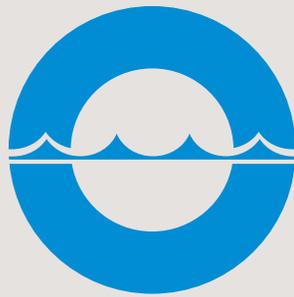




A Letter from Hyogo



Hyogo Prefectural Government, Japan



EMECS  
NEWSLETTER

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No. 6

## International EMECS Center Established



Dr. Kondo's greeting at the inaugural meeting of preparatory committee

At the second International Conference on the Environmental Management of Enclosed Coastal Seas (EMECS '93), Governor Toshitami Kaihara of Hyogo Prefecture, Japan proposed the establishment of an International EMECS Center to serve as the parent body for promoting efforts to preserve the environment of enclosed coastal seas. This proposal received the support of Governor Donald Schaefer of Maryland, U.S.A., sponsor of EMECS '93, and the other conference delegates.

As one step toward making the establishment of this Center a reality, a committee to prepare for the establishment of the center was formed on July 5, 1994, to study the structure and activities of the new center. As a result, it was decided that the International Center for the Environmental Management of Enclosed Coastal Seas, otherwise known as the International EMECS Center, would be established by Hyogo Prefectural Government and related organizations in the city of Kobe, Hyogo Prefecture on November 30, 1994.

### 1. Background

The rich environment of the Seto Inland Sea and the world's other enclosed coastal seas is in a state of crisis, and the environmental management and appropriate use of enclosed coastal seas are rapidly becoming important issues worldwide. In August 1990, the world's first International Conference on the Environmental Management of Enclosed Coastal Seas (EMECS '90) was held in the city of Kobe through the sponsorship of the Environment Agency of Japan, the Governors and Mayors' Conference on the Environmental Protection of the Seto Inland Sea, the National Institute for Research Advancement (NIRA), Hyogo Prefecture and the City of Kobe. The conference was attended by about 1200 delegates from 42 countries.

Subsequently, Hyogo Prefecture moved to expand and develop the international network of scholars and government agencies created by EMECS '90 through various activities such as training in the techniques of environmental management of enclosed coastal seas to en-

able the use of such techniques in developing nations. Hyogo Prefecture also supported the establishment of the Institute for Research of the Seto Inland Sea, made up of researchers involved in the study of the Seto Inland Sea. Furthermore, Hyogo Prefecture joined the Environment Agency and the Governors and Mayors' Conference on the Environmental Protection of the Seto Inland Sea to set up the EMECS '93 Japan Committee to aid in organizing the second EMECS conference (EMECS '93) in Baltimore, Maryland, U. S. A. in November 1993. In addition to providing information on EMECS '93, these organizations co-sponsored a "Japan Day," an international reception, during the conference.

It was proposed that an international body be formed to serve as the parent body to work with related organizations in promoting and expanding efforts to protect the environment of enclosed coastal seas. Hyogo Prefecture organized a conference to discuss the establishment of an internationally-oriented organization for the environmental management of enclosed coastal seas to study concrete proposals for such an international body.

### 2. Progress of the Study Groups

(1) The Conference on the Establishment of an Internationally-oriented Organization for the Environmental Management

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of Enclosed Coastal Seas.

In fiscal 1992, Hyogo Prefecture organized a conference on the establishment of an internationally-oriented organization for the environmental management of enclosed coastal seas. The conference included scholars involved in the study of environmental management of enclosed coastal seas and representatives from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Environment Agency.

The conference was held seven times starting in January 1993 and focused on discussion of the structure, name and activities of the international body. At EMECS '93, the conference members and secretariat of the conference presented the group's proposals to the other delegates at EMECS '93 and asked for their cooperation in setting up the organization. The comments received by the other delegates at EMECS '93 were included in the conference's final proposal for the international body.

(2) Preparatory Committee

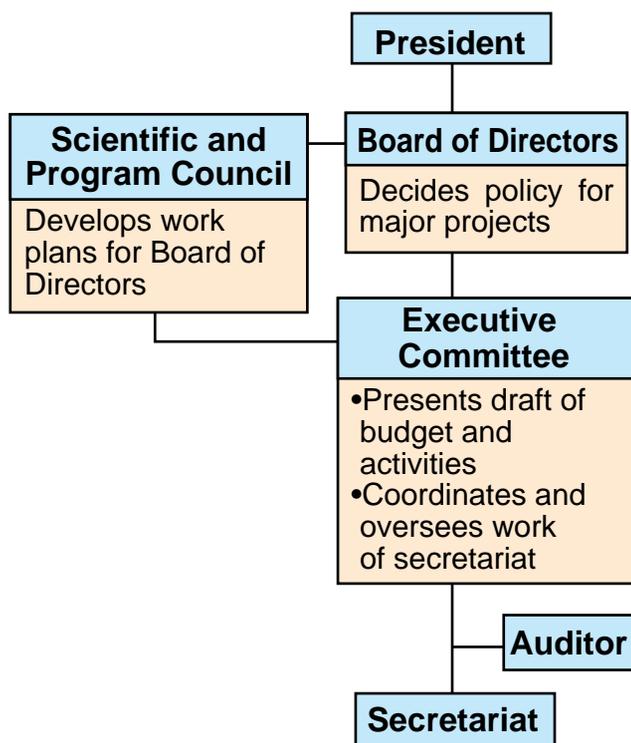
In July 1994, a preparatory committee to prepare for the establishment of the international body was formed. The committee was made up of Dr. Jiro Kondo, then president of the Science Council of Japan (currently president of the Central Council for Environmental Pollution Control) and researchers who served as members of the conference, together with representatives from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Environment Agency, and representatives from ordinance-designated cities, prefectures and companies based on the Seto Inland Sea. A board of directors was established to assist the committee. At the first meeting, Dr. Jiro Kondo was selected as chairman.

