested.

(b) Indiscriminate disposal is common in the region, with the common problem of solid waste increasing. Especially in urban areas, there is a need for environmentally appropriate treatment by municipal authorities and governments which used to be carried out the traditional measures. Industrial and hazardous solid waste, causes more serious problems than does domestic waste. Sometimes the authorities are not able to monitor the volume, source and type of industrial and hazardous waste. There will be an increasing need to develop a method to separate toxic and nontoxic waste and that by which to recycle the latter, as part of solid waste management.

(c) The main sources of marine pollution are the discharge

of untreated waste water, and oil-spill into the sea polluting costal areas with tar and petroleum residue. It was pointed out that there should be effective enforcement of laws relating to oil-spills and regional cooperation. Excessive use of fertilizer and pesticides causes increasing contamination in inland waters, and soil erosion resulting from agricultural development results in degradation of available water resources.

(d) In general, air pollution is not so serious. However, in some heavily industrialized areas and the central parts of urban areas, such pollution has seriously effects on health. Archaeological sites suffer increasing decay. It was suggested that a monitoring system should be introduced and continuously strengthened.

(e) Desertification should also be given attention in the region, where many countries have to combat this phenomenon, and development of appropriate technology should be studied. Protection of flora and fauna is a growing concern in the region.

(4) Environmental Management

(a) Institutional Framework

The main institutional problems concerning environmental administration in most of the countries in the region are the overlapping or fragmentation of tasks and responsibility, a problem which denies from a common weakness in the authority of governmental environmental authorities. Some governments do not have adequate capability for monitoring, formulating of standards, effective legal enforcement and operational procedures. Financial constraints often do not permit governments to address the growing problems appropriately.

(b) Manpower Training

Shortage of qualified environmental management personnel is one of the major problems, especially in middle management in provincial cities and towns and rural areas. Governments lack the financial resources needed to keep pace with the growing training needs. Some participating experts pointed out that one of the constraints was the limited scale of publication and exchange of information and data, especially on surveys and technology.

(c) Public Awareness

It cannot be said that enough is being done in the region to increase the public's awareness of environmental issues and problems. However, the regional country participants stressed the importance of public awareness and pointed out a wide range of such activities which should be expanded through the mass media, in formal education and by also campaigns by voluntary bodies.

3. Summary Discussion and Conclusion

(1) On the last day of the Seminar, a summary discussion session was held, focussing on identification of common issues in the region and discussion of the need for action plans for regional cooperation. Prior to this session, the regional experts prepared a document called "An Outline of Priority Environmental Areas in the MiddleEast" (annex2) covering priority areas in the environmental field and the session discussion was based on it. All of the experts expressed the opinion that the seminar had been a valuable opportunity for exchange of views and opinions among regional experts and that the same kind of seminar should be promoted for the development of better and more substantial environmental cooperation. Subjects for such seminars might be as follows

(a) Water pollution control measures including water reuse

(b) Study of low-cost and industrial clean technologies for treatment and prevention of water pollution

(c) Marine pollution - Gulf of Aqaba and Mediterranean Sea

(d) Management of solid waste including sludge

(e) Pesticide control management

(f) Monitoring pollution of water, air, etc.

(g) Desertification

(h) Sea (saline) water intrusion

(2) A consensus emerged to place first priority on technology development of waste water treatment and water reuse among the various issues identified by the participants. In addition, all participants shared the view that in developing this technology, (a) the low cost facilities and technology, (b) management by local personnel, and (c) recycling were important, considering the natural and socio-economic conditions of the countries of the region and problems within their government administrations. This agreement of opinion indicates that the participants conducted their discussions bearing in mind the importance of environmental management, especially training and public awareness of the issue.

(3) It was the first time Japan held a seminar whose participants consisted mainly of experts from both Arab countries and Israel. Japan was very grateful, as the host country, that the participants from the region jointly prepared the above mentioned document which states the eight priority areas concerning environmental problems in the Middle East and submitted it before discussions were held on the final day. It is now important to conduct discussions, using this document as a basis, in order to formulate a programme of cooperation among the countries of the region

and countries both within and outside the region. We expect such a process would steadily promote confidence among the parties directly concerned.

