



UNEP SASAKAWA ENVIRONMENT PRIZE

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UNEP SASAKAWA ENVIRONMENT PRIZE
c/o UNA-USA, Northern California Division
3220 Sacramento Street
San Francisco, CA 94115-2007

REMARKS BY
MS. ELIZABETH DOWDESWELL, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
OF THE
UNITED NATIONS ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMME (UNEP)
AT THE
UNEP SASAKAWA ENVIRONMENT PRIZE
AWARD CEREMONY

San Francisco, 10 November 1994

Ladies and gentlemen,

It is indeed a great pleasure for me to be here with you today on this special occasion - the annual award giving ceremony of the UNEP Sasakawa Environment Prize.

I would like to take this opportunity to thank H.E. Dr. Misael Pastrana Borrero and the members of his Selection Committee for their dedicated work and for giving us voices based on excellence and leadership.

The greatest challenge facing society today is the environmental challenge - a challenge about survival and the future of the planet. As a result, we have a responsibility to mobilize our best and brightest in all spheres of life and human endeavours. We also have an obligation to recognize and reward those who excel and who make a genuine and lasting contribution to the cause of environment and human sustainability.

Tonight, we are here to celebrate the achievements of three remarkable individuals whose contributions to the preservation of our environment have revolutionized the way we perceive and manage our endangered planet. Contributions that have spanned an entire life-time.

I am proud to announce the co-winners of the 1994 UNEP Sasakawa Environment Prize. They are Dr. Sambasivan Swaminathan of India and Paul and Anne Ehrlich of the United States.

The Prize goes to them not only for their outstanding achievements in the protection and management of the environment, but also for their continuing contributions to the global debate on environmental issues and for regularly addressing the key environmental issues confronting the world community.

Let me assure this distinguished audience that the selection of the awardees for this prestigious award was not easy.

It was, in fact, exceedingly difficult to decide on who, out of the record number of nominations we received, was more deserving.

The credentials of many of the nominees were outstanding. We must, therefore, thank the sagacity of the judging committee whose unanimous decision it was that, among all the nominees, nobody was more deserving of this prestigious award than these three brilliant minds.

Dr. Swaminathan

Dr. Swaminathan... Your contributions, over the last four decades, as a world renowned agricultural scientist and administrator have been remarkable .

Can the international community ever forget that you triggered one of the world's greatest agricultural accomplishments in recent history? The Green Revolution! In the 1960's, your country was in the throes of one of the worst famines ever. But thanks to innovative agricultural methods pioneered by you, India succeeded in producing enough food to feed its teeming millions.

And India continues to be self-sufficient in its agricultural production. Without you, said the 1970 Nobel Peace Prize winner, Dr. N. Borlaug, *"it is quite possible that there would not have been a green revolution in Asia."*

Your lifelong work on the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity, to increase the Earth's food supply, has been of great significance for the developing world. To these countries, Dr. Swaminathan, you brought nothing less than hope of a better life...hope of a brighter future.

Your contributions in this sphere have already been recognized. In 1987, you became the first Laureate of the World Food Prize. A prize which is regarded widely as the equivalent of the Nobel Prize in agriculture!

On a broad scale and over the years, you have shaped the work of environmental stake-holders, including governments, international organizations, as well as NGO's, students and grassroots groups in rural communities.

Let me also mention the World Conservation Union and the International Rice Research Institute that you led masterfully in the 1980's. Currently at the helm of the Sustainable Agricultural and Rural Development Centre in Madras, you are now preparing for the next century.

To your credit, Dr. Swaminathan, you also recognized very early the crucial role of women in sustainable development.

I was extremely touched to learn that you will use part of the money associated with the UNEP Sasakawa Environment Prize to increase the input of indigenous and rural women in the conservation of bio-diversity.

We, in UNEP, are indeed proud to present the UNEP Sasakawa Environment Prize to you, Dr. Swaminathan. And in doing so, we seek inspiration from your accomplishments.

Paul and Anne Ehrlich

Ladies and gentlemen, today we are also honouring two prominent scholars from the United States...Paul and Anne Ehrlich - leading authorities on the issue of population and environment.

If population is now at the forefront of the international agenda, we owe it to you both, Mr. and Ms. Ehrlich.

Long before the Cairo Conference, for nearly 30 years in fact, you have developed and emphasized with remarkable skill the links between population, energy and natural resources management. You gave us the tools and the framework necessary to understand the delicate balance that pervades life on this Earth.

Persistently, you have promoted a powerful message: that the fate of our planet not only depends on curbing population growth, but also on reducing energy consumption and the non-sustainable use of natural resources.

You have always manifested the strength of your moral convictions. Following the Cairo Conference in September, you did not hesitate, Dr. Ehrlich, to identify the industrialized nations as the ones primarily responsible for destroying the global environment.

You also stated very frankly that your country poses the most serious threat of all to human life support systems as a result of its unsustainable patterns of consumption.

For three decades, Anne and Paul Ehrlich, you have had an unparalleled impact on national and international policies on population.

Your insightful analyses have also influenced many other critical issues...To name a few, you have managed to persuade many in the scientific community of the devastating ecological effects of nuclear war. Your work, Ms. Ehrlich, as chairperson of the Sierra Club National Committee on Military Impacts on the Environment, has been very impressive.

The Club played a major role in the adoption of a new American legislation, in 1992, to bring the military nuclear weapon facilities under appropriate national regulation.

Both of you were also among the first to recognize that lasting human and environmental well-being would become a reality only if racial, sexual and religious inequities were eliminated.

You continuously stressed the need to give women full access to health care, education and economic opportunities.

Your work in biological diversity has also been impressive. Under your leadership, the Centre for Conservation Biology, which you founded a decade ago, is producing research at the leading edge, including sophisticated data bases and highly reputed training courses vital to capacity-building in developing nations.

Last but not least...you are now stimulating great interest among top economists in ecology-related issues.

Indeed your contribution to the protection of the environment has been comprehensive in its sweep and exceptional in its treatment of issues.

Truly phenomenal have also been the number and diversity of the audiences you have been able to reach the world over. In so doing, you have inspired us to act more responsibly to improve human welfare on Earth.

Mr. and Mrs. Ehrlich, Dr. Swaminathan...I thank you for your dedication and lifelong contribution to the cause of environment. Your achievements give us hope...hope that we have a fighting chance to save our planet before it becomes damaged beyond repair.

You are without a doubt a shining example of everything the UNEP Sasakawa Prize stands for: intellectual excellence, courage, vision and dedication. To us all, you are an inspiration...

Message by Mr. Koichi Takagi
on the occasion of
the 1994 UNEP-Sasakawa Environment Prize
Presentation Ceremony

Ms. Elizabeth Dowdeswell, Executive Director of the United Nations
Environmental Programme,
Distinguished members of the UNEP-Sasakawa Environment Prize
Selection Committee,
Dedicated international leaders and devoted environmentalists,
Ladies and gentlemen,

It is with a profound feeling of pleasure and privilege that, on
behalf of Mr. Ryoichi Sasakawa and the staff of the Sasakawa
Foundation, I join in extending a hearty welcome to all of you to
this presentation ceremony of the UNEP-Sasakawa Environment
Prize.

The Prize's selection committee, chaired by Dr. Misael P. Borrero,
have painstakingly reviewed the many highly qualified
nominations for this year's Prize, and have chosen three
eminently worthy recipients: Dr. Monkombu S. Swaminathan, and
Dr. Paul Ehrlich and Mrs. Anne Ehrlich.

<background>

May I begin by saying a few words about the background of the
Prize's establishment. In 1982, the Sasakawa Foundation made a
one-million dollar prize endowment to the United Nations
Environmental Programme for the purpose of supporting its
mandate to safeguard the environment for present and future
generations by ensuring that all environmental issues of
significant international consequence receive appropriate
consideration by the global community. The Prize does this by
giving international recognition to individuals and institutions of
any nation for outstanding contributions and achievements in the

protection and management of the environment. In this way, the prize is also meant to encourage environmental effort and accomplishment across the full range of environmentally related fields.

The award was originally made in the amount of 50-thousand dollars, which was derived from interest earned on the prize endowment. From 1990, however, the award was increased to 200-thousand dollars in an effort to give the Prize an even more prominent role in fostering a new ecological sensibility and in mobilizing broad public awareness in the need for international diplomacy in finding urgent solutions to global-scale environmental problems. To support the prize's augmentation, the Sasakawa Foundation makes a supplementary annual contribution of 200-thousand dollars to the UNEP.

We believe that our human and financial resources are well utilized in support of the UNEP's efforts to safeguard the planet and all its peoples from the potential ravages of acid rain, global warming, biodiversity depletion, ozone destruction, and other borderless environmental problems. As many of you may know, the personal creed of Mr. Ryoichi Sasakawa and the underlying philosophy of the Sasakawa Foundation is that "The world is one family, and all mankind are brothers and sisters." We know of no area of human endeavor in which it is more imperative for the world to join together as one family and create cooperative alliances across community, race, class, gender and political lines. Just as harmonious diversity is vital to the proper functioning of natural ecosystems, synergism will be necessary for the world's diverse peoples to sustain our shared earthly abode.

<prize recipients>

Now, it is with the greatest delight that I extend our heartiest congratulations to this year's most deserving recipients of the UNEP-Sasakawa Environment Prize.

Paul and Anne Ehrlich have for some three decades been an intellectual force whose works have had unparalleled impact on the field of environmental science and policy. They were among the first to sound early warnings on the possible consequences—including global warming—of continued industrial emissions and other effluents into the atmosphere. They were also at the vanguard of recognizing the need to end race- and gender-based inequality if lasting improvements are to be made in human and environmental well-being.

In the area of population impact on the environment, they factor the element of over-consumption into the over-population equation, concluding that it is not the poor but rather the wealthy countries that pose the world's greatest population threat.

Both Anne and Paul Ehrlich have worked tirelessly to persuade the scientific community of the potential ecological effects of nuclear war and of the long-term environmental hazards associated with nuclear weapons production.

The Ehrlichs have also dedicated themselves to studying and communicating the value of biotic diversity to human civilization. Together, they have produced a long series of papers and books explaining the threats to biodiversity and ways to preserve it, and they have worked to implement model biodiversity conservation projects in developing countries.

The magnitude of the Ehrlichs' efforts at public education has been monumental: Through their numerous popular articles and books, public addresses and media appearances, they have done perhaps more than anybody else to bring environment science to the public.

The other highly deserving recipient of this year's Prize is Dr. Monkombu S. Swaminathan, director of the Centre for Research on Sustainable Agriculture and Rural Development, based in Mandras, India.

Like the Ehrlichs, Dr. Swaminathan believes that gender equality is fundamental to the whole population issue. All three have long emphasized the critical need to empower women and give them access to health care, education, and economic opportunities.

Dr. Swaminathan has long played a pivotal role in work to conserve biodiversity. As one of the world's leading agricultural scientists, he has also played a catalytic role in carrying out India's "green revolution." Genetic diversity has had a great impact in the field of agriculture; and Dr. Swaminathan's research on the conservation of wild relatives of the potato, wheat and rice led to the development of a national food security system in India.

Because of his emphasis on both conservation and sustainable utilization of natural resources, Dr. Swaminathan is widely known as the "father of economic ecology."

<conclusion>

Indeed, as is so vividly expressed in the work of all three of this year's distinguished Prize recipients, maintaining natural ecological processes and equilibria is the key to sustainability. The conservation of species and genetic diversity will be critical to advancing medicine, conquering hunger, and making other epoch improvements in human well-being. But perhaps an even more important reason for conserving diversity is that all living things have their own intrinsic worth: The other species have been and still remain an integral part of our 3-billion year process of evolution. It is our hope that all UN member nations may learn to live in peace and harmony with each other and also with the rest of earth's biosphere, which interacts with and sustains us all.

Thank you.



UNEP SASAKAWA ENVIRONMENT PRIZE

PROGRAMME



THE 1994 RECIPIENTS



Monkombu Sambasivan Swaminathan

Dr. Swaminathan, the Director of the Centre for Research on Sustainable Agricultural and Rural Development based in Madras, India, has for the past 40 years played a pivotal role in the conservation of biological diversity. As one of the world's leading agricultural scientists, he has played a catalytic role in his country's green revolution and in agricultural research and development.

Dr. Swaminathan has been at the forefront of moving India from having the largest food deficit in the world to producing enough grain to feed all of its people. He has published more than 200 papers in international journals and several books, including *Building a National Food Security System* (1981) and *Science and Integrated Rural Development* (1982).



Paul and Anne Ehrlich

For more than a quarter of a century, Paul and Anne Ehrlich have systematically traced environmental deterioration to its root causes, projected the probable consequences of continued deterioration, and proposed and analyzed the relative merits of alternative solutions. Perhaps the Ehrlichs' most important work on the environment was their publication *Population, Resources, Environment* (1970) which has been the inspiration for subsequent treatments of environmental science. In 1968, Paul Ehrlich raised significant attention to the looming problems of population growth and its effect on the environment with the publication of his book *The Population Bomb*. Anne Ehrlich has played an instrumental role in communicating the costs of engaging in war and of preparing for war, as developed in her book *Hidden Dangers: Environmental Consequences of Preparing for War*. Based at Stanford University, the Ehrlichs are currently working on a book on the relationship between gender and economic equity and agricultural production.