The committee met twice in July and September, 1994. The final meeting of the committee is scheduled for November 30, 1994. The following is the committee's proposal for the structure and activities of the new Center.

**- Name**

International Center for the Environmental Management of Enclosed Coastal Seas ("International EMECS Center")

**- Structure**



**- Activities**

- To promote the holding of future EMECS conferences as well as other conferences and workshops
- To promote the exchange of information between researchers studying enclosed coastal seas
  - Publication of EMECS Newsletter
  - Setting up and operation of a computer network
- To hold training courses in the techniques of environmental management of enclosed coastal seas aimed at the transfer of these techniques to developing countries
- To train and educate researchers and government officials in the environmental management of enclosed coastal seas
- To collect and make available information on enclosed coastal seas
- To publish books, guidelines, etc., relating to enclosed coastal seas
- To develop environmental educational materials

**3. Establishment of the International Fund for the Environmental Management of Enclosed Coastal Seas**

The International EMECS Center will concentrate on long-range activities to preserve the environment of the Seto Inland Sea and provide information worldwide on the environmental management of enclosed coastal seas. For this reason, an "International Fund for EMECS" will be established within the Association for Environmental Conservation of the Seto Inland Sea, a foundation certified by the Environment Agency that was formed in 1976 to work for the conservation of the Seto Inland Sea. Funding is expected to be provided by Hyogo Prefecture and organizations connected with the Seto Inland Sea. As the International EMECS Center will be a body that is open to all, the cooperation of people in regions with enclosed coastal seas both at home and abroad will be solicited. Business operations for the new Center will be handled by personnel dispatched to the Association from Hyogo Prefecture and relevant organizations.

**4. International Symposium**

On November 30, 1994, the date of the new Center's establishment, an international symposium will be held to commemorate the establishment of the Center by scholars from Japan and other countries who participated in its establishment. The symposium will be held on the afternoon of November 30 at the Shin-Kobe Oriental Hotel in Kobe, Hyogo Prefecture. Scheduled are a keynote address on the environmental management of enclosed coastal seas as well as a panel discussion. Individuals and groups involved in the Center's establishment as well as members of the general public will be invited to attend.

For further information regarding the International EMECS Center, contact the Association or the Water Quality Division, Hyogo Prefectural Government at the numbers given below.

Association for the Environmental Conservation of the Seto Inland Sea  
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Water Quality Division  
 Environment Bureau, Public Health and Environment Department  
 Hyogo Prefectural Government  
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## Seto Inland Sea Research Forum in Osaka



Dr. Komori's greeting at the opening ceremony

The Seto Inland Sea Research Forum in Osaka, a conference sponsored by the Research Institute for the Seto Inland Sea, was held July 28 - 29, 1994 in the city of Sakai, Osaka Prefecture. Approximately 700 researchers, government representatives and members of the general public attended the forum, which was held under the theme, "Creating and Managing a Suitable Marine Environment in Osaka Bay."

At the opening ceremony, Dr. Takeshi Goda, professor emeritus of the University of Kyoto and chairman of the Institute, welcomed the delegates and said that the purpose of the Forum was to discuss the problems of Osaka Bay and its environs, the areas of the Seto Inland Sea that face the most serious problems. Dr. Goda also noted the significance of holding the conference in Sakai, a city facing Osaka Bay.

Comments from representatives of the Water Quality Bureau of the Environment Agency of Japan and of Osaka Prefecture as well as Mr. Hideo Hataya, mayor of the city of Sakai, were followed by an outline of the conference's objectives given by Dr. Seiji Komori, president of Himeji College of Hyogo and chairman of the forum's Steering Committee. Dr. Komori said the objectives were to clarify the problems facing Osaka Bay, identify in what areas these problems lie and what approach should be taken to find solutions.

The forum was divided into four sessions. The first three, devoted to the effects on landfills and other development on the marine environment, were entitled "Shoreline Coastal Configurations and the Ecosystem" "Coastal Development and Environmental Management" and "The Flow in River Estuaries and the Ecosystem." The fourth session, entitled "Socioeconomic Systems and the Creation of a Suitable Marine Environment," dealt with the relationship between society, the economy and the marine environment.