Annex 1

Itinerary
for
Seminar on Environment in the Middle East
(September 14-22, 1992)

- Sep. 14, Mon. Briefing
Programme Orientation
Administration of Japan (Lecture)
Opening Ceremony and Welcome Reception
- 15, Tue. National Holiday
- 16, Wed. Environmental Administration in Japan (Lecture)
Presentations on Present Situation of
Environmental Cooperation, made by Japanese, USA,
and Dutch experts
- 17, Thu. Presentations by Regional Participants
- 18, Fri. Move to Osaka
Observation Tour to Nanko Thermal Power Station
Move to Kyoto
- 19, Sat. Sightseeing in Kyoto
- 20, Sun. Move to Tokyo
- 21, Mon. Observation Tour to Kanazawa Industrial Area,
Sankei Garden and Yokohama Port, Yokonama City
- 22, Tue. Summary Discussion
Closing Ceremony and Farewell Reception

Annex 2

An Outline of Priority Environmental Areas in the Middle East Countries

As a result of the deteriorating environmental conditions in the Middle East, and in the order to evaluate the current position of environment conditions and in order to advance the solution of environment problems, the representatives of the countries attending this seminar recommend that the following environmental areas be treated as the most important priority areas calling for close attention and immediate action.

1. Development and introduction of appropriate low-cost waste water-treatment technologies, preferably technologies that will improve on the existing ones and can be implemented, operated and maintained by local manpower.
2. Development of environmentally safe waste water-recycling practices, with special emphasis on water reuse for irrigation.
3. Development of industrial waste water treatment, with special emphasis on purification technologies.
4. Improvement of existing municipal and industrial solid waste and sewage treatment, disposal, reuse and recycling practices. Emphasis should be placed on the specific features of semi-arid and arid conditions.
5. Encouragement of regional training and education activities, in order to achieve better environmental awareness, administration and technology.
6. Development of integrated pesticide control management programmes.
7. Development of means to combat desertification. The knowledge acquired in this area, after successful implementation of the above means, can be used as a nucleus for an international center for desertification research.
8. Prevention of marine pollution and development of monitoring programmes

We, the representatives of the countries attending this seminar, believe that to implement the above-mentioned practices and technologies, at the appropriate time, regional research projects leading to pilot projects in individual countries must be implemented. However, in the meantime, local research projects coordinated by the sponsoring countries can be started.

All of the representatives of the countries attending this seminar wish to express appreciation for the efforts of Japan and the other sponsoring countries in organising this seminar, which contributed greatly to the identification of problems common to our countries. We hope that such efforts will continue, and make progress in this field possible.

議長総括(発言メモ)