PAST RECIPIENTS

- 1993 Dr. Mostafa Kamal Tolba, Egypt
- 1992 Qu Geping, China and Yuri Izrael, Russia
- 1991 Wolfgang Burhenne and Francoise Burhenne-Guilmin, Belgium
- 1990 Francisco "Chico" Mendes filho, Brazil
- 1989 Lester R. Brown, USA
- 1988 World Commission on Environment and Development
Royal Commission for Jubail and Yanbu, Saudi Arabia
- 1987 Elizabeth Mann Borgese, Canada
Nicholas Polunin, Netherlands
- 1986 Mweka College of African Wildlife Management, Tanzania
- 1985 Hassan Asmaz, Turkey
- 1984 Aurelio Peccei, Italy

PROGRAMME



*Welcome and Introductory remarks by
Master of Ceremonies, William Reilly*

Dinner

*Remarks by Chairman of the International
Sasakawa Environment Prize Selection Committee
H.E. Dr. Misael Pastrana Borrero*

*Remarks by representative of the Sasakawa Foundation
Koichi Takagi*

*Remarks by the Executive Director of the
United Nations Environment Programme
Elizabeth Dowdeswell*

*Presentation of Award to Recipients by UNEP Executive
Director and Chairman of the Selection Committee
H.E. Dr. Misael Pastrana Borrero*

*Remarks by Award Recipient
Dr. M. S. Swaminathan*

*Remarks by Award Recipient
Anne Ehrlich*

*Remarks by Award Recipient
Paul Ehrlich*

Closing remarks by Master of Ceremonies

*Dinner Music provided by :
San Francisco Conservatory of Music Chamber Group
Tashi Dhondap, Tibetan flute*

Chairperson

Judith A. Donnelly

Honorary Committee

Mr. & Mrs. David Brower
Herb Caen
Mr. & Mrs. Robert C. Cavallaro
Mr. & Mrs. Charles Crocker
Mr. & Mrs. Henry S. Dakin
Consul General & Mrs. Sushil Dubey
Patricia DiGiorgio
Mr. & Mrs. Donald Fisher
Mr. & Mrs. James E. Foley
Mr. & Mrs. Gordon Getty
Mr. & Mrs. Richard Goldman
Mr. & Mrs. Prentis Cobb Hale
Paul Hawken
Randy Hayes
William H. Hough
Mr. & Mrs. George Jewett
Mr. & Mrs. Huey Johnson
Mayor Frank M. Jordan
& Wendy Paskin Jordan
Consul General & Mrs. Ryozo Kato
Ann Mollar
Mr. & Mrs. Brian O'Neill
Michele Perrault
William Reilly
Mr. & Mrs. John Rosekrans
Mr. & Mrs. Toby Rosenblatt
Consul General & Mrs. Miguel Segundo-Maza
Dr. & Mrs. Robert Seymour
Mrs. Melvin Swig
Mr. & Mrs. Frank Tatum
Patricia & Mason Willrich
Mr. & Mrs. Alfred S. Wilsey
Mr. Gerald Yoachum

Acknowledgements

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Elizabeth Dowdeswell,

Executive Director

of the

UNITED NATIONS

ENVIRONMENT

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Judith A. Donnelly

Honorary Committee

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Herb Caen

Mr. & Mrs. Robert C. Cavallaro

Mr. & Mrs. Charles Crocker

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Mr. & Mrs. Prentis Cobb Hale

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William H. Hough

Mr. & Mrs. George Jewett

Mr. & Mrs. Huey Johnson

Mayor Frank M. Jordan

& Wendy Paskin Jordan

Council General & Mrs. Ryozo Kato

Ann Mollar

Mr. & Mrs. Brian O'Neill

Michele Perrault

William Reilly

Mr. & Mrs. John Rosekrans

Mr. & Mrs. Toby Rosenblatt

Dr. & Mrs. Robert Seymour

Mrs. Melvin Swig

Mr. & Mrs. Frank Tatum

Patricia & Mason Willrich

Mr. & Mrs. Alfred S. Wilsey

Mr. Gerald Yoachum

UNEP SASAKAWA ENVIRONMENT PRIZE

The UNEP Sasakawa Environment Prize is one of the most prestigious environmental awards in the world. It is given to individuals and institutions of any nation for outstanding contributions and achievements in the protection and management of the environment.

The Prize, administered by UNEP, was initially named the Sasakawa International Environment Prize. It is now known as the UNEP Sasakawa Environment Prize.

Since its inception, the UNEP Sasakawa Environment Prize has been awarded to leading international environmental institutions and has also recognised the work of individuals throughout the world. The Prize encourages environmental achievement in the broadest sense – in environmental health, resource management, food and agriculture, population, wildlife, pollution and hazardous materials control, education, information, and legislation.

UNITED NATIONS ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMME

The United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) is the environmental conscience of the UN. Its mission is to motivate, inspire and raise the level of environmental action and global awareness. Founded in 1972 following the Stockholm conference on the Human Environment, UNEP coordinates the environmental activities of all the UN agencies and works to win the cooperation and participation of governments, the international scientific and professional communities, youth, women and NGOs in achieving sustainable development.

UNEP's legislative authority is established by a Governing Council which is comprised of 58 members from all geographic regions, elected by the General Assembly for a four-year term. The Council, which reports directly to the General Assembly, meets every two years to establish programme priorities, reviews the world environment situation and approves expenditures.

UNEP activities include a programme of global environment quality monitoring, an environmental management action plan, and support measures comprising environmental law, education, training, public information, and consensus building.

at an awards banquet

in honor of

Paul and Anne Ehrlich

&

M. S. Swaminathan



1994 Recipients of the

UNEP SASAKAWA ENVIRONMENT PRIZE

on

Thursday, November 10th, at 7:00 pm

at the Green Room

War Memorial Building and Performing Arts Center

401 Van Ness Avenue, San Francisco



UNEP

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of the United Nations Association of the USA.
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(415) 931-2593, FAX 931-0948.

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REMARKS BY
H.E. DR. MISAEL PASTRANA BORRERO, CHAIRMAN
OF THE
UNEP SASAKAWA ENVIRONMENT PRIZE SELECTION COMMITTEE
AT THE
AWARD CEREMONY

San Francisco, 10 November 1994

Distinguished and honoured guests, ladies and gentlemen,

For a number of years we have had an immensely difficult though equally responsible task of choosing, from a number of candidates recommended by governments, organizations and individuals, persons who should be awarded the UNEP Sasakawa Environment Prize.

We, the members of the Selection Committee are convinced that we are following our mandate correctly by recognizing the achievements of those individuals who have shown a clear vision for the future and who have dedicated not only their words, but also their actions to defending the resources of nature.

Each year, in our selection we have tried to exalt the achievements of those whom we believe represent the environmental concerns which are at the forefront of the universal debate.

Similarly, we have always been inspired by the fact that environmental problems should be looked at in a global context, that they are the responsibility of all human beings. If there is to be but one concept of planet Earth - and there is only one - then it should be in the defense of its resources and in our commitment to save it.

When it comes to the protection of nature, there can be no confrontations between the rich and the poor or between the North and the South. This must be a common task, a common goal. Limiting actions to nations, regions or even continents for the sake of political expediency is no longer possible.

And just as the fate of our planet has become a global concern, so have the relations between its inhabitants. The same can be said for issues that used to be dealt with earlier in an isolated manner.

Today development, population, social justice, the environment, all form an integrated whole. If we fail in the way we deal with any one of these issues, then all the others also become threatened. They are so closely inter-related that it becomes essential for us to confront them as one single problem.

For example, if we do not attend to the issue of population explosion then development and natural resources are at risk. And if these resources are not protected, development itself becomes doubtful and then the population in both developed and developing countries will find that its supply of foodstuffs will be threatened, raw materials for industry insufficient, and employment possibilities affected.

Growth on its own, without fair distribution, is a fragile achievement susceptible to unanticipated disturbances, one which places the stability of governments in danger, and threatens peace itself. All of this is reflected in the great ambition "sustainable human development".

In 1968, Paul and Anne Ehrlich woke humanity up to the worrying effects of uncontrolled population growth on the various aspects of development, especially our natural heritage, although they did this without the catastrophic predictions of Malthus. Their book, "The Population Bomb" was a lighted fuse which promptly detonated universal concern.

If a contrast is made between the Budapest and Mexico Conferences of ten and twenty years ago and the one held in Cairo just two months ago, the positive progress that has been achieved in the intervening years in creating universal awareness of such a complex subject is undisputable, as is the fact that a general consensus has been reached that dogmatic positions should be rejected and that people should work together much more closely toward finding solutions.

This consensus does not merely extend to saying that the poor should have fewer children, it also sent the message across that unless well thought-out measures are taken, population will rise and at the same time consumption will increase, making the eventual destruction of our planet inevitable.

That is why we must also talk of a Boom in Consumerism. When we consider that the 80 per cent of the world's population who live in wealth consume more than the 20 per cent who live in poverty, we must admit that not only must the unconscious multiplying of human beings be controlled, so must rising consumption.

The subject of biodiversity is very closely related to what I have just been saying. Survival of the species and of genetic material is crucial to the development and well-being of the inhabitants of our planet.

The contribution made by the diversity of these to agriculture, medicine and industry is calculated in terms of billions of dollars a year.

And from this stems the importance of the work of spreading the word, defence and conservation, carried out by the scientist M.S. Swaminathan, Director of the Centre for Research on Sustainable Agricultural and Rural Development, in Madras, India.

Within the framework of his concept of an "ecological economy", something which has become a reality through his work with native strains of wheat, potatoes and rice, where the effect has been to enable the poorest sectors of his country's people to have a more stable supply of essential foodstuffs.

I would like to mention something "pro domo mea" : the tropical rainforest of Colombia, Choco, where there are 5.5 million hectares of forest, almost 2 million of these not yet touched by man, where there is one of the highest biodiversity indices anywhere in the world, where there are believed to be more than 2,000 plant species and 100 species of bird that are not found anywhere else on our planet. My country, therefore, has a major responsibility to mankind as far as preserving biodiversity is concerned, and this for me is a further reason why I personally admire greatly the work that Dr. Swaminathan has been doing.

On the 28th of this month, the Inter-Governmental Committee on Biodiversity, created after the signing of the Convention at the Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro, will meet in Nassau, Bahamas. It is anticipated that an agreement will be reached which will bring conservation and the rights of local communities and indigenous groups into line with the compensation to be provided for the conservation and use of these.

I take great pride in saying that the Committee firmly believes that it has once more interpreted well the mandate it was given by the United Nations, in deciding that the 1994 UNEP Sasakawa Environment Prize should be awarded to Mr. and Mrs. Ehrlich and to Dr. Swaminathan, in recognition of their hard work towards ensuring that all human beings can have a better future in a world where the natural environment is protected.

NEWS

SASAKAWA WINNERS ANNOUNCED

Scientists M. S. Swaminathan of India and Paul and Anne Ehrlich of the United States have been awarded the United Nations Environment Programme's Sasakawa Environment Prize for their lifelong work dedicated to the protection and management of the environment.

Dr. Swaminathan, Director of the Centre for Research on Sustainable Agricultural and Rural Development based in Madras, has for the past 40 years played a leading role in the conservation of biological diversity. The Ehrlichs, based at Stanford University in California are leading authorities on the issue of population and the environment.

The UNEP Sasakawa Environment prize includes a US\$200,000 grant and is considered one of the most prestigious environmental awards in the world. Past winners include 1993 winner Dr. Mustafa Tolba, former Executive Director of UNEP, Professor Wangari Maathai, a Kenyan professor who is the head of the women's Green Belt Movement, and Lester Brown, Director of the World Watch Institute.

Because of his emphasis on both conservation and utilization of natural resources for human welfare, Dr. Swaminathan is widely known as the father of the economic ecology movement. His research on the conservation of wild relatives of the potato, wheat and rice led to India developing a strong national food security system.

