

## Number 5



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**A periodic update on the Geneva Environment Network and the International Environment House, Geneva**

## IPCC sounds alarm on climate change

By Klaus Töpfer, Executive Director,  
United Nations Environment Programme

When the UN Environment Programme and the World Meteorological Organization launched the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) in 1988, no one imagined how effective and influential its work would become.

Everyone agrees that environmental policy must be rooted in rigorous, careful, and balanced analyses of the best scientific and technical information. The IPCC has shown the way, developing a process which engages hundreds of the world's leading experts in preparing a review and synthesis of the most up-to-date, peer-reviewed literature on scientific and technical aspects of climate change. The IPCC integrates their assessments into a policy-relevant format accepted as a basis for decision making by the 185 governments that are Parties to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change.

The IPCC's three-volume Third Assessment Report is now final. The message is clear: intensive climate research and monitoring gives scientists much greater confidence in understanding the causes and consequences of global warming. The Third Assessment presents a compelling snapshot of what the earth is likely to look like in the late 21<sup>st</sup> century, after changes in weather patterns, water resources, seasonal cycles, ecosystems, extreme climate events, and much more accompany a projected warming of 1.4-5.8°C (2.5-10.4°F). Even greater changes can be expected in the more distant future.

Developing countries are at greatest risk. Lacking technical and financial resources necessary to adapt to changing

climate, they also face other difficult social and environmental challenges. This creates both a moral and practical issue for industrial nations: all live in an ever-shrinking world; what affects our neighbours now soon enough affects us.

Climate change also poses challenges for rich countries, including the US, which recently withdrew from the Kyoto Protocol. In North America, the IPCC projects increasing frequency, severity, and duration of weather-related disasters including floods, droughts, storms, and landslides. In all sectors - water, health, food, energy, insurance, governments and human settlements - the risk exists worldwide that impacts of climate change will over-stress current institutional structures and engineered systems designed for a more stable world.

Clearly, all share a long-term interest in minimizing global warming. How can we do this? The US is the world's largest emitter of greenhouse gases (GHGs) with per capita emissions much higher than Europe's or those of developing countries. Let there be no doubt: the US is an important part of the problem. But the US is also our best hope for a solution. Simply put, the US is the world's most technologically innovative country, its industries most likely to develop the climate-friendly products and services necessary to set the world onto a clean energy path.

Many US businesses already favor policies that address GHG emissions. They want to know the rules of the game as soon as possible, rather than continue operating in an uncertain environment. They seek a fiscal and policy framework





that rewards low-emissions technologies through price signals, energy-efficiency standards, and other measures. From this perspective, the Kyoto Protocol offers the best prospect for an orderly transition to a climate-friendly economy.

In all countries, some policymakers fear the economic costs of taking action. Such fears are misplaced. Policymakers should honestly confront the conflict between short-term, defensive concerns in certain economic sectors and society's

broader economic and environmental interests. While the marketplace will have winners and losers, significant economic and technological benefits can be achieved by reducing emissions.

This is the conclusion of the IPCC's Working Group III, based on assessing the extensive technology and economics literature. Well-designed, market-oriented policies can reduce emissions, lower the cost of adapting to the unavoidable impacts of climate change, and simultaneously generate significant economic benefits. These benefits include more cost-effective

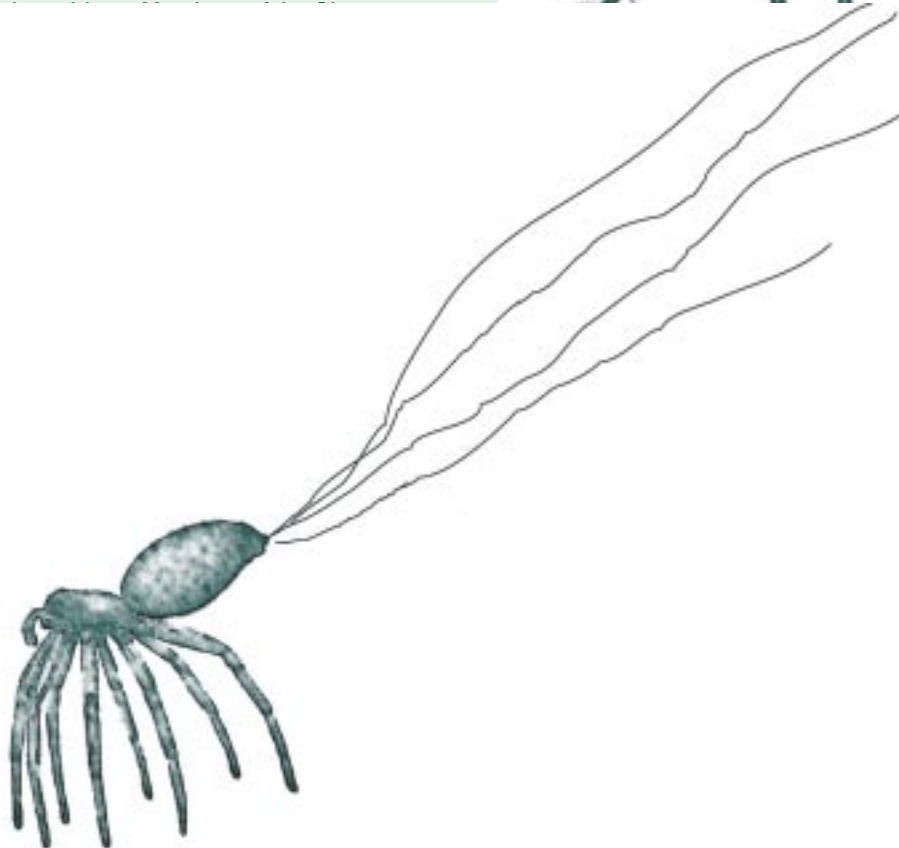
energy systems, faster technological innovation, reduced expenditures on inappropriate subsidies, and more efficient markets. Cutting emissions can also reduce damages from local environmental problems, including the health effects of air pollution.