1. The WG on environment met in The Hague, Oct. 26, 27, 1992. The WG expressed its gratitude for the kind hospitality and excellent arrangements made by the Kingdom of The Netherlands as host of this session. The gavel-holder notes that this working group is -- like other working groups -- working as a complement to the bilateral talks and not to substitute them. He notes with satisfaction that the Environmental Working Group focused on subjects under its purview, observing that a number of key issues raised here, such as Palestinian representation, are best addressed to the co-sponsors. In this context, the chair notes with great satisfaction the very positive, constructive tone of this WG during its formal and informal sessions and thanks all participants for contributing to this positive tone.
2. As a result of the discussions for two days, following follow-on actions or steps emerged.
 - (1) The WG welcomed the initiative taken by Japan, which regional as well as extra-regional experts attended. It is noted that eight priority areas suggested by the regional experts were in line with three major issues which emerged in the discussion of the Tokyo WG meeting, namely, (a) environmental management, including manpower training and public awareness, (b) maritime pollution, and (c) water quality, sewage and waste disposal. Further, this kind of seminar should be promoted with a view to developing better and more substantial environmental cooperation in the future. It is also noted that the problems in the area of water quality, sewage and solid waste management would merit further concrete studies. And in this context, the gavel-holder, through consultations with the co-sponsors and the co-organizer as well as regional parties will explore the possibility of such study. It is also considered valuable and important to hear from the UNDP and the World Bank on the very interesting proposal to further investigate for establishing potential regional centres of higher education on various important environmental issues (in the next session).
 - (2) The WG agreed on the necessity for institution building and related manpower training especially in the areas where this is most needed.
 - (3) The gavel-holder welcomed the Jordanian delegation's offer to report on environmental education and public awareness in the next session. The gavel-holder also welcomes and encourages presentations by other regional parties and asks that they be in contact with the gavel-holder.
 - (4) (i) The WG greatly benefitted from detailed explanation by the Netherlands on her experiences in the use of environmental profiles in general and, in the Fayoum district of Egypt in particular. There was considerable interest in the use of environmental profiles as an action oriented instrument to improve the environment in the region. The Netherlands government has declared its

willingness to initiate more environmental profiles if regional parties so request.

(ii) Further to the environmental profiles which the Netherlands government initiated in the region, such as in Egypt and Yemen, it was agreed in the Working Group, in The Hague, that the Netherlands will initiate such regional profiles in the Middle East region, for instance in Gaza.

(5) The WG commended the report made by the US on Aqaba baseline data study. It is noted that while the Gulf of Aqaba was taken up as an example, the conclusions drawn from the study can be applied to other coastal areas in the region. The WG welcomed the proposal made by the US to host in the United States, February 1993, a workshop for prevention, preparedness and response on oil spills and chemical accidents. The WG, in its next session, will hear from the US a status report of this workshop in the area of maritime emergency preparedness. Japan also indicated its intention to host a seminar - training programme on maritime emergency preparedness in enclosed coastal seas, which is intended to be complementary to the US workshop.

Japan will present a more detailed proposal on this seminar at the next session of the WG.

(6) (i) The EC made a proposal for action on the integrated management of the Eastern Mediterranean coastal area. The EC will now be sending a mission to the region to consider the environmental conditions of the Eastern Mediterranean coastal area. The mission will result in a report to be presented to the next meeting of this group. The report will be the basis for a regional workshop, to be held in the South of France, at a time to be agreed in consultation with the regional parties.

(ii) The Italian delegation offered to organise a seminar on solid waste management in coordination with the European Commission. The seminar would bring together scientists and technicians from the region to identify and better define the appropriate methodologies and technologies for the collection, treatment, recycling and final disposal of solid waste.

3. At the request of the gavel-holder, a number of the delegations made various suggestions for new areas of studies.

Among other issues, problems related to desertification appear to be high in the minds of many. It is, therefore, proposed that the gavel-holder, through consultations with co-sponsors and co-organizer as well as regional parties, explore appropriate ways to deal with these particular issues taking into account the existing relevant international instruments. The gavel-holder notes the vast experience of both the World Bank and UN in this area and, in this context, the WG will hear from the UN and World Bank on their activities and experiences in this field.

It is also noted that while widening the scope of the activities of the WG is desirable, deepening of studies and follow-on actions of the three major areas identified in the Tokyo meeting will continue to be valid.

4. While the timing of the next meeting should be coordinated with other working groups at the steering group meeting in London, February 1993 was considered to be appropriate and desirable. Parties will be informed shortly on the venue of the next meeting.

DELEGATIONS LIST

Total Number of Registered Delegation Members: 149

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Mr. Thomas Miller,
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Mr. Theodore Feifer,
Deputy Director, NEA/EGY

Mrs. Eleanor Raven-Hamilton,
OES/ENV.

Mr. John Robinson,
NOAA

Mr. Gilbert Jackson,
US AID

Mr. Don Holm
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Mrs. Elaine Daries,
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British Embassy, The Hague

Commission:

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