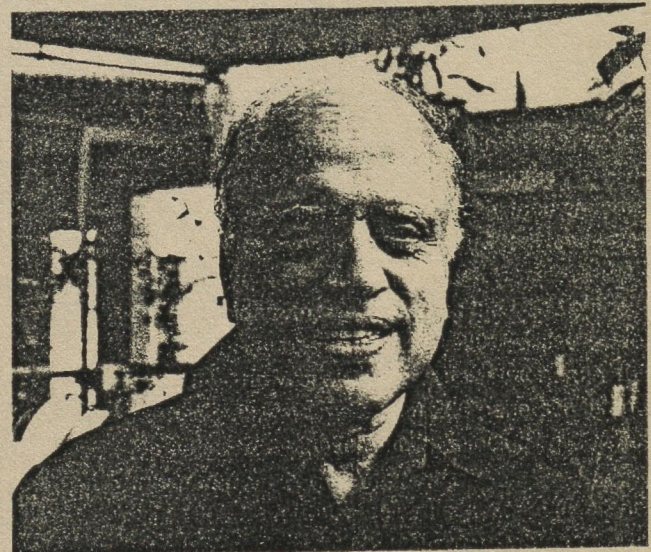
Besides his work with the Centre for Research on Sustainable Agricultural and Rural Development, Dr. Swaminathan has served as the head of the World Wide Fund For Nature-India since 1989; he also served as head of IUCN-The World Conservation Union from 1984 to 1990. He has published more than 200 papers in international journals and a number of books including *Science and Integrated Rural Development*.

In 1968 Paul Ehrlich raised significant awareness of the looming problems of population growth and the environment with the publication of *The Population Bomb*. Since that time, he and his wife have not only been at the forefront of population and environment issues but they have also done impressive work on biodiversity as well as on the ecological impact of a possible nuclear war.

Anne Ehrlich has played an instrumental role in outlining not only the costs of engaging in war but the costs of preparing for war. In her book *Hidden Dangers: Environmental Consequences of Preparing for War*, she uncovered the multitude of long-term environmental hazards and the tremendous scale of economic and human resource diversion associated with nuclear weapons production. Since 1986 Anne Ehrlich has been Chairwoman of the Sierra Club National Committee on Military Impacts on the Environment.



Paul and Anne Ehrlich



Dr M. S. Swaminathan

Much of the Ehrlichs' biodiversity work is conducted through the Center for Conservation Biology, which they founded in 1984. The Center has initiated model biodiversity conservation projects in four developing countries: Madagascar, Costa Rica, Guatemala and Ecuador. In 1981 Paul Ehrlich published *Extinction: The Causes and Consequences of the Disappearance of Species*.

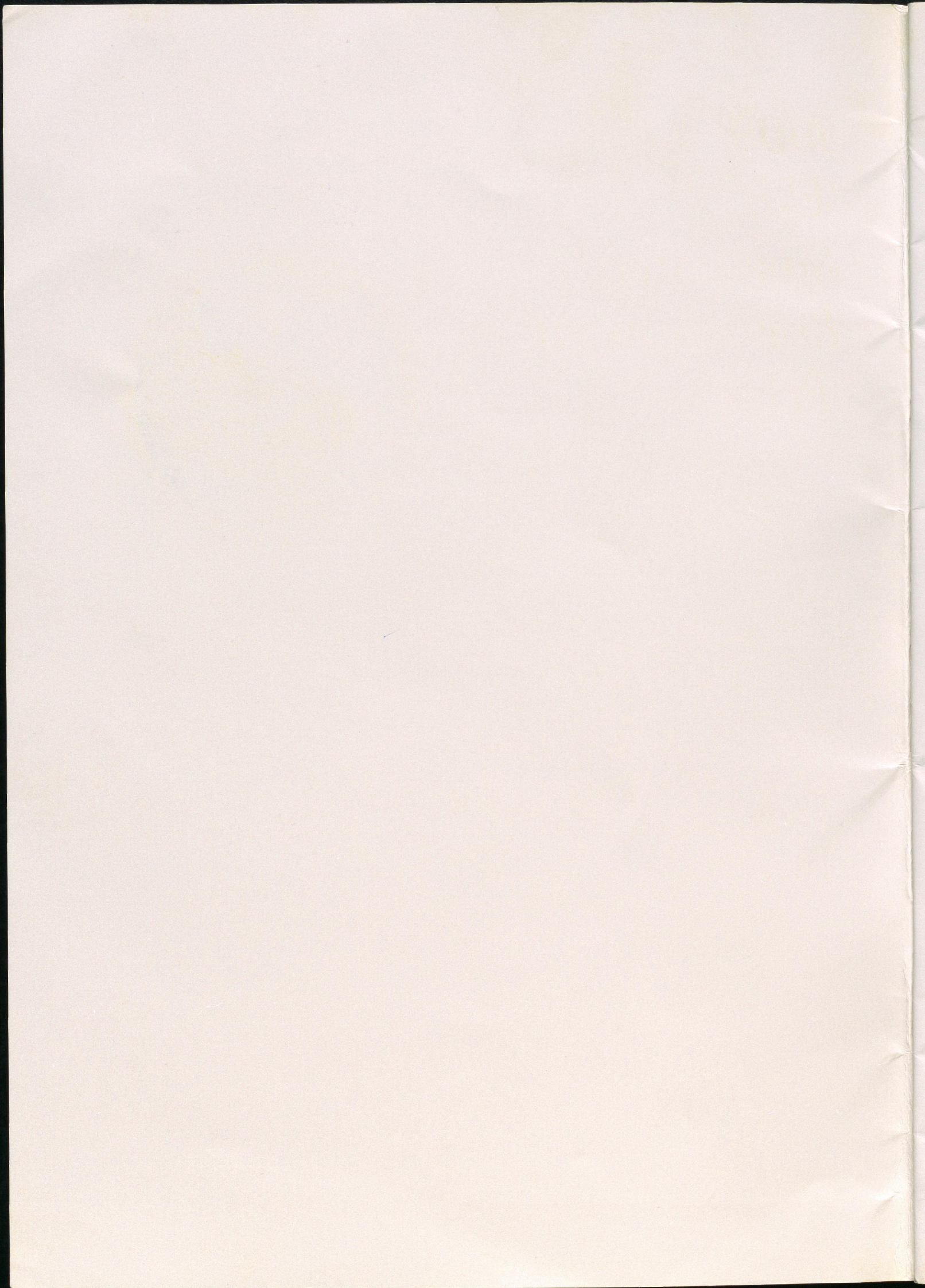
The annual Sasakawa prize is awarded to individuals, institutions or associations making an outstanding contribution to the management and protection of the environment consistent with the policies, aims and objectives of UNEP.

1999
UNEP
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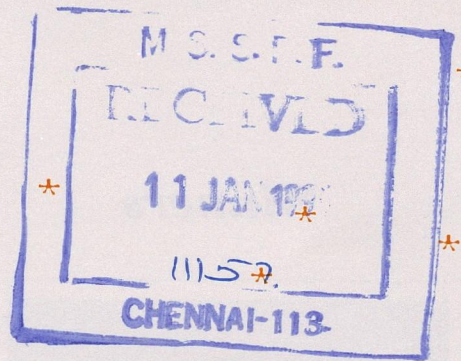


UNEP

United Nations Environment Programme



1999
UNEP
Sasakawa
Environment
Prize



UNEP

United Nations Environment Programme

Winners

- 1998** *Ian Bruce Carrick Kiernan*
- 1997** *Barbara Pyle*
- 1996** *Triloki Nath Khoshoo*
- 1995** *Canaganayagan Suriyakumaran*
Norman Myers and Peter Raven
- 1994** *M. S. Swaminathan*
Paul and Anne Ehrlich
- 1993** *Mostafa Kamal Tolba*
- 1992** *Qu Geping*
Yuri Izrael
- 1991** *Wolfgang Burhenne*
Françoise Burhenne-Guilmin
- 1990** *Francisco "Chico" Mendes*
- 1989** *Lester R. Brown*
- 1988** *World Commission on Environment and
Development*
*Royal Commission for Jubail and Yanbu,
Saudi Arabia*
- 1987** *Elizabeth Mann Borgese*
Nicholas Polunin
- 1986** *Mweka College of African Wildlife Manage-
ment*
- 1985** *Hassan Asmaz*
Gilbert R. White
- 1984** *Aurelio Peccei*
- *1976** *Maurice F. Strong*
- *1977** *Commandant Jacques-Yves Cousteau*
- *1978** *Professor Mohammed El-Kassas*
Thor Heyerdahl

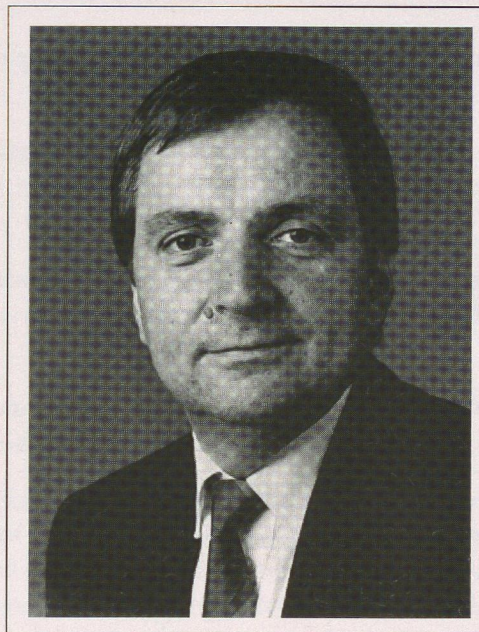
* Pahlavi Prize

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S MESSAGE

It is with great pleasure that I invite you to submit nominations for the prestigious UNEP Sasakawa Environment Prize, which honours individuals who have distinguished themselves by making outstanding contributions to the management and protection of the environment.

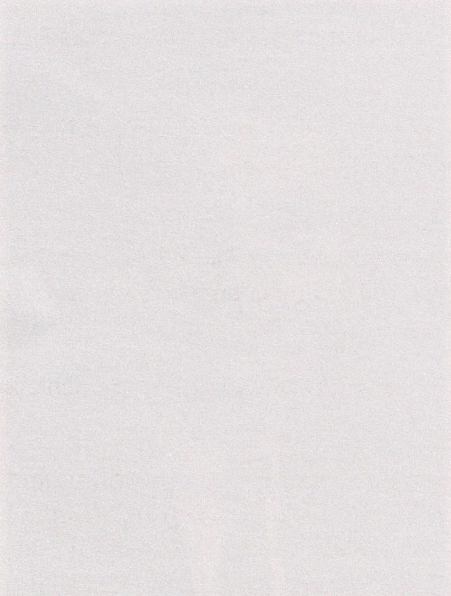
Far more significant than the words that describe the eligibility criteria is the larger idea that lies behind it. At its core is the recognition that those honoured with this Prize represent a quest for excellence and a unique commitment to a contract with humanity. The previous laureates profiled in the next few pages display these qualities to an uncommon degree. Their remarkable examples suggests that there is a hunger in the world for people with values and the willingness to assert them.

In honouring them, the United Nations Environment Programme hopes that their examples will encourage them to continue their work and inspire others to join the global coalition dedicated to protecting the environment.



A handwritten signature in black ink, which appears to read "Klaus Töpfer". The signature is written in a cursive style with a horizontal line above the name.

Klaus Töpfer
Executive Director



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The following information is provided for your information and is not intended to constitute an offer of securities. It is intended to provide you with a general overview of the business and financial condition of the company.

The company has a long history of successful operations and has a strong track record of growth. The company's financial performance has been consistently strong, and it has a solid balance sheet. The company's management team is experienced and has a proven track record of success.

The company's business plan is well thought out and provides a clear path for future growth. The company's financial projections are based on realistic assumptions and are supported by a strong track record of performance.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Income Statement

Balance Sheet

History

The United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) Sasakawa Environment Prize

The UNEP Sasakawa Environment Prize is one of the most prestigious environmental awards in the world.

The establishment of an international environment prize was recommended at the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment held in Stockholm in 1972. This Prize, then known as the Pahlavi Prize, was first awarded in 1976.

In 1982, the UNEP Governing Council accepted an endowment of US\$1 million from the Japan Shipbuilding Industry Foundation to finance the Sasakawa International Environment Prize which would be administered by UNEP.

Now known as the UNEP Sasakawa Environment Prize, it is awarded annually to leading environmentalists and recognizes the work of these individuals at the global level.

Since its inception, interest in the award has increased significantly as attested by the growing number of nominations. After serious deliberations and in the light of the kinds of nominations received over the years, the Selection Committee has recommended that all nominations be considered on an annual basis and that the Prize be awarded to "*individuals who have made an outstanding global contribution to the management and protection of the environment.*" The Prize also aims to encourage environmental achievement in any field of the environment.

The annual award of \$50,000 was increased to \$200,000 in 1990 making it one of the world's most valuable environmental prizes.

Selection criteria

Eligibility

NO CANDIDATE MAY NOMINATE HIMSELF OR HERSELF.

PAST RECIPIENTS CANNOT BE RENOMINATED.

The Prize is awarded to individuals who have made outstanding global contributions to the management and protection of the environment consistent with the policies, aims and objectives of UNEP.

Candidates can be associated with any field of the environment. Those eligible to make nominations include, but are not limited to, specialists in environmental sciences, academies of science, engineering and research, members of the United Nations system, governments, inter-governmental organizations, trade unions and non-governmental organizations.

Length of candidacy

Nominees will be considered on an annual basis. A new letter of nomination and updated description of achievements is required every year.

Nomination procedures

Identify nominee by completing the attached nomination form.