### SESSION 1: Shoreline Coastal Configurations and the Ecosystem

Chair: Prof. Masaru Tanaka (Faculty of Agriculture, the University of Kyoto)

Dr. Hisashi Jo (Director, Osaka Prefectural Fisheries Experiment Station)

- "Currents Near Coastal Protection Facilities and the Distribution of Living Organisms" (Dr. Satoru Toda, National Research Institute of Aquaculture)

- "The Effect of Dominant in Coastal Protection Facilities on Eutrophication in the Inner Bay" (Dr. Susumu Yamochi, Osaka Prefectural Fisheries Experiment Station)

- "Living Organisms Around the Seawalls of the Kansai International Airport Landfill" (Dr. Katsumi Kanda, Kansai International Airport Co., Ltd.)

- "The Cleansing Effect of Bacteria and Coastal Protection Facilities on Ocean Water" (Dr. Akira Kawai and Dr. Hideo Kida, Faculty of Agriculture, Kinki University)

### SESSION 2: Coastal Development and Environmental Management

Chair: Prof. Toru Sawaragi and Prof. Masanori Fujita, Faculty of Engineering, Osaka University

- "The Recent and Modern History of Sakai Harbor" (Mr. Masahiro Nakai, Sakai Municipal Museum)

- "Coastal Disasters and Disaster Prevention Management" (Dr. Yoshiaki Kawata, Disaster Prevention Institute, Kyoto University)

- "Problems in Managing Fishing Operations in the Seto Inland Sea" (Dr. Nobuaki Arai, Faculty of Agriculture, Kyoto University)

- "Creating a Shoreline Road in the Osaka Bay Area" (Dr. Kunihiro Narumi, Faculty of Engineering, Osaka University)

### SESSION 3: The Ecosystem and the Flow in River Estuaries

Chair: Prof. Kazuki Oda, Faculty of Engineering, Osaka City University

Dr. Ichiro Deguchi, Associate Professor, Faculty of Engineering, Osaka University

- "Determining the Distribution of Water in the Yodogawa River by Tracking 3-D Particles" (Prof. Keiji Nakatsuji, Faculty of Engineering, Osaka University)

- "Exchange of Water in an Inner Bay and Transport of Substances and Living Organisms" (Dr. Tateki Fujiwara, Associate Prof., Faculty of Agriculture, Kyoto University)

- "The Environment of the Joyners Prawn in Osaka Bay" (Dr. Hiroyuki Ariyama, Osaka Prefectural Fisheries Experiment Station)

- "Aspects of and Trends in Benthic "Deep Sea" Organisms in the Landward Areas of Osaka Bay" (Dr. Hisashi Yokoyama, National Research Institute of Aquaculture)

### SESSION 4: Socioeconomic Systems and the Creation of a Suitable Marine Environment

Chair: Prof. Seiji Komori, President, Himeji College of Hyogo  
Prof. Tsuneichi Toda, Faculty of Economics, Hiroshima University

- "Coastal Management and the Creation of a Suitable Environment in the Seto Inland Sea" (Prof. Kenichi Nakagami, Faculty of Public Policy Studies, Ritsumeikan University)

- "The Shoreline Environment from a Legal Standpoint" (Dr. Norio Tanaka, Faculty of Law, Kagawa University)

- "World Mitigation Trends" (Dr. Hideki Ueshima, Chugoku National Industrial Research Institute)

After the second session, there was a special presentation entitled, "Bringing Back Clean Oceans" by world-famous architect Tadao Ando, who has designed structures ranging from small houses to major public works projects.

At the close of the fourth session, a panel discussion entitled "Creating and Managing a Suitable Marine Environment in Osaka Bay" was held, with forum steering committee chairman Seiji Komori acting as coordinator. The spirited debate focused on the results of a survey on how the people of Osaka Prefecture view Osaka Bay and their expectations for the Bay in the future.

The 1995 Forum is scheduled to be held in Yamaguchi Prefecture.

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## Management of Coastal Regions in the Mediterranean Action Plan of UNEP

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Although the environmental problems of the oceans are global in scope, a regional approach to solving them was adopted in the Stockholm Action Plan and subsequent Governing Council of UNEP decisions. This approach focuses on specific problems of high priority to the states of a given region, thereby more readily responding to the needs of the governments and helping to mobilise more fully their own national resources. It is essential to bear in mind that all components of a regional programme are interdependent. Assessment activities identify the problems that need priority attention in the region. Legal agreements are negotiated to strengthen cooperation among states in managing the identified problems. They also provide an important tool for national policy-makers to implement national control activities. Management activities, aimed at controlling existing environmental problems and preventing the development of new ones, are one of the means by which states fulfil their treaty obligations. Coordinated assessment activities then continue to assist governments by providing scientific information by which to judge whether the legal agreements and management policies are effective.

Ever since the beginning of its activities, the Mediterranean Action Plan of UNEP has been aware of the need to apply the process of integrated management of coastal zones and integrated planning in the process of environmental protection of the Mediterranean. Consequently, the Coastal Areas Management Programme (CAMP) of the Mediterranean Action Plan (MAP) of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) was initiated in 1989 in order to implement in selected locations the concept of integrated management of coastal zones (IMCZ).