Include name, professional and home mailing address, present occupational title and institutional affiliation and date and place of birth. Enclose a curriculum vitae or résumé.

Summary of accomplishments

Provide a brief statement of no more than two pages of the individual's achievements in the fields for which the award is proposed. Be precise and factual.

Description of contributions

Provide a detailed explanation of the contributions and explain why each is valuable and effective. Describe how each was accomplished. Mention any significant involvement of others.

References

Provide three letters of recommendation from individuals who can assess the nominee's contributions. Identify three additional referees who might be contacted by the Selection Committee.

Evidence of achievements

The Selection Committee reserves the right to request examples of publications or other evidence which demonstrate the candidate's contributions to the environment. Such materials will be retained by UNEP unless otherwise requested.

Nomination forms

Additional nomination forms for the UNEP Sasakawa Environment Prize may be obtained from:

The Secretary
UNEP Sasakawa Environment Prize
United Nations Environment Programme
Information and Public Affairs Branch
P.O. Box 30552
Nairobi, Kenya
Tel: (254 2) 62 3401 or 62 3128
Fax: (254 2) 62 3692 or 62 3927
E-mail: ipainfo@unep.org

Deadline for nominations

Nominations for the Prize, related credentials, information in support of the nomination and letters of reference must be received no later than **31 April 1999**.

UNEP Sasakawa Environment Prize

Nomination Form 1999

N.B. NO PERSON MAY NOMINATE HIMSELF OR HERSELF

NOMINEE (name in full) _____

DATE OF BIRTH _____

PLACE OF BIRTH _____

NATIONALITY _____

ADDRESS _____

Telephone: _____ Telefax: _____ E-mail: _____

PRESENT OCCUPATION _____

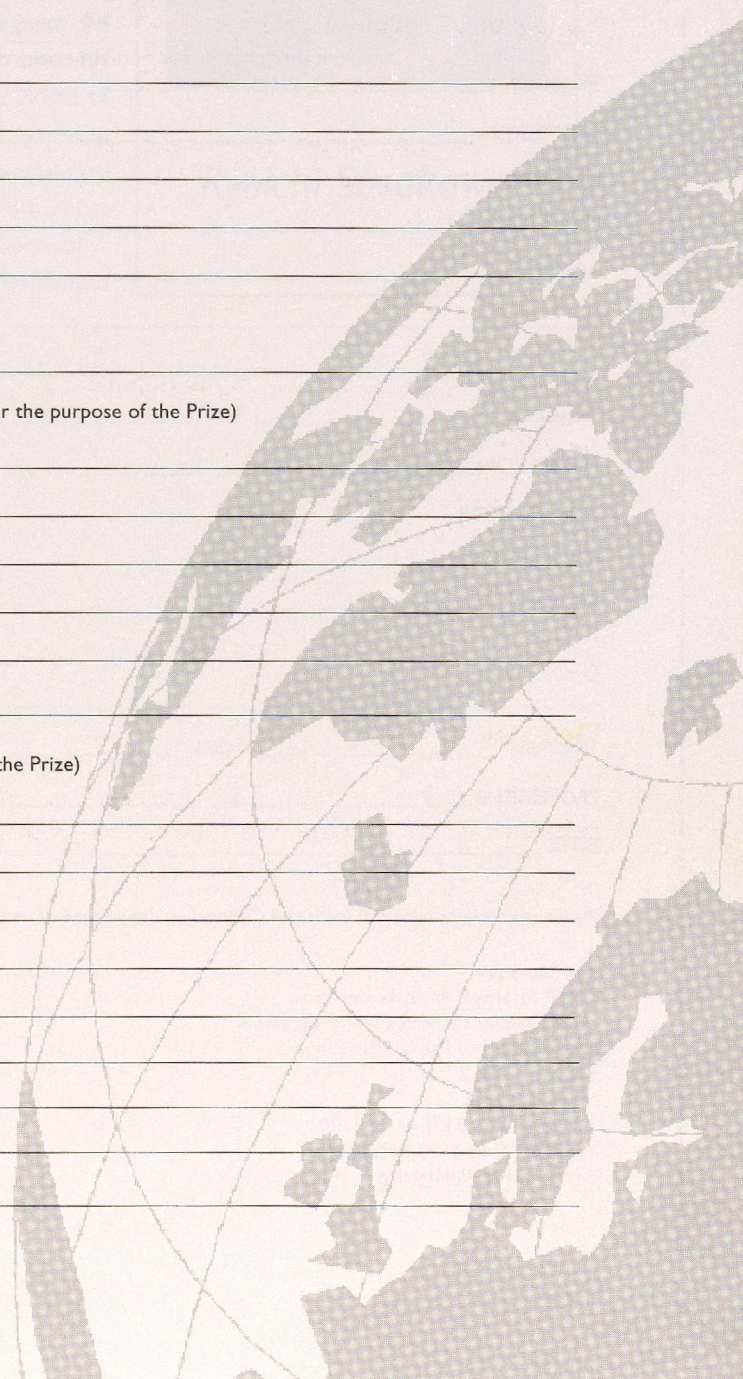
EDUCATION _____

CURRICULUM VITAE (please attach an up-to-date Curriculum Vitae)

HONOURS _____

PUBLICATIONS (attach a list of publications considered most relevant for the purpose of the Prize)

SUMMARY (Outline below the reasons why the nominee should receive the Prize)



References: Provide three persons, not related to the nominee, who are familiar with the nominee's qualifications and work.

REFEREE

NAME (IN FULL) _____

ADDRESS _____

Telephone: _____ Telefax: _____ E-mail: _____

PROFESSION _____

REFEREE

NAME (IN FULL) _____

ADDRESS _____

Telephone: _____ Telefax: _____ E-mail: _____

PROFESSION _____

REFEREE

NAME (IN FULL) _____

ADDRESS _____

Telephone: _____ Telefax: _____ E-mail: _____

PROFESSION _____

NOMINATOR

NAME (IN FULL) _____

ADDRESS _____

Telephone: _____ Telefax: _____ E-mail: _____

PROFESSION _____

DATE: _____ SIGNATURE _____

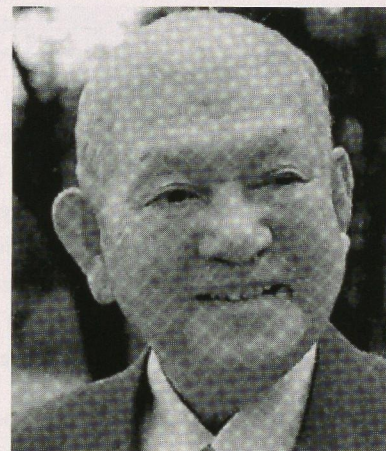
Please send the nomination form and Curriculum Vitae typed or in block letters, to:

The Secretary
UNEP Sasakawa Environment Prize
United Nations Environment Programme
Information and Public Affairs Branch
P.O. Box 30552
Nairobi, Kenya
Tel: (254 2) 62 3401 or 62 3128
Fax: (254 2) 62 3692 or 62 3927
E-mail: ipainfo@unep.org

Founder

*M*r. Ryoichi Sasakawa, who passed away in July 1995, was the founder and Chairman of the Sasakawa Foundation for more than three decades. He donated more than US\$400 million to social and public works projects both within and outside Japan. He has also made numerous personal donations. His initiative in Africa with the former United States President Jimmy Carter is now, through the Sasakawa Global 2000, bringing benefits to thousands of peasant farmers throughout the continent.

In 1979, Ryoichi Sasakawa took part in the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) Peace Forum in Paris as a member of the delegation from Japan. In the same year, he received the United Nations Scroll of Appreciation, which cited his "personal support and extraordinary philanthropy in the cause of improved international standing and co-operation." That was also the year in which, as a major contributor to the campaign to eradicate smallpox, he established a Memorial Health Foundation to combat leprosy in the world. In 1982, the then United Nations Secretary-General, Javier Perez de Cuellar, presented him with the United Nations Peace Medal.



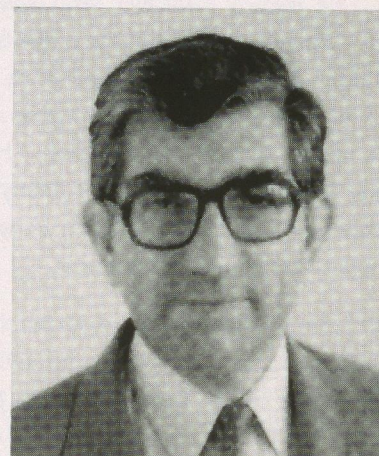
Ryoichi Sasakawa

Selection Committee

Lord Stanley Clinton-Davis, Chairman of Europe 21 and Joint President of the Society of Labour Lawyers, was made a life peer of The House of Lords in May 1990. Prior to being appointed a member of Her Majesty's Privy Council in July 1998, he was the United Kingdom's Minister of State, Department of Trade and Industry. From November 1990 to May 1997, he led for the Labour Opposition in Transport, and from 1994 to 1997, he was President of the British Airlines Pilots Association (BALPA) and he was recently reappointed to that position. From 1984 to 1985 and from 1989 to 1997, he was Chairman of the Advisory Committee on the Protection of the Seas (ACOPS) and in September 1998, he was re-elected as Joint Chairman.

From 1985 to 1989, he was a member of the Commission of the European Communities with responsibility for Transport, Environment and Nuclear Safety. From 1970 to 1983, he was the Labour Member of Parliament for Hackney Central where he was also Mayor from 1968 to 1969. He has also served as Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State in the Department of Trade from 1974 to 1979, as opposition spokesman on trade, prices and consumer protection from 1979 to

1981, and then on foreign affairs from 1981 to 1983. In 1989, he was awarded the Grand Cross of the Order of Leopold II by His Majesty the King of Belgium for services to the European Community, and in 1988, he was the first person to be awarded the European Medal for Animal Welfare.



*Lord Stanley Clinton-Davis
Acting Chairman*

Professor Dr. Her Royal Highness Princess Chulabhorn is founder and President of the Chulabhorn Research Institute. She is currently Professor of Organic Chemistry at Mahidol University in Bangkok, Thailand and Chairman of the Foundation for the Promotion of Nature Conservation and Environmental Protection. She is also an Executive Member of the International Organization for Chemical Sciences in Development and Patron of the International Foundation for Science (Sweden).

From 1988 to 1991 she was Honorary President of the Heritage Trust of England and Goodwill Ambassador for the World Health Organization. In 1992, she was head of the Thai delegation at the second Ministerial Conference of Developing Countries on Environment and Development and at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED). In 1986 she was awarded the Einstein gold medal of UNESCO and made Honorary Fellow of the Royal Society of Chemistry, London. Her Royal Highness is also the recipient of eight Honorary degrees from universities on four continents.



H.R.H. Princess Chulabhorn

Selection Committee

Dr. Abdulbar A. Al-Gain, a consultant on environment and development issues, was Secretary-General of the Ministerial Committee on Environment, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia's highest policy body for environmental matters and President of the Meteorology and Environmental Protection Administration. He represents the Kingdom in all activities related to the Kuwait Action Plan and in other conventions and protocols governing regional cooperation on pollution, oil spills, and emergencies threatening the Gulf. He is General Secretary of his country's Environmental Protection and Coordinating Committee and also heads the Saudi delegation to the UNEP Governing Council.

He served as Vice-President of the Meteorology and Environmental Protection Administration from 1981 to 1988, was Deputy Director General of Saudi Arabia's General Directorate of Meteorology from 1977 to 1981, and Dean of the Institute of Meteorology at King Abdulaziz University from 1976 to 1978. In 1978, he headed the Saudi delegation to the Kuwait Regional Conference of Plenipotentiaries on the Protection and Development of the Marine Environment and Coastal Area, which resulted in the Kuwait Action Plan.



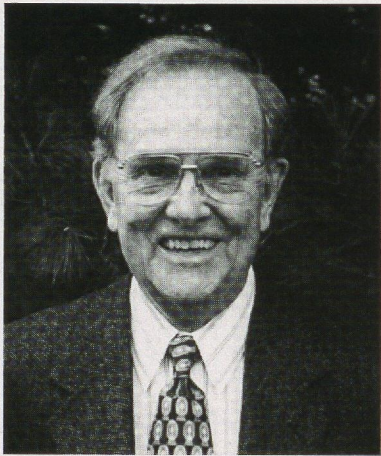
Abdulbar A. Al-Gain

Professor Wangari Maathai was Kenya's first woman Ph.D., and at 38, the first to become Associate Professor at the University of Nairobi. She is the founder and Coordinator of the Green Belt Movement in Kenya which now operates in 12 African countries and through which more than 20 million trees have been planted to combat deforestation and desertification. Professor Maathai has become known as the "Tree Woman of Kenya" and is recognized as one of Africa's leading environmentalists. She has won numerous awards, amongst them: the "Alternative Nobel Prize, The Right Livelihood Award", (1984). The Hunger Project's Africa Prize for Leadership (1992), and the Goldman Prize for Environmental Activity (1991).



Wangari Maathai

Selection Committee



Russell W. Peterson

Dr. Russell W. Peterson is President Emeritus of the National Audubon Society. He served as Vice-President and Regional Councillor of the World Conservation Fund up to 1990 and is now President Emeritus of the International Council for Bird Preservation. He has also served as Vice-Chairman and President of the Better World Society. He was Governor of the State of Delaware from 1969 to 1973 and Chairman, from 1973 to 1976, of the President's Council on Environmental Quality, which led to the creation of the Environmental Industry Council. He was Director of the United States Congress of Technology Assessment, from 1977 to 1979.

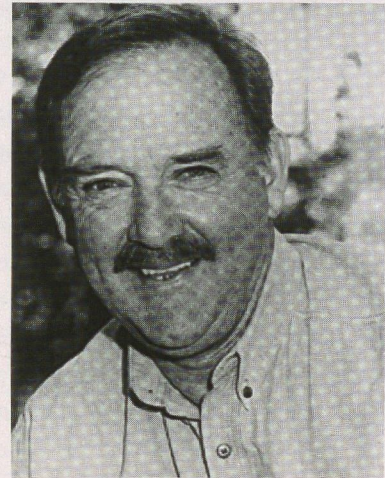
He is a former Vice-Chairman of United States delegations to the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements and to the United Nations World Population Conference. Among his many accolades is the National Wildlife Federation's "Conservationist of the Year" award which he received in 1971.

Winner 1998

Mr. Ian Kiernan has communicated in the most visible way and to the world at large, the need to protect the environment. His is a true global success story which gives credence to the belief that one person can make a difference. Who would have thought that when he embarked on a solo journey by sail around the globe in 1987, that he would have captured the imagination of so many and single-handedly done so much to arrest environmental degradation.

Ian Bruce Carrick Kiernan

*Founder and Chairman
Clean Up the World
117 Harris Street
Pyrmont, Sydney NSW 2000
Australia
Tel: (612) 9692 0700
Fax: (612) 9692 0761
E-mail:
cleanup@cleanup.com.au*



As the founder and force behind the Clean Up the World Campaign, Mr. Kiernan has brought together more than 40 million people from more than 120 countries in a progressive clean-up effort. First Sydney Harbour, then Australia and then the world. The results of the Campaign have been wide-ranging, not only in terms of public participation, increased awareness and the removal and disposal of rubbish, but also in helping to bring about long-term improvement to waste management and policies. Since the launch of the Clean Up the World in 1993, an estimated 150 million people from every corner of the world have come together in an inspirational example of community spirit and international cooperation.

Mr. Kiernan has clearly demonstrated that ordinary people - men, women and young people alike - have it in their hands to contribute substantially to a better quality of life for themselves and their communities.

Winner 1997

For more than two decades, Ms. Barbara Pyle, has encouraged the media to assume a major responsibility for informing and educating the public, including decisionmakers. Ms. Pyle has brought environmental issues closer to the hearts and minds of people the world over. As a writer, director and producer of numerous television programmes, she has inspired countless individuals to care about the environment and to take responsibility for its protection.

Barbara Y. E. Pyle

Vice-President, Environmental Policy
Turner Broadcasting System
One CNN Center
P. O. Box 105366
Atlanta, Georgia 30348-5366
U.S.A.
Tel: (404) 827 1918
Fax: (404) 827 4292
E-mail: <barbara.pyle@turner.com>



She has produced more than 35 films which have won more than 75 awards. She is the founder of **Earth Matters**, CNN's daily environmental news feature and founder and Chairman of the Board of the Captain Planet Foundation, an organization which awards grants to children's grassroots environmental projects.

Ms. Pyle's philosophy is "Our planet will not be saved by any one big decision, but many individual choices. The media has an important responsibility to provide the information necessary to enable us to make those choices". Using the unique global reach of CNN, CNN International and World Report, Pyle's work has been seen by approximately two billion people worldwide.

*F*or more than 30 years, Dr. Triloki Nath Khoshoo has been an advocate of strong regional environmental planning for long-term ecological and economic security, particularly in the developing country context.

His conservation work in cytogenetics, biological diversity, biomass production and environmental research and development have been significant. He has generated considerable new knowledge regarding the genetic-

evolutionary race history of a number of plants. Based on this knowledge, he has delineated, for the first time, centres of their diversity and origin, circumscribed gene pools and standardized procedures for studying the taxonomy of cultivated plants. Dr. Khoshoo has also initiated work on the standardization of herbal drugs and their compound formulation, particularly for rural use and development.

His pre-emptive strategies, while Secretary to the Government of India's Department of Environment, were based on sound scientific analyses and resulted in policies which helped insulate the country from further environmental damage.

His efforts have earned him a place as a leader in the environment field.

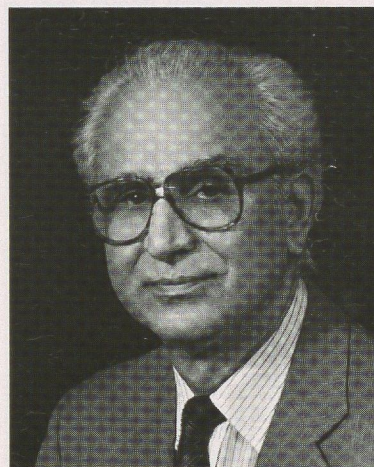
Dr. Triloki Nath Khoshoo

No. 103, Pocket -H
Sarita Vihar
New Delhi
India

Tel: (91 11) 460 1550/462 2246

Fax: (91 11) 462 1770/463 2609

E-mail: <khoshoo@teri.ernet.in>



Co-Winners 1995

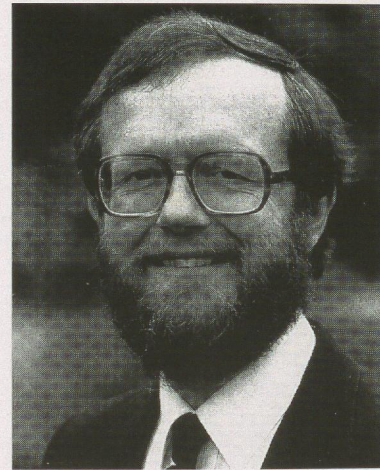
Dr. Norman Myers and Dr. Peter Raven have been leaders in the environmental field for more than a quarter of a century. Each, in his own way, has worked tirelessly to address two major environmental problems: tropical forests and biological diversity. Over the years, they have broadened the scope of their activities to include population, poverty, desertification, global warming, consumption patterns, environmental economics and the North/South dialogue. They have each won a number of awards, and in 1992, their work was once again recognized when they shared the Volvo Environment Prize.

In the early 1970s, Dr. Myers and Dr. Raven undertook detailed research which demonstrated that humankind was indeed witnessing the mass extinction of species, among other forms of biodepletion. They immediately took their findings, together with a set of recommendations, to scientific and environmental leaders of major governments, in both developing and developed countries, and to a host of international agencies. As a result, the two problems which they decided to tackle became firmly established on the global agenda.

Dr. Norman Myers

*Upper Meadow
Old Road, Headington
Oxford, OX3 8SZ
U.K.*

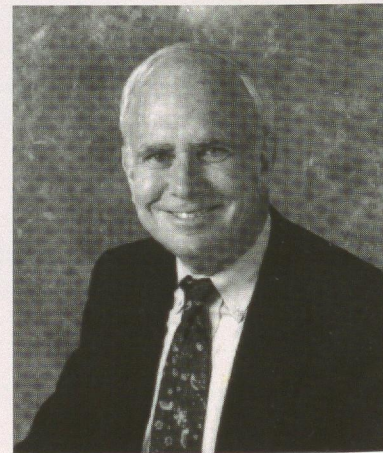
*Tel: (44 1865) 750 387
Fax: (44 1865) 741 538
E-mail: normanmyers@gn.apc.org*



Dr. Peter Raven

*Director
Missouri Botanical Garden
P. O. Box 299
St. Louis, Missouri 63166
U.S.A.*

*Tel: (314) 577 5110/11
Fax: (314) 577 9595*



Professor Canaganayagan Suriyakumaran is Chairman of the Centre for Regional Development Studies (CRDS) in his native Sri Lanka and a visiting Professor at the London School of Economics. He is considered a pioneer in the environmental field for shaping the nature of our responses to environmental challenges. He is responsible in great part for the new perception of multi-sectoralism with his observation long ago that "environment is not a sector, but a dimension in all sectors". For more than 30 years, Professor Suriyakumaran has given his best to the environmental cause. He fostered and encouraged the involvement of non-governmental organizations within the wider context of their societies, and has also played a key role in promoting global environmental programmes within the United Nations system. For his outstanding services to Asia, he was honoured by His Royal Highness the King of Thailand as a Knight Commander of the Most Noble Order of the Crown.

**Professor
Canaganayagan
Suriyakumaran**

19 A/2 Alfred Place
Colombo 3
Sri Lanka
Tel: (941) 574 912
Fax: (941) 574 879



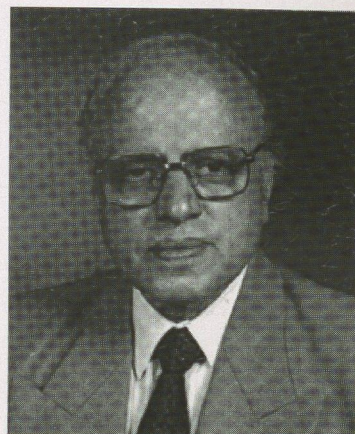
Co-Winner 1994

Dr. M. S. Swaminathan, the Director of the Centre for Research on Sustainable Agricultural and Rural Development, in Madras, India, has for the past 40 years played a pivotal role in the conservation of biological diversity. As one of the world's leading agricultural scientists, he has played a catalytic role in his country's green revolution and in agricultural research and development.

Dr. Swaminathan is widely known as the father of the economic ecology movement and his research on the conservation of wild relatives of the potato, wheat and rice led to India developing a strong national food security system.

Dr. M. S. Swaminathan

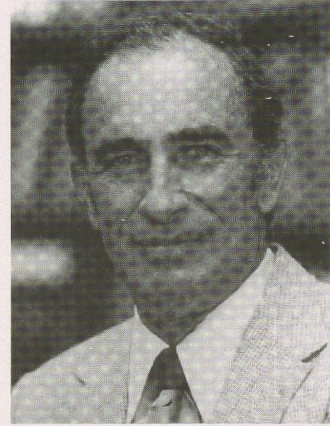
*Chairman
M. S. Swaminathan Research Foundation
3rd Cross Street
Taramani Institutional Area
Madras 600113
India
Tel: (91 44) 235 1229 or 235 1698
Fax: (91 44) 235 1319*



Co-Winners 1994

Anne and Paul Ehrlich

Department of Biological Sciences
Stanford University
Stanford, California 94305-5020
U.S.A.
Tel: (415) 723 5920/857 1408
Fax: (415) 493 2092



Anne and Paul Ehrlich are leading authorities on the issue of population and the environment. They have been an intellectual force whose works have had an unparalleled impact on the field of environmental science and policy. For more than a quarter of a century, they have systematically traced environmental deterioration to its root causes, projected the probable consequences of continued deterioration and proposed and analyzed the relative merits of alternative solutions. The Ehrlichs have always stressed the devastating impact of overconsumption in industrialized nations.

The Ehrlichs were awarded the Prize for greatly improving the quality of life on this planet, with their insightful analysis and articulate communication of environmental, social, scientific, economic and development issues.

Both the Ehrlichs and Dr. Swaminathan believe that gender equity is fundamental to the whole population issue. They have long emphasized the critical need to empower women, giving access to health care, education and economic opportunities.

Winner 1993

Dr. Mostafa Kamal Tolba, world renowned scientist and for 17 years Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), has been an eloquent and tireless defender of the environment for most of his life.

Born in Egypt, a country whose economy depends on the waters of a river that flows through other states, made him aware of the link between environment and politics.

He has always believed that common environmental interests should override political differences, even conflicts between nations.

In 1972, he led his country's delegation to the Stockholm Conference on the Human Environment which gave rise to UNEP. It is to his leadership that much of the credit for directing the environment to the forefront of global thinking and action is due. He applied his belief that environmental decisions are inseparable from socio-political decisions in all his consultations with political leaders.

His negotiating skills and scientific knowledge contributed to UNEP's most widely acclaimed success - the historic 1988 agreement to protect the ozone layer - the Montreal Protocol. The Protocol is recognized as setting a precedent for international preventive rather than corrective environmental action.

At the Earth Summit in Brazil, he was at the helm of the negotiations when the Conventions on Climate Change and Biological Diversity were signed. He also successfully worked for treaties to protect the Mediterranean Sea, the Red Sea and the Gulf of Aden. During the Iran-Iraq conflict he often had the warring parties at the same negotiating table discussing common environmental interests.

In making its selection, the Committee noted that although Dr. Mostafa Tolba, as Executive Director of UNEP, was in a privileged position he went far beyond the call of duty in his commitment, dedication and contributions to the environment.