The first four CAMPs (Kastela Bay, Island of Rhodes, Syrian Coast and Izmir Bay) will be finalized in 1994. The second generation of CAMPs (Albanian Coast, Fuka Region-Egypt, and Sfax Region-Tunisia) were initiated in 1992 and will be finalized by the end of 1995. Two CAMPs (Algeria and Morocco) will be initiated in 1994 and three more CAMPs (Malta, Italy and Israel) were adopted by the Meeting of the Contracting Parties (October 1993) and will be developed and implemented in 1995-1996.

The main objectives of CAMPs are to introduce or develop

the process of integrated planning and management of Mediterranean coastal zones and to contribute to a sustainable development and environmental protection.

Each CAMP contains the following components:

- implementation of legal instruments (LBS Protocol, monitoring, survey of pollution, common control measures, Emergency Protocol, Dumping Protocol, MARPOL Convention);
- resource evaluation, protection and management (water, soil, forests, coastline, marine ecosystems, protected areas);
- activities (evaluation and trends);
- natural hazards and phenomena (seismic risk, implications of climatic changes);
- planning and management tools (database, geographical information system (GIS), Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA), Carrying capacity);
- development-environment scenarios; and
- integrated planning and management (integrated planning studies, resources protection and management plans).

CAMPs are a new form of cooperation of MAP with national and local institutions and experts aiming primarily to create suitable conditions for the process of IMCZ to be introduced and developed in Mediterranean coastal areas. That is an area-specific activity carried out in comparatively small selected areas of the region and based on the integration of knowledge and experience obtained by all MAP components.

### L. Jeftic

**Coordinating Unit for the Mediterranean Action Plan  
United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)  
Athens, Greece**

## The Second International Conference on the Mediterranean Coastal Environment

### 24 - 27 October 1995, Tarragona, Spain

The Mediterranean basin, including the Black Sea, is among the major seas where rational management of coastal and sea resources, incorporating high levels of protection and regeneration in certain cases, is very strongly needed. The continually increasing level of demand for the limited and stressed resources provides a formidable challenge to bordering countries for rational and sustainable land, water, and resource management and development.

The Mediterranean Action Plan (MAP) for the protection of the Mediterranean coastal and sea environment became operational with the Barcelona Convention in 1975. For the Black Sea, international collaboration has recently been started through the GEF program with a more up to date perspective. Following the Rio Conference, various initiatives, within the organization of the MAP and elsewhere, have also been put forward for transforming the MAP perspective from "protection" to "sustainable development", by building up the "Agenda 21 for the Mediterranean". Parallel to these international efforts, various Mediterranean and Black Sea countries have already started (or are about to start) their integrated coastal zone management programs.

The First international Conference on the Mediterranean Coastal Environment, MEDCOAST 93, which was held in Antalya, Turkey during 2-5 November 1993, started a new conference series to provide a forum for discussions and information exchange among various sectors, and nations, on issues related to management of the Mediterranean and Black Sea coastal and sea areas. Participants from 26 countries actively took part in the conference activities, and presented

over 100 paper contributions. The conference was sponsored and supported by 20 organizations, including many prominent international bodies concerned with coastal and sea issues. The MEDCOAST 93 was a big success, proving that the initiative was indeed very timely and needed.

Preparations for the second conference are very satisfactorily progressing. It is already certain that the MEDCOAST 95 will enjoy a greater number of sponsors and participants, and will highly supersede the success of the 93 event! Topics of MEDCOAST 95 are grouped under three headings. These are: Physical, Ecological and Conservation Issues; Integrated Coastal and Ocean Resource Management and Development; Coastal Engineering, Modelling and Data Management.

We look forward to an exciting and enjoyable conference in the historical Mediterranean town of Tarragona.

For abstract submission and conference information:

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Middle East Technical University

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E-mail: medcoast@vm.cc.metu.edu.tr



TARRAGONA, SPAIN  
24-27 OCTOBER

**Prof. Erdal Özhan**

**Chairman**

**MEDCOAST Permanent Secretariat**

THE SECOND  
INTERNATIONAL  
CONFERENCE  
ON THE  
MEDITERRANEAN  
COASTAL  
ENVIRONMENT

## UNEP International Environmental Technology Centre and Global Environment Centre Foundation (GEC)



(UNEP/IETC and GEC)

The population in developing countries is expected to grow dramatically, particularly in urban areas. Most of the population in developing countries is now centralized in major cities, and dynamic societal and economic activities combined with insufficient antipollution measures have resulted in serious atmospheric, water and other types of environmental pollution. Insufficient urban infrastructures have also worsened the urban environment and resulted in pollution like that seen in the industrialized countries. Rising populations and economic expansion in developing countries will only exacerbate these problems, and consequently support for antipollution measures and capacity building in these countries will become more and more important. The solutions to urban pollution problems in developing countries and countries with economies in transition will help to preserve not only the environment in these countries but the global environment as well.

Since the end of the 1980s, Osaka has been studying the possibility of using the expertise in urban pollution control techniques gained in both the public and private sectors to establish an international institution devoted to environmental issues. At the same time, Shiga Prefecture was also studying a plan to invite a UNEP institution to help the preservation of lake

and reservoir basins. The government of Japan emphasized the importance of the acceleration of the transfer of environmentally sound technologies (ESTs) and proposed UNEP to establish a new centre in Japan. The result of these efforts is the United Nations Environment Programme/International Environmental Technology Centre (UNEP/IETC), which recently began operations.

The Centre has two offices, one in Osaka and the other in Shiga. The Osaka Office handles technologies for urban environmental management. The Shiga Office focuses on the technologies for preserving lake environments.

The establishment of UNEP/IETC was decided at the 16th Governing Council of the UNEP in May 1991 as an integral part of UNEP, to promote the transfer of ESTs to developing countries and countries with economies in transition with the support of Japan. An "Administrative agreement" to establish the Centre was signed by the UNEP and the Japanese government a year and a half later, in October 1992.

In July 1991, Osaka set up an office to prepare for the establishment of the UNEP/IETC Osaka Office and of a foundation to support the activities of the Osaka Office. In January 1992, the Global Environment Centre Foundation (GEC)

was set up funded jointly by the City of Osaka and Osaka Prefecture.

The UNEP/IETC Osaka facilities were established by the City of Osaka. Work was completed in October 1993; in the meantime, the UNEP worked to recruit personnel. Ms. Elizabeth Dowdeswell, the executive director of the UNEP, visited Osaka in April 1994 for the official inauguration of the UNEP/IETC. Three years of hard work after the Governing Council's decision, the Centre had become a reality. In the middle of May 1994, Dr. Sergio C. Trindade, special representative of the executive director of UNEP, assumed the post of acting director for the Centre and, together with three professionals and two consultants, began to discuss the activities of the new Centre in its first stage. In August 1994, Dr. Richard A. Meganck was appointed the Centre's first director.

For the time being, the UNEP/IETC will concentrate on preparations for full-fledged operations. These are expected to consist of (a) collecting and disseminating information on the ESTs (b) conducting training (c) consulting services (d) research (site specific case studies on technology needs, modalities for and barriers to the transfer of ESTs, etc.) and so on.

The GEC will collect data on personnel and technologies accumulated by various institutions in Japan and, through the activities of the UNEP/IETC Osaka Office, make this information available to developing countries, thus helping to deepen ties between the UNEP/IETC Osaka Office and these domestic institutions. For this purpose, the GEC will second Japanese specialists to the UNEP/IETC Osaka Office, participate in joint projects with the UNEP/IETC (planned), and provide and maintain buildings and facilities. The GEC will also pursue independent activities that include gathering and studying data and technologies for environmental preserva

tion in Japan; case studies of urban environmental management; and group training in technologies for preventing atmospheric pollution and other training for the transfer of ESTs, performed at the behest of organizations for international cooperation. The GEC will also hold seminars and international symposiums on environmental issues facing major metropolitan areas and other global environmental problems.

The GEC and UNEP/IETC Osaka facilities are located in the park where the 1990' International Gardens and Greenery Exposition was held. The design and construction of the facilities emphasized preservation of the global environment and efficient energy usage as befits an institution working on global environmental issues. The buildings use two 10kW solar cell modules, one single-crystal silicon type and one polycrystal silicon type, and a 50kW phosphoric acid fuel cell, in which waste heat is recovered as steam, as 'local' energy sources, as well as electric power generated from municipal waste at the Tsurumi Incineration Plant.

The UNEP/IETC facilities are divided into three sections: a "passive space" with an open-air atrium which uses only natural energy; a space with an indoor atrium for offices; and an "active space" with a double-wall construction that traps more heat for increased energy efficiency. Since construction was completed in October 1993, many visitors have come to view the facilities.

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**Kazuhiko Mitsuoka**

**Global Environment Centre Foundation (GEC)**

## Sixth International Conference on the Conservation and Management of Lakes

### - Harmonizing Human Life and Lakes Toward the Sustainable Use of Lakes and Reservoirs -

The world's lakes, marshes and reservoirs currently face problems that include eutrophication, declines in water level, accelerated siltation, acidification and chemical contamination. These problems have led to concerns that there will be changes in their ecosystems or that indigenous biota will be exterminated. As these are enclosed bodies of water, circulation is poor and pollutants tend to collect. The increased population and our excessive demands for a better life have exceeded the ability of lakes and marshes to revitalize and purify themselves naturally and maintain their ecosystems, placing a heavy burden on the environment and leading to the current problems.

Individuals and organizations involved in the study of lakes, marshes and reservoirs worldwide are working in various ways to solve these problems. In Ibaragi Prefecture, site of Lake Kasumigaura, members of the general public, government and industry have joined forces to work on improving of water quality.

In light of this situation, Ibaragi Prefectural Government will host the 6th International Conference on the Conservation and Management of Lakes. The conference will serve as a forum for the exchange of views from representatives from Japan and other countries to search for solutions to the environmental problems faced by all, in order to protect the environment of and ensure the sustainable use of lakes, marshes and reservoirs.

In order to solve these problems, it is vitally important that all those involved should contribute what they can to the realization of this goal. It is hoped that many people will join in helping to make this a conference that will open new prospects for the management and preservation of lake environments as we enter the 21st century.