Dr. Mostafa Kamal Tolba

46 Mosaddak Street
Dokki, Giza
Egypt

Tel: (202) 269 5800 or 706 044
Fax: (202) 269 1267



Professor Qu Geping, currently Chairman of the Committee of Environmental and Natural Resource Conservation, National People's Congress, was for nine years Administrator of the National Environmental Protection Agency of The People's Republic of China. His outstanding contributions in promoting and supporting environmental protection in China have been exemplary.

Professor Qu Geping

*Chairman
Committee of Environmental and Natural
Resource Conservation
National People's Congress
No. 2 Xihuangchenggen Beijing
Beijing 100085
The People's Republic of China
Tel: (8610) 6309 8421
Fax: (8610) 6309 8439*



In a country where industry is still largely underdeveloped, he has, for more than 15 years, been instrumental in putting forward measures designed to integrate environmental protection policies within economic and industrial development strategies. His work has embraced environmental management, legislation, education and industrial pollution prevention and reduction.

Through his activities as a lecturer, broadcaster and publisher of many papers he has increased the level of environmental awareness throughout the vast territory of China.

A believer in scientific and technological solutions to environmental problems, Professor Qu Geping's response to the serious environmental problems facing the industrialization of China has been practical and realistic and has served as an example to other developing countries.

The Prize Selection Committee described the 1992 shared award as drawing attention "to the problems caused by rampant and careless industrialization faced by the countries of the newly created Commonwealth of Independent States, and to the challenges of emerging industrialization now being experienced by China, the world's most populous country".

Prof. Qu Geping was also Director-General of the Department of Environmental Protection in the Ministry of Urban and Rural Construction and Environmental Protection and Vice Chairman of the Leading Group of Environmental Protection under the State Council of China.

Co-Winner 1992

Professor Yuri Izrael, a Russian scientist, is former Chairman of the Committee for Hydrometeorology - the central organization for the provision of natural disaster warnings throughout the former Soviet Union. He is also Director of the Institute of Global Climate and Ecology which is part of the Russian Academy of Sciences.

As the first and two-term Vice-President of the World Meteorological Organization (WMO), he helped to develop World Weather Watch, an international programme designed to

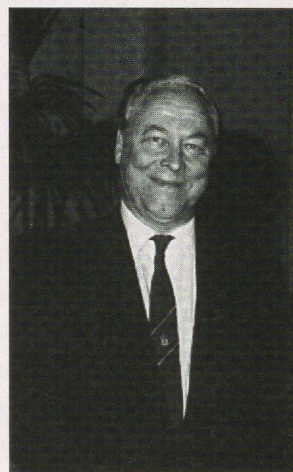
improve the weather services of the various nations of the world, particularly developing countries. He is an expert in the fields of ecology, geophysics, chemistry of the atmosphere, oceanology and geography and has also devoted many years to the cause of natural environment protection in his own country.

He showed remarkable courage in visiting the Chernobyl site on the second day of the disaster. He continued to work in the Chernobyl area, measuring the radiation situation and studying the impact of radioactive contamination on the natural environment - and subsequently spent nearly four months in hospital. Later, President Gorbachev awarded him his country's highest honour.

His scientific and organizational skills have contributed to Working Group II (Impact Assessment) of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), sponsored jointly by WMO and UNEP.

Professor Yuri Izrael

*Pavlik Morozov 12
Moscow
Russian Federation
Tel: (7095) 169 2430
Fax: (7095) 160 0831*



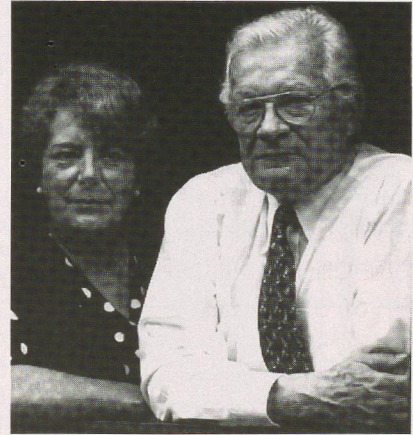
Winners 1991

No two people have done more to strengthen the position of international and national environmental law as a fundamental element of environmental management, than Wolfgang and Françoise Burhenne. They have been directly involved in nearly all the major international conventions concerned with conservation over the past 25 years, and to the development of the World Conservation Union (IUCN) Environmental Law Centre in Bonn. Under the direction of Dr. Françoise Burhenne-Guilmin, who is Belgian, the Centre has accumulated the world's most extensive collection of environmental legislative texts.

The couple's first venture together was helping the Organization of African Unity (OAU) establish the Algiers Conservation Convention, in 1968. Dr. Wolfgang Burhenne was one of 12 signatories to the Morges Manifesto which established the World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF) in 1961. The insights and skills of the Burhennes were essential to the creation of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) in 1973, the World Charter for Nature, adopted by the United Nations General Assembly in 1982, and the Association of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN) Agreement on the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources in 1985.

Drs. Wolfgang Burhenne and Françoise Burhenne-Guilmin

Postfach 120369
Adenauerallee 214
D-53113 Bonn
Germany
Tel: (49 228) 269 2216 or 269 2231
Fax: (49 228) 269 2250/51/52/53
E-mail: <1006511317@compuserve.com>
or <iucn.elc@wunsch.com>



Winner 1990

The murder of Francisco "Chico" Mendes in December 1988 reinforced the significance of his efforts to protect the Brazilian rainforest. As President of the Rural Workers' Union of Brazil, Chico Mendes led the fight against the cattle ranchers' destruction of the rainforest, on which the livelihoods, and even survival, of the indigenous forest people and rubber tappers depend. He also called for new approaches to land reform and the establishment of special "extractive reserves" within the forests.

He became a world-renowned environmentalist in the mid-1980s as a result of his flair for campaigning and his ability to draw attention to the rubber tappers' plight. His ability to link ecology and society's needs guided future efforts to achieve sustainable development.

Francisco "Chico" Mendes Filho

*c/o Instituto de Estudos Amazonicos e
Ambiente - IEA
Rua Monte Castelo
380 Taruma, 82530-200
Curitiba
Parana
Brazil
Tel: (041) 262 9494
Fax: (041) 264 7152*



Winner 1989

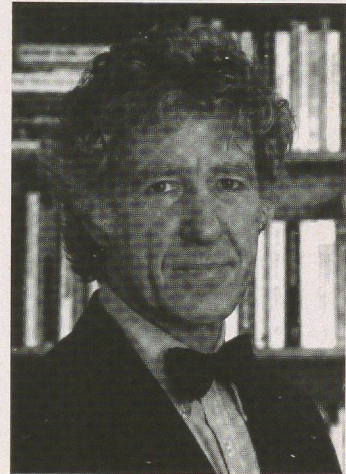
Dr. Lester R. Brown, recipient of a MacArthur Foundation "genius award", has been described as "one of the world's most influential thinkers" by the *Washington Post* and the "guru of the global environmental movement" by *The Telegraph* of Calcutta.

The Library of Congress has requested his personal papers and manuscripts, recognizing the role of his work and that of the Worldwatch Institute under his direction in shaping the global environmental movement. The annual *State of the World* report published by Lester Brown has a circulation of more than 100,000 in English alone. It is published in 10 languages by the Worldwatch Institute, which he founded in 1974.

Lester Brown began his working life as a New Jersey tomato farmer, later becoming an analyst and commentator on international agricultural issues. He has written several books on agriculture and the environment. The UNEP Sasakawa Environment Prize Committee paid tribute to his writings which "over the years have been outstanding in teaching about threats to the biosphere". In 1991, he inaugurated the Environmental Alert series of books, with "*Saving the Planet: How to Shape an Environmentally Sustainable Global Economy*".

Dr. Lester R. Brown

President
World Institute
1776 Massachusetts Avenue, NW
Washington, D.C. 20036
United States of America
Tel: (202) 452 1999
Fax: (202) 296 7365



Co-Winner 1988

Our Common Future, the World Commission on Environment and Development 1987 report, was hailed as the most important document of the decade. The 21-member Commission had been charged by the United Nations General Assembly, on recommendations of the Governing Council of UNEP, with formulating a "global agenda for change".

After hearing evidence from public meetings held on all five continents over three years, its recommendations included environmental strategies for achieving sustainable development by the year 2000 and beyond. The Commission, chaired by former Norwegian Prime Minister Mrs. Gro Harlem Brundtland, was praised by the UNEP Sasakawa Environment Prize Selection Committee for its "valuable analysis of environmental problems and positive guidance for their solution".

World Commission on Environment and Development

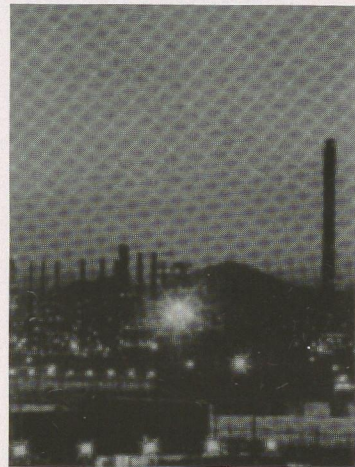
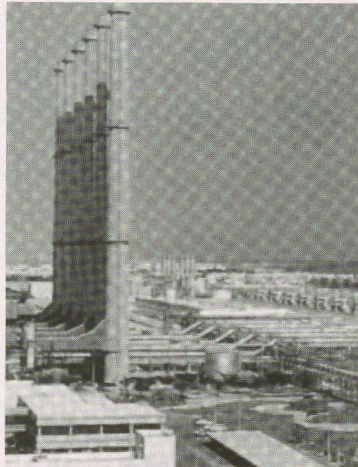
c/o Gro Harlem Brundtland
P. O. Box 8001 DEP
0030 Oslo
Norway
Tel: (47) 22 29 42 70
Fax: (47) 22 74 44 63



Co-Winner 1988

*Royal Commission for
Jubail and Yanbu,
Saudi Arabia*

*c/o Meteorology and Environmental
Protection Administration (MEPA)
P. O. Box 1358
Jeddah
Kingdom of Saudi Arabia
Tel: (966 2) 651 2312
Fax: (966 2) 651 1424*



The towns of Jubail and Yanbu in Saudi Arabia are believed to be among the most environmentally clean of any comparable urban concentrations in the world - testimony to the work from 1975 of the towns' Royal Commission, which became a blueprint for successful environmentally-conscious urban growth in the developing world.

As a result of the Commission's work, monitoring and analysis of air, land and sea takes place constantly in the two towns, located on opposite sides of the Arabian Peninsula. The UNEP Sasakawa Environment Prize Selection Committee honoured the "excellent planning and implementation of environmentally-sound management of the two industrial complexes".

Co -Winner 1987

After escaping from Nazi Germany in 1933, Elisabeth Mann Borgese, youngest daughter of the great German writer Thomas Mann, became a world-renowned scholar in the fields of international relations, law of the sea and marine environment. In 1970, she organized the first of many *Pacem in Maribus* meetings in which she was involved in bringing together more than 200 key figures in law of the sea development. Two years later she was a key participant in the formation of an International Ocean Institute at the Royal University of Malta. She has attended all United Nations meetings on the Law of the Sea since 1968.

Mrs. Mann Borgese is President of the International Ocean Institute and Professor of Political Science at Dalhousie University in Canada. It was in 1967, while serving as a Fellow of the Centre for Democratic Institutions, that she shifted her focus of attention to the law of the sea, which she recognized as an area of growing environmental crisis and a possible test-bed for ideas she had developed concerning a common global constitution.

Professor Elisabeth Mann Borgese

President
International Ocean Institute
c/o Department of Political Science
Dalhousie University
Halifax, Nova Scotia, B3H 3P7
Canada
Tel: (902) 494 1737
Fax: (902) 494 2034
E-mail: ioihfx@dal.ca



Co-Winner 1987

Professor Nicholas Polunin has been a towering figure in the environment movement for more than 35 years and has written more than 400 research and scientific papers and books. He has taught at Oxford University in England, lectured at Yale and Brandeis Universities, was Professor of Botany at McGill University and at the Universities of Baghdad and Ife. He is widely recognized as a leading authority on Arctic botany and ecology and has arranged many conferences to seek solutions to problems related to his field.

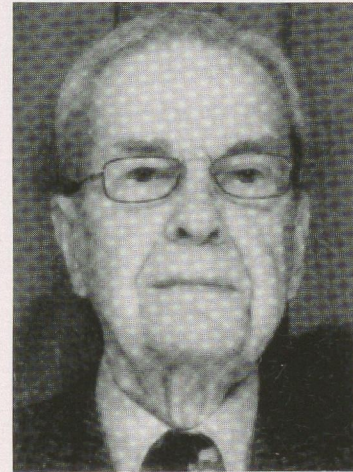
He created the Foundation for Environment Conservation, whose journal he originally financed and published. He also played a part in establishing the International Society for Environmental Education. His vision has latterly embraced the outer reaches of the biosphere and a culmination of this sustained effort was the creation of an international annual Biosphere Day on 21 September which started in 1991. In the same year he was elected to the UNEP Global 500 Roll of Honour.

Professor Nicholas Polunin

*Secretary-General and Editor
International Conferences on
Environmental Future
7 Chemin Taverney
1218 Grand-Saconnex, Geneva
Switzerland*

Tel: (41 22) 798 2383/798 2384

Fax: (41 22) 798 2344



Winner 1986

Virtually every east and central African national park has on its staff graduates from the Mweka College in the United Republic of Tanzania. Sensitive and skilled management is needed for Africa's wildlife population to be sustained as an economic and ecological resource and it was to this end that the College was established in 1963. Today, it runs full-time courses in natural sciences, wildlife management and estate management, and produces a ready and replenishable local

source of expertise in wildlife and national park management. There have been more than 1000 graduates from at least 15 African nations.

Mweka College operates under the auspices of the Tanzania Ministry of National Resources and Tourism, with funding mainly from fees paid by governments and other bodies to support students at the college and with further assistance provided by UNEP and other international organizations.

Mweka College of African Wildlife Management

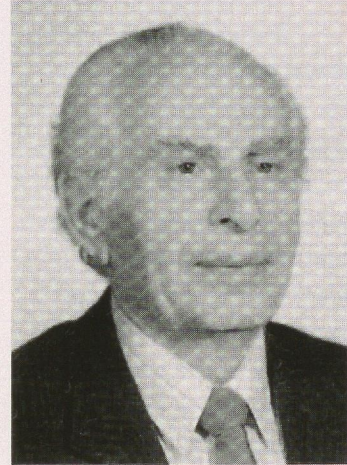
*P. O. Box 3031
Moshi
United Republic of Tanzania
Tel: clo Kibosho 18*



Hassan Asmaz's lifelong campaign to improve the environment of his native Turkey has taken him from the remotest villages to the heart of his national Government. It is largely thanks to him that Turkey's children study nature and conservation as part of their primary and secondary school curriculum. He has led national campaigns to combat soil erosion, has helped prohibit the hunting of several rare and endangered bird and animal species, and has been the driving force behind many other public campaigns to promote environmental awareness in Turkey.

Hassan Asmaz

*President
Turkish Association for the Conservation of
Nature and Natural Resources
2 CAD No/ 6515 Bachcelievler
Ankara, Turkey
Tel: (312) 425 1944
Fax: (312) 417 9552*



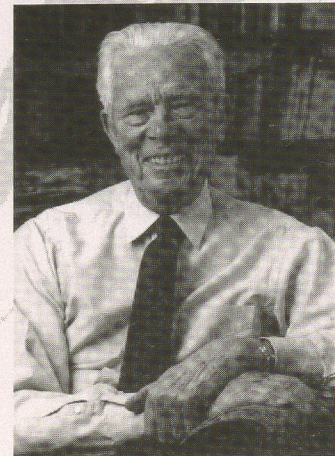
In 1955, he helped establish the Turkish Association for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources. It was accepted into the World Conservation Union (IUCN) in 1963 and two years later Mr. Asmaz became its President.

He received the Turkish Prime Minister's Environment, Friendship and Service Award in 1988, and the Turkish Conservation of Nature Reward of Service in 1989.

As a member of many advisory groups concerned with greenhouse gases, nuclear waste disposal, water, and man's relationship with the biosphere, Professor Gilbert White continues to strive to promote understanding of the implications for human welfare of basic environmental processes. Perhaps his most significant contribution in the field of the environment has been his work on the behavioural aspects of natural hazards research.

Professor Gilbert White

*Director
Institute of Behavioural Science
University of Colorado
Boulder, Colorado 80309
United States of America
Tel: (303) 492 6311*



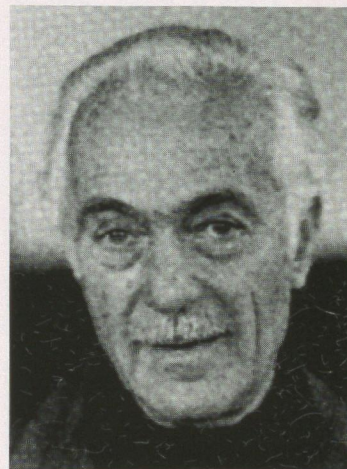
He has been Director of the Natural Hazards Research Applications and Information Center at Colorado University, President of Haverford College, Professor of Geography at Chicago and Colorado Universities and a visiting Professor at Oxford University in England. He has been active in floodplain management and domestic water usage in developing countries and has collaborated extensively with UNEP, the United Nations Integrated River Development scheme, and in World Bank programmes for water and urban poor.

Winner 1984

The inaugural UNEP Sasakawa Environment Prize was awarded posthumously to Dr. Aurelio Peccei, who had died just two months before the Prize Selection Committee announced its decision to recognize the outstanding contribution the former industrialist had made to defend the environment. He saw the urgency of the problems of man's relationship with nature and the dangers of the growing gulf between rich and poor. He had been a member of the boards of several of Italy's leading companies and in his new role turned the Club of Rome, which he had helped found, into one of the world's leading bodies promoting sustainable and fair development.

He gave tirelessly to the causes which he espoused, as a member of the UNESCO Panel of Counsellors on Major World Problems; a member of the Governing Council of the Society for International Development; a member of the Board of Trustees of the Foundation for the International Training for Third World Countries; and as a member of the Friends of the Earth Advisory Council.

Dr. Aurelio Peccei







7 November 1991

This card acknowledges receipt of correspondence you recently sent to the Third World Academy of Sciences (TWAS) in Trieste, Italy, ~~in connection with~~

We acknowledge receipt of the material you sent us for the Sasakawa International Environment Prize which was sent by special courier.

With kind regards.

Office of the Executive Secretary

INTERNATIONAL CENTRE
FOR THEORETICAL PHYSICS

P.O. BOX 586
34100 TRIESTE (ITALY)

Dr. M.S. Swaminathan
M.S. Swaminathan Research Foundation
14, 2nd Main Road
Kottur Gardens
Koturpuram
Madras 600 085
India



H 204/0/T 850058

THIRD WORLD ACADEMY OF SCIENCES (TWAS)
c/o ICTP - P.O. Box 586 - 34136 Trieste - Italy

Air Mail

Trieste

Tel. 040 + 2240
2241

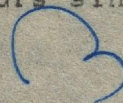
October 30, 1991

Dear Prof. Hassan,

I thank you very much for your kind letter of October 8th. I am grateful to Prof. Salam and you for deciding to nominate me for the Sasakawa International Environment Prize. I enclose the material you have asked for.

With warm regards

Yours sincerely,



M.S. Swaminathan

Encl: As above

Prof. Mohamed H.A. Hassan
Executive Secretary
The Third World Academy of Sciences
International Centre for Theoretical
Physics
34100 Trieste (Italy) P.O.B. 586
Miramare - Strada Costiera II
Italy

Summary (of nominee's significant contribution in the field of the environment)

Dr. Swaminathan's contributions to environment protection and sustainable development can be grouped into the following 5 major categories.

1. Biological diversity: From 1947 onwards he has been working on the conservation and sustainable utilisation of genetic variability at the genetic, species and ecosystem levels. His earlier work on potato, wheat and rice are well known. During the last 3 years he has spearheaded a global movement for the conservation of Mangrove genetic resources. (See attached proceedings of the Project Design Workshop on the Conservation and sustainable utilisation of Mangrove forest genetic resources). The International Tropical Timber Organisation (ITTO) with financial support from the Government of Japan, has entrusted the responsibility of organising a network of Mangrove genetic resources centres to Dr. Swaminathan's Research Centre in Madras.

Dr. Swaminathan led a team to Guyana on behalf of the Commonwealth Secretariat in May, 1990 to develop a proposal for the sustainable management of tropical rain forests. The report of this Team was highly commended by the Commonwealth Heads of State at their meeting in Harare in October, 1991 and is likely to lead to systematic efforts in the conservation and sustainable utilisation of tropical rain forests.

To save the species under threat of extinction (listed in Red Data Books) and to organise training programmes for policy makers and grass root level conservation workers, Dr. Swaminathan has established at Madras, India, in collaboration with the Third World Academy of Sciences, a N.I Vavilov Research and Training Centre for the Sustainable Management by Biological Diversity (see pages 22 to 53 of the enclosed Annual Report). In addition he has initiated a programme for the establishment of specialised Genetic Gardens for adaptation to sea level rise and for sustainable agriculture. The theme for his presidential address at the XV International Congress of Genetics was " Genetic Conservation: Microbes to Man". As President of WWF - India, he has launched a Community Biodiversity Conservation Movement. He also chaired the Keystone International Dialogue series on Plant Genetic Resources, which resulted in the development of a global initiative for the security and sustainable use of plant genetic resources .

2. Biological Productivity: Dr. Swaminathan is widely acknowledged as the Scientific Leader of the green revolution in India, or as what he prefers to call " land saving agriculture". What is less known is the fact that he is a crusader for the cause of a "green" or environmentally friendly green revolution (see page 1 of the publication " From Stockholm to Rio De Janeiro: the

road to sustainable agriculture"). In his comprehensive analysis of the future of agriculture in India, he pleaded in 1973 for attention to economic ecology and to ecological economics (see pages 25 onwards of the enclosed book "Science and Integrated Rural Development). Achieving sustainable advances in biological productivity has been the thrust of his 40 years of work. He chaired the Advisory Committee of the World Commission on Environment and Development on Environment, Food Security and Forestry and helped to develop a strategy for achieving ecologically enduring food security.

3. Conservation of Land and Water.

Dr. Swaminathan chaired the Committee of the Whole of the UN Conference on Desertification held at Nairobi in 1977 under the auspices of UNEP. He organised a Society for the Promotion of Wasteland Development in India for restoring degraded lands through the principles of restoration ecology. His Research Centre is currently engaged in the protection of coastal ecosystems. He was elected in 1990 the First President of the International Society for Mangrove Ecosystems (ISME), which has its head quarters in Okinawa, Japan.

4. Ecology and Equity

Dr. Swaminathan has been an active proponent of the view that development which is not equitable, will not be sustainable in the long run. As President of the International Commission on Peace and Food, he helped to develop a programme for "Employment Entitlements for Sustainable Development". The major aim of this programme is to link the livelihood security of the poorest billion of the world with the ecological security of our planet (see pages 60 to 68 of the publication "From Stockholm to Rio De Janeiro"). Currently, Dr. Swaminathan is demonstrating how to blend traditional and frontier technologies (such as biotechnology, space technology and information technology) in a manner that the livelihood security of farm families and the ecological security of farms become mutually reinforcing.

Dr. Swaminathan has served as Chairman of several important national Committees in India dealing with environment and development. Thus, he chaired committees which prepared eco-development plans for the Himalayas, Western Ghats and Goa. He chaired a National Committee on the sustainable management of ground water. During 1988-90, he chaired a National Committee for the preparation of a conservation strategy for India. He is the author of the Sustainable District Forestry Programme for India. His 1979 report on the Silent Valley Moist Forest in Kerala was an important step in saving for posterity thus unique rain forest.

3. International Contributions

As President of the World Conservation Union (1984-90), Dr. Swaminathan helped to impart a third World orientation

to the work of IUCN. In 1986 he proposed the establishment of an organisation akin to Amnesty International for serving as an early warning system in the case of human heritage violations. This suggestion made at Ottawa at a conference which reviewed the World Conservation Strategy developed by UNEP, IUCN and WWF in 1980, has finally resulted in the incorporation of this idea in the document "Caring for the Earth" released in October, 1991. His advocacy of an Amnesty Environment Organisation has thus found widespread support and is likely to become a reality soon.

To sum up, an outstanding Scientist has brought to the cause of feeding the hungry the best in modern science to ensure that a new paradigm of development based on the integrated application of the principles of ecology, economics and equity, becomes a national and global mission.

msg sent to md. Hassan,
TWAS, Italy.

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TO : MD. HASSAN

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THE THIRD WORLD ACADEMY OF SCIENCES

OFFICE OF THE EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

INTERNATIONAL CENTRE FOR THEORETICAL PHYSICS, 34100 TRIESTE (ITALY) P.O. BOX 51, MIRAMARE, STRADA COSTIERA 11
TEL. (040) 224011, CABLE: CENTRATOM, TELEFAX: 00392 44111

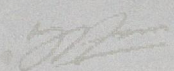
URGENT

TELEFAX: (0091-44) 478148

ATTN: Prof. M. S. Swaminathan
M.S. Swaminathan Research Foundation
14, II Main Road
Kottur Gardens- Kotturpuram
Madras
India

DATE: 8 October 1991

Pages Transmitted 5 five

FROM: Mohamed H.A. Hassan 
Executive Secretary (TWAS)

The Third World Academy has been asked to submit nominations for the SASAKAWA INTERNATIONAL ENVIRONMENT PRIZE. Professor Salam and I would very much like to nominate you for this important prize. Attached please find general information about the prize. Should you agree with our proposal kindly complete the nomination form which I am sending you and return to us at your very earliest convenience together with the back up material requested. Kindly note that the deadline for the receipt of nominations in Nairobi is the end of November and, for this reason, we would appreciate your urgent response.