DATE: October 23 (Monday) - 27 (Friday), 1995

VENUE: University of Tsukuba and Tsuchiura Citizens' Hall

SPONSORS: Ibaragi Prefectural Government  
International Lake Environment Committee Foundation

CO-SPONSORS:  
Ministry of Construction  
Environment Agency

UNEP

City of Tsuchiura, University of Tsukuba  
Submission of Papers: by end of February, 1995

Participant Registration: by end of August, 1995

OUTLINE

(1) Sessions

The sessions, aimed at ensuring the sustainable use of lakes, marshes and reservoirs, will consist of oral and poster presentations in both natural and social sciences. The presentations will be organized around seven themes that include the preservation and management of fresh water resources; eutrophication and chemical substances in lakes; protection of the ecosystem; the roles of researchers, government, private citizens and industry; and international cooperation.

(2) Kasumigaura Session

This will be a special session and the first of its kind for the International Conference on the Conservation and Management of Lakes. Presentations and a panel discussion will focus on a wide variety of views on major problems faced by Lake Kasumigaura and other lakes around the world. Issues will include strategies to prevent eutrophication as we approach the year 2000, ways to preserve the ecosystem and develop water resources, how to encourage citizen participation, and education on environmental issues.

(3) Forum on International Environmental Policies for Lakes

Local governments play a crucial role in their direct involvement in planning and promoting measures to preserve lake environments. This session will invite officials from local governments at home and abroad in areas facing environmental problems in lakes, marshes and reservoirs to gather and discuss future measures to preserve these regions.

For further information, please contact:

Secretariat:

1-5-38 Sannomaru

Mito, 310 Japan

Fax: +81 292 33 2351

**Yoshihiro Obe**

**Secretariat**

**6th International Conference on the Conservation and Management of Lakes**

### The Third Northeast Asian Conference on Environmental Cooperation

The Third Northeast Asian Conference on Environmental Cooperation was held September 28 - 30, 1994 in Kinosaki on the Japan Sea side of Hyogo Prefecture, Japan, under the sponsorship of the Environment Agency of Japan and Hyogo Prefectural Government. The conference was held as part of the effort to promote regional cooperation, which was also emphasized at the Earth Summit (UNCED) held in 1992, to provide a forum for countries in Northeast Asia to come together to exchange information on environmental problems in the region and discuss official measures towards overcoming these problems, and to promote dialogue on effective cooperation regarding environmental affairs. The 350 conference participants included national and local government representatives and researchers from the People's Republic of China, Japan, the Republic of Korea, Mongolia and the Russian Federation, as well as representatives from the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP).

On the first day of the conference, following the opening ceremony and the keynote address by Professor Takamitsu Sawa, Kyoto Institute of Economic Research, Kyoto University, a panel discussion by representatives of the attending countries was held with lively debate on the topic of "Regional Cooperation for Sustainable Development in Northeast Asia." The sessions on specific topics held on the second and third days featured reports on the current status of the environment and environmental management efforts in each country, as well as future cooperation in environmental efforts.

The following is a summary of the main points of the Chairperson's Summary adopted on the last day of the conference, calling on the need for:

1. Integrated regional and national strategies for achieving sustainable development
2. A comprehensive and integrated approach to the development of sustainable cities
3. Emphasis on action at the regional level and increased public awareness of the importance of biological diversity
4. Promotion of research as well as coordination of research programs and exchange of information to maintain biological diversity
5. Cooperation between all levels of society to ensure the effectiveness of efforts to achieve sustainable development

The following two points raised at the conference were also added to the Chairperson's Summary:

1. Preparation of a report on urban sustainability in the Northeast Asia region
2. Creation of a directory of organizations working in the field of Environment in Northeast Asia region

The next conference is scheduled to be held in the autumn of 1995, in city of Pusan, Republic of Korea.

### Workshop on the Monitoring of the Marine Environment of the Northwest Pacific

The Workshop on the Monitoring of the Marine Environment of the Northwest Pacific was held from September 28 - 30, 1994 in Toyooka, Hyogo Prefecture. The Workshop was sponsored by the Environment Agency of Japan and Hyogo Prefectural Government.

In addition to serving as the third Liaison Conference on the Environmental Management of the Japan Sea (a conference held annually since 1992 in which representatives from Japanese local governments in areas bordering the Japan Sea gather to exchange information and views on the present status of the Japan Sea and future environmental policies for the region), the Workshop is also designed to be a forum for the exchange of information by specialists engaged in monitoring the Japan Sea marine environment. The 60 participants consisted of researchers and government officials from countries bordering the Japan Sea (Japan, China, Korea and Russia) and specialists from United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) and South Asian Regional Seas Programme (SARSEP).

At the start of the Workshop, Mr. Michio Shimada, Director General of the Water Quality Bureau, the Environment Agency of Japan, commented that monitoring was the most important and fundamental process for preserving the marine environment, and expanded cooperation between affected areas would be needed to monitor the environment of the ocean regions shared by coastal nations.