With kindest regards.

NOMINATION FOR THE SASAKAWA ENVIRONMENT PRIZE

(To reach Nairobi before end November)

NOMINEE (name in full) _____

DATE AND PLACE OF BIRTH (establishment) _____

NATIONALITY _____

ADDRESS _____

PRESENT OCCUPATION _____

EDUCATION _____

HONOURS _____

PUBLICATIONS (considered most relevant for the purpose of the prize) _____

CURRICULUM VITAE (important: please attach up-to-date Curriculum Vitae)

SUMMARY (of nominee's significant contribution in the field of the environment)

Please attach supplementary information if necessary.

References: Provide three other persons, not related to nominee, who are familiar with his/her qualifications and work.

1. NAME (in full) _____

ADDRESS _____

PROFESSION _____

2. NAME (in full) _____

ADDRESS _____

PROFESSION _____

3. NAME (in full) _____

ADDRESS _____

PROFESSION _____

NOMINATOR (name in full) _____

ADDRESS _____

PROFESSION (in case of individuals) _____

DATE _____

SIGNATURE _____

Those involved with environment managements do not work for awards or rewards, it is entirely fitting that we must have such a way to recognize outstanding contributions.

Amrter Perez de Cuellar
Secretary General
United Nations

The United Nations General Assembly approved in 1972 the establishment of the International Environment Prize recommended by the United Nations Conference on Human Environment, held in Sweden in 1972. The Prize was first awarded in 1976.

In 1987, the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), at its Commemorative Session of the 1972 United Nations Conference on Human Environment, accepted an endowment of US\$ 1,000,000 from the Japan Shipbuilding Industry Foundation to finance the Prize.

The Prize was named the Sasakawa International Environment Prize, and is administered by UNEP.

It is one of the most prestigious environmental awards in the world. It is conferred on individuals and institutions of any nation for outstanding contributions and achievements in the protection and management of the environment.

The annual award of \$50,000 was increased to \$200,000 in 1990 - making it one of the most valuable environmental prizes.

Since its inception, the Sasakawa International Environment Prize has been awarded to leading international environment institutions and has also recognized the work of individuals throughout the world. The Prize encourages environmental achievements in the broadest sense - in environmental health, resource management, food and agriculture, population, wildlife, pollution and hazardous materials control, education, information and legislation.

The inaugural Prize was conferred posthumously on Dr. Aurelio Peccei, the Italian industrialist who pioneered debate on environmental degradation and the need for sustainable use of natural resources. In announcing the Prize to Dr. Peccei, UNEP Executive Director Dr. Mostafa K. Tolba said: "Our global environment is a shared home. We have only one Earth. If respected, our Earth nourishes a marvelous gift of life. If abused, humanity and all other life are at risk."

These words remain the inspiration of the Sasakawa International Environment Prize.

ELIGIBILITY

Persons eligible to make nominations include, but are not limited to:

- Specialists in the environmental sciences; academies of science, engineering, research and their members.

- Universities, professional institutions and their members; governments, trade unions, non-governmental organizations, United Nations system.

Nominees can be associated with any field of the environment. Nominated institutions can be universities, foundations, corporations, or other types of organizations involved with environmental activity.

SELECTION CRITERIA

Prizes are awarded for the protection, maintenance, or improvement of, or understanding of the environment.

DEADLINE FOR NOMINATIONS

Nominations for the Prize must be received no later than November each year. Related credentials, supporting material and letters of reference must be received at the same time.

NOMINATION PROCEDURES

Identification of nominee

Include name, professional and home mailing address, present occupational title, and institutional affiliation. Enclose a curriculum vitae or resume.

If an institution or corporation is nominated, identify the administrative officer of the organization or subunit responsible for the accomplishments cited.

Summary of accomplishment

Provide a brief statement (1-2 pages) of the individual's or institution's achievements in the field for which the award is proposed.

Be precise and factual.

Description of contributions

Provide a detailed explanation of the contributions and explain why each is valuable and effective. Describe how each was accomplished. Mention any significant involvement of others.

References

Provide three letters of recommendation from individuals who can assess the nominee's contributions. Identify three additional referees who might be contacted by the Selection Committee.

Evidence of achievements

The Selection Committee reserves the right to request examples of publications, or other evidence, which demonstrate the candidate's contributions. Materials will be returned by UNEP unless otherwise requested.

LENGTH OF CANDIDACY

Nominees will be considered for two years. A new letter of nomination and updated description of achievements will be required after two years.

NOMINATION FORMS

Nomination forms for the Sasakiwa International Environment Prize may be obtained from UNEP Headquarters.

The address is:

The Secretary

Sasakiwa International Environment Prize
 c/o United Nations Environment Programme
 P.O. Box 30552
 Nairobi, Kenya

Cable Address: UNEP/UNEP-NAIROBI

Telephone: 57 0940

Telex: 23068 UNEP KE

Fax: 52 7711



THE THIRD WORLD ACADEMY OF SCIENCES

OFFICE OF THE EXECUTIVE SECRETARY:

INTERNATIONAL CENTRE FOR THEORETICAL PHYSICS - 34100 TRIESTE (ITALY) - P.O.B. 586 - MIRAMARE - STRADA COSTIERA 11
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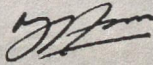
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- Universities, professional institutions and their members; governments; trade unions; non-governmental organizations; United Nations system.

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The address is:

The Secretary

*Sasakawa International Environment Prize
c/o United Nations Environment Programme
P.O. Box 30552
Nairobi, Kenya*

Cable Address: UNITERRA NAIROBI

Telephone: 333930

Telex: 22068 UNEP KE

Fax: 520711

Group Housing
Society
D 302, Anand Lok
Plot No. 13
Purvasa, Mayapuri Vihar
New Delhi,

MY DEAR AMBI,

YOU ARE AWARE THAT WE HAD BEEN ON A PILGRIMAGE TO KEDAR AND BADRI DURING THE SECOND WEEK OF OCTOBER. WE HAD TO HALT OVERNIGHT AT RUDRAPRAYAG AND NAND PRAYAG. ON OUR RETURN WE STAYED AT RESHIKESH FOR THE DAY.

I FOUND THAT AMONG THE VARIOUS PROBLEMS IN THAT AREA, POWER HAS BEEN A MAJOR CONSTRAINT. THERE ARE A NUMBER OF TRIPPINGS DURING THE DAY (8-10 TIMES). THE DURATION OF TRIPPING WAS RANGING FROM 1 MINUTE TO TWO HOURS OR MORE. MOREOVER, WHEN THE POWER IS AVAILABLE THE VOLTAGE DROP IS SO HIGH THAT THE LIGHTS BURN LIKE CANDLES. THE TUBE LIGHTS DO NOT BURN AT SUCH LOW VOLTAGES. EXCEPT FOR A LOW ILLUMINATION, THE LIGHT IS INSUFFICIENT FOR READING OR DOING ANY SERIOUS WORK.

THE PROBLEM OF LOW VOLTAGE COULD BE SOLVED IN THE FOLLOWING WAYS:

1. BY CHANGING THE EXISTING TRANSFORMERS BY HIGH VOLTAGE TRANSFORMERS, THEREBY SUBSTANTIALLY INCREASING THE TRANSMISSION VOLTAGE. THE PRESENT VOLTAGE DROP WILL REDUCE AS WELL AS THE LINE LOSSES.
2. IN SMALL TOWNS SOLAR ENERGY COULD BE USED TO SUPPLY POWER.
3. IN THESE AREAS, THERE ARE ANY NUMBER WATERFALLS WHICH CAN BE UTILISED TO INSTALL MINI-HYDRO ELECTRIC UNITS. THESE UNITS CAN FEED THE NEARBY TOWNS MAKING THEM INDEPENDENT OF THE GRID SUPPLY.
4. WINDMILLS CAN ALSO BE CONSIDERED TO BE INSTALLED AT CONVENIENT PLACES.
5. OVERHEAD LINE TRANSMISSION SHOULD BE REPLACED BY CABLES IN PHASED MANNER. THIS WOULD AVOID BREAKDOWNS DUE TO HEAVY RAINS, AND STORMS.

AT STRATEGIC CATCHMENT AREAS SMALL DAMS COULD BE CONSTRUCTED. WATER FROM THESE COULD BE PUMPED TO TANKS WHERE CHEMICAL DOSAGE COULD BE ARRANGED. THUS SAFE DRINKING WATER WOULD BE AVAILABLE TO THE TOWNS.

THIS WILL ALSO PROVIDE A GREAT ADVANTAGE IN CONTROLLING THE FLOW OF WATER AND REDUCE THE OCCURENCE OF FLOODS DOWN THE PLAINS.

THE TREK TO KEDARNATH IS VERY UNEVEN AND STONY CAUSING HARDSHIP TO THE PILGRIMS AS WELL AS THE PONIES CARRYING THE PILGRIMS. AND IT IS NO WONDER IF IT BECOMES WORSE WITH RAIN. THE ROAD SHOULD BE TARRED. ANOTHER ECONOMIC METHOD WILL BE TO COLLECT COAL ASH AND GRIT FROM NEARBY FACTORIES OR THERMAL STATIONS. MIX IT WITH CEMENT AND SAND IN THE RATIO OF CEMENT:SAND:COALASH/GRIT AS 1:2:6. AND LAY IT ALONG THE TREK.

I HOPE YOU WILL FIND THESE POINTS USEFUL AND
TRY TO PUT ACROSS TO THE POWERS CONCERNED.
REGARDS,

YOURS AFFLY,

COMMONWEALTH SECRETARIAT
COMMONWEALTH SCIENCE COUNCIL

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Telephone: (44) 71-839 3411
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FACSIMILE MESSAGE

To: Dr Swaminathan
Madras, India

From: Dr Promila Kapoor

Page: 1 of 2

Date: 28 October 1991

Ref: 199/688

Fax No:

91 44 478148

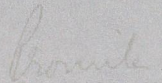
NOTE: IF TRANSMISSION INCOMPLETE, PLEASE TEL: (44) 71-839 3411 EXT 3010

Dear Dr Swaminathan

I am pleased to enclose declarations of GCOM 1991 on Guyana Programme on sustainable Tropical Forestry.

With warm regards,

Yours sincerely


Dr Promila Kapoor
Project Officer
Commonwealth Science Council

Pk/mo

Commonwealth-Government of Guyana Programme for Sustainable Tropical Forestry

73. Heads of Government welcomed progress already made in implementing the Commonwealth-Government of Guyana Programme for Sustainable Tropical Forestry in pursuance of the offer of the President of Guyana to set aside an area of tropical forest for a pilot project, under Commonwealth auspices, on sustainable utilisation and conservation of species. They were pleased at the Commonwealth role being played in this important international project. They were encouraged that several governments, agencies, institutions and non-governmental organisations, inside and outside the Commonwealth, had expressed interest in the Programme, and looked forward, in particular, to early final approval of initial funding for it by the Global Environment Facility. Considering that the Programme had significant potential to benefit the wider international community, they urged all potential donors to mobilise additional resources to facilitate its early implementation. They called on all Commonwealth countries to give urgent consideration to providing further financial and other support to the Programme in order that the Commonwealth could continue to play a major role in it.

Management of Tropical Marine Ecosystems

74. Heads of Government welcomed the Australian Government's initiative to make available its expertise in managing tropical marine environments to assist its Commonwealth partners and other tropical and sub-tropical states in managing these environments.

Women and Structural Adjustment

75. Heads of Government endorsed the Ottawa Declaration on Women and Structural Adjustment which Ministers Responsible for Women's Affairs prepared at their meeting in October 1990. The Declaration is attached as an Annex to this Communiqué.

Child Survival and Development

76. Heads of Government welcomed the Plan of Action for Survival, Protection and Development of Children in the 1990s adopted by the World Summit for Children and committed themselves to the achievement of its goals. These included targeted reduction of infant and maternal mortality; the achievement of health and education for all by the year 2000; sustaining and improving immunisation levels; and ratification and implementation of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child. They stressed that these specific actions for children should be pursued as an essential part of wider national and international development objectives including poverty alleviation, human development and environmental protection. They emphasised that the Commonwealth provided a framework for collaboration to put children first, particularly through co-operation programmes devised to enhance health and literacy levels among children.

77. Heads of Government noted with interest the call by the Organisation of African Unity for the convening of an international donors' conference on assistance to African children in 1992. Commonwealth Non-Governmental Organisations



8

2/1/10

1. Prof. G. T. Scarascia Mugnozza
President, Italian National
Science Academy, Rome.
2. Mrs. Gro Harlem Brundtland
Prime Minister of Norway
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3. Mr. P. V. Narasimha Rao
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