The opening remarks were given by Mr. Tokuhisa Yoshida, director of the Office of Marine Pollution Control and Waste Management, Environment Agency of Japan. Mr. Yoshida described the efforts made by the Environment Agency to monitor the marine environment.

The presentations were divided into three sessions, held over a period of two days and entitled "Status Quo of Marine Environment Monitoring," "International Joint Environmental Monitoring Studies in the Japan Sea and its Ambient Areas," and "United Nations Strategies for Protection of the Marine Environment."

Two keynote lectures were held on the second day of the Workshop. The first, entitled "New Development of Measurement Methods for Marine Monitoring," was given by Dr. Masatoshi Morita, director of the Division of Environmental Chemistry, National Institute for Environmental Studies, Japan. The second, entitled "The United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea and Marine Environmental Protection," was given by Professor Tsutomu Fuse of Yokohama City University. A panel discussion was also held, with Dr. Morita acting as coordinator; the lively debate focused on the subject of marine pollution monitoring in the future.

The Workshop is expected to help promote further regional cooperation for environmental management in the Northwest Pacific.

## Cooperative Campaign by the U.S. and Japanese Advertising Councils

Little by little, our waters are looking less like art and more like trash



With the support of the Environment Agency of Japan and Environmental Protection Agency of the United States as well as the Natural Resources Defense Council (NRDC), the Japan Advertising Council (Mr. Keizo Saji, President ) and the U.S. Advertising Council, Inc. are conducting a joint campaign of public-service announcements to appeal to each citizen with regard to what he or she can do for the global environment.

In the first year, 1994, the American and Japanese Advertising Councils produced public-service announcements to stimulate people's interest in "water" through TV, posters, magazines, newspapers and radio, to promote the cleaning up of our seas, lakes and rivers.

On the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the Advertising Council of the United States and the 20th anniversary of its counterpart in Japan, Ruth A. Wooden, chairman of the U.S. Advertising Council, suggested a cooperative campaign, and Mr. Saji of the Japan Advertising Council agreed. Thus, the first joint campaign of the advertising councils of the United States and Japan came into being.

The poster for the campaign features a woodblock print entitled "Beneath the Waves off Kanagawa" from the famous series, "Thirty-Six Views of Mt. Fuji" by the renowned ukiyoe artist Katsushika Hokusai.

### Intercoast Network

#### -International Newsletter of Coastal Management-



Intercoast Network International Newsletter of Coastal Management is published three times a year by University of Rhode Island Coastal Resources Center (CRC) as part of the U.S. Agency for International Development/CRC Coastal Resource Management Project. Intercoast provides a forum for the sharing of news, ideas, and opportunities for coastal resources management (CRM) professionals worldwide. It forms the base of a global coastal resources management (CRM) network,

in conjunction with its sister publications, Coastal Management in Tropical Asia and FARO (which covers Latin America and the Caribbean).

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**Forthcoming Conferences**

(1994)

Nov. 28-30

7th Int. Biennial Conf. on Physics of Estuaries & Coastal Seas (7th PECS)

Woods Hole, MA U.S.A.

Contact: David G. Aubrey

Address: c/o Department of Geology & Geophysics

Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution

Woods Hole, MA 02543 U.S.A.

Tel: +1 508 548 1400

Fax: +1 508 457 2187

Dec. 1-2

1st Specialist Conf. on Desalination & Water Reuse

Perth, Australia

Contact: K. Mathew

Address: Institute for Environmental Science, Murdoch Univ.

Murdoch WA 6150, Australia

Fax: +61 9 310 4997

(1995)

Feb. 3-5

Coast GIS '95

Int. Sym. on GIS & Computer Mapping for Coastal Zone Management

Contact: Secretariat

Address: Dept. of Geography, Univ. of College Cork, Ireland

Fax: +353 21 271980

Feb. 7-9

5th IAWQ Asian Regional Conf.

Manila, Philippines

Contact: IAWQ Asian Regional Conf. on Water Quality & Pollution Control

Secretariat-Infinity Plus, Inc.

Address: 8B LPL Tower, 112 Legaspi St.

Greenbelt, Makati PO Box 1200,

Metro Mamila, Philippines

Fax: +63 2 8173140

May 14-16

1st Specialized Conf. on River

Basin Management for Sustainable

Development

Kruger, National Park

Contact: Secretariat

Address: P.O. Box 82, Irene 1675

South Africa

Fax: +27 12 63 1680

June 13-15

Black Sea Regional Conf. on

Environmental Protection Technologies

for Coastal Areas

Varna, Bulgaria

Contact: Paskalev

Address: c/o Union of Scientists in Bulgaria

35 Oborishte Str, Sofia 1504, Bulgaria

Fax: +359 2 44 15 90

Oct. 17-20

2nd Int. Sympo. on Wastewater

Reclamation and Reuse

Iraklio, Crete, Greece

Contact: Secretariat: Furnaraki, Municipal

Enterprise for Water Supply and

Sewerage of Iraklio

Address: 1 Vironos Street 71202

Iraklio, Crete Greece

Tel: +30 81 245 851

Fax: +30 81 245 858

Oct. 21-25

WEFTEC '95

(68th Annual Conf. & Expo.

of Water Environment Federation)

Miami Beach, Florida, U.S.A.

Contact: Secretariat

Address: Water Environment Federation

601 Wythe St., Alexandria,

VA 22314-1994

U.S.A.

Tel: +1 703 684 2464

Oct. 23-27

6th Int. Conf. on the Conservation &

Management of Lakes

(Kasumigaura '95)

Tsuchiura & Tsukuba, Japan

Contact: Secretariat

Address: c/o Ibaraki Pref. Gov.

5-38, Sannomaru 1-chome, Mito 310, Japan

Tel: (0292) 24 6905

Fax: (0292) 33 2351

Oct. 24-27

2nd Int. Conf. on the Med. Coastal

Environment

(MEDCOAST 95)

Tarragona, Spain

Contact: Secretariat

Address: Laboratori d'Enginyeria

Maritima (LIM/UPC)

Universitat Politecnica de Catalunya

Gran Capita s/n, modul D-1

08034 Barcelona Spain

Tel: +34 3 401 64 68

Fax: +34 3 401 73 57

**Call for Articles**

EMECS Newsletter is targeted at researchers and individuals affiliated with organizations related to the study of enclosed coastal seas. Its purpose is to provide a forum for the exchange of information on enclosed coastal seas and to disseminate this information to as wide a readership as possible, linking concerned persons and organizations throughout the world.

Your contributions would be greatly appreciated.

All submissions to:

The publisher  
Water Quality Division, Environment Bureau  
Public Health and Environment Department  
Hyogo Prefectural Government  
10-1, Shimoyamatedori 5-chome, Chuo-ku  
Kobe 650 Japan  
Tel: +81 78 362 3255  
Fax: +81 78 382 1580

# INTERCOAST NETWORK

Narragansett, R.I.

Issue #21

Fall 1994

## *Coral Reef Initiative to focus spotlight on research, management for reefs worldwide*

*"Coral reefs are a powerful symbol of the economic and ecological significance of coastal ecosystems, of human dependence on these ecosystems, and of the rapid local loss of biodiversity and resources around the world."*

*— The U.S. Coral Reef Initiative: Forging Partnerships for Effective Management*

Ten percent of the world's coral reefs are estimated to have declined beyond recovery and an additional 30 percent may be in danger of reaching this state within the next 10 years. Spurred by the increasing recognition of the decline of these invaluable resources, the U.S. Department of State on January 10 brought together over 120 leaders in coral reef-related work for a Coral Reef Consultation Day to take the first steps toward a strategy for a U.S. Coral Reef Initiative.

U.S. government agencies, universities, and NGOs are currently involved in a variety of coral reef-related research and management activities. As part of the initiative, an inventory has been prepared of all such activities being carried out in the United States and its territories and commonwealths. Compiled by the University of Rhode Island Coastal Resources Center (CRC), the inventory summarizes the work of over 70 government-sponsored and private organizations.

The long-term vision for the initiative is a global effort to conserve, restore, and effectively manage coral reef ecosystems, including, where appropriate, mangroves and seagrass beds. The idea is to build on the many existing activities and programs through collaboration and coordination, and, where appropriate, to establish new activities.

All the U.S. government agencies involved in coral reef-related programs are now looking at opportunities for collaborative action and expanded programs. Each agency is developing an agenda for action, and identifying existing or potential activities that will contribute to the initiative. The activities being planned will contribute to one of the initiative's three major elements: 1) a strengthened U.S. domestic reef protection program; 2) a program of training and technical assistance to help other governments; and 3) a strategy to improve monitoring and research on the decline of coral reef ecosystems.

The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID), for example, is supporting implementation of the initiative through ENCORE (Environment and Coastal Resources) of the Eastern Caribbean, a program implemented by the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States' Natural Resource Management Unit; via the DEMO project of USAID Jamaica; and through collaborative activities between URI CRC and the International Center for Living Aquatic Resources Management (ICLARM) in the Pacific. USAID's Office of Urban Programs will address the widespread problem of untreated sewage, which affects coral reef ecosystems. The agency is also seeking to mobilize private funding to help support some initiative-related activities.

The Department of State (DOS) is supporting research activities of the CARICOMP (Caribbean Coastal Marine Productivity) network, as well as a position within the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (IOC) to coordinate international monitoring efforts.

The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) will be placing the greatest emphasis on the primary areas of research and monitoring, and on improving the health of U.S. coral reef ecosystems through a partnership with U.S. states, territories, and commonwealths.

The Department of Interior, Environmental Protection Agency, Smithsonian Institution, and the U.S. Coast Guard will also be putting forth activities.

While the Coral Reef Initiative is geared in part toward work in waters in U.S. jurisdiction, international implementation will also be a major focal point of the initiative's work. Next year, the United States, together with Australia and Jamaica, will host a multilateral meeting on coral reefs and associated ecosystems in the spring of 1995. The outcome of the meeting will contribute to the review of Biodiversity and Oceans by

The Intercoast Network newsletter is published by the Coastal Resources Center at the University of Rhode Island. Communications should be directed to:  
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