Without US leadership, effective global action on climate change may be more difficult, though not impossible. However, the US has much to gain from leading the way into the new, low-emissions economy of the 21<sup>st</sup> century. There is no longer reason to wait. □

## NatureNotes

### Webmasters supreme

In keeping with the theme of this year's World Environment Day, *NatureNotes* is honouring the world's first and best 'webmasters',



is most likely a spider, however, since. In Switzerland, the next time you spread probably sit on about

most always the first volcanic deposits or because spiders can be lifted by the air, pull- vement called 'bal- is purely a matter of en in the air on fall

# Managing Geneva's forests sustainably

By Claude Martin, Director General, WWF International

On taking up office in 1997, Geneva State Councillor Robert Cramer announced his wish to obtain certification of Geneva's forests according to the Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) criteria. The successful outcome of this process was commemorated on 4 December 2000 at the International Environment House at a GEN roundtable on the FSC forest label scheme, which I moderated.

"Obtaining the FSC label is a mark of international recognition of environmentally and socially sound forest management, which also takes into account the economic dimensions," stated roundtable Panel member Mr. Robert Cramer, who is head of the Canton of Geneva's Department of Interior, Agriculture, Environment and Energy (DIAE). "This certification is an integral part of our sustainable development and cantonal local Agenda 21 strategy," he noted, before underlining the role that the FSC could play in building concrete partnerships between the North and the South – partnerships in which Geneva could contribute actively.

Forest ecosystems are critical for preserving biodiversity and numerous endangered species. They play a central role in maintaining watersheds, in carbon sequestration and in combating desertification. Their value in social and economic terms makes their preservation an overriding priority. WWF has contributed to the creation of the FSC, which it continues to support fully.

Another roundtable Panel member, Mr. Christopher Prins, Head of the Forestry Section of the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UN/ECE), noted that one of the main successes of certification schemes was the fact that they had initiated a debate on the concept of "good forest management"; the definitions that had subsequently been developed were far more complex than had initially been expected.

Often the public views the use of forest resources as environmentally unsound and is wary of forest products. In actual fact, sustainable management can help preserve the diversity and value of ecosystems, and also finance their preservation and upkeep. Sustainable management is stimulated by commercial opportunities. However, changes in practices take time to feed through to ecosystems. Although in Europe both governments and private forest owners have changed their practices, it is still too early to observe the full effects.

Better protection and management of forests is urgently needed. Today, some 20 million hectares of forest have been FSC certified, of which 60 % are in the Northern hemisphere. Tropical forests are far

## The FSC

**The FSC was established in 1993 by owners of forests, environmental protection organizations such as the WWF, and by indigenous peoples' groups. It defines principles of sustainable forest management that take into account social rights, and it is adapted to the entire planet. From one continent to another, these principles have been translated into concrete rules for forests management. An FSC label on either the wood or the wood product (in which case the entire production process has been certified) serves as a guarantee that these rules have been followed. The FSC is the only internationally recognized forest label. Its headquarters are located in Oaxaca, Mexico (see [www.fscoax.org](http://www.fscoax.org)).**

## Wolf in the woods

**Next time you walk in the woods on a sunny day, look for wolf spiders – tiny (5 – 10mm) brown or black spiders that like to scurry around the edge of the forest as soon as the weather turns mild. Like zebra spiders, wolf spiders are hunters, and will even go after their own species. This makes mating a special challenge, and they have had to develop very elaborate and complex mating behaviour. The wolf spider displays a combination of species-specific movements of the palps, dances to special rhythms around the female, and "drums" — perhaps on dried leaves — with its body: a spider's 'rite of spring'.**



more threatened, and so one may question why there is such a gap. Much can be explained by the unmet needs for training, capacity building and funds to implement new revenue-generating and non-destructive forest practices. WWF has entered into a partnership with the World Bank to address these problems.

Philippe Roch, Director of the Swiss Agency for the Environment, Forests and Landscape (SAEFL), also served as Panel member at the roundtable. He underlined that forest certification reinforces the ecological aspects of forest management. "It is essential that consumers be able to identify wood harvested from sustainable forests so that they may be empowered to support environmentally-friendly production," he explained.

Some 95,000 hectares of forest have been certified in Switzerland, of which 45,000 bear the FSC label, some 40,000 bear the label Swiss Q (derived from ISO 14000), and a further 10,000 hectares have obtained both labels. This corresponds to 10% of the domestic production of wood. Under a group certification programme, the State of Geneva was granted the FSC label for its 1,350 hectares of wood, while the City of Geneva and the communes of Onex, Veyrier and Versoix were granted a joint 150 hectares. In total, there are 3,000 hectares of forest in the Canton of Geneva. □



## GEN Roundtable: Environmental impacts of war

By Pekka Haavisto, Chairman of UNEP's Balkans Task Force and Depleted Uranium Assessment Team

If war is about killing and maiming human beings, you may ask, how could anyone possibly worry about such a secondary issue as war's impact on the environment? On 8 May – celebrated in Europe as the day WWII ended – the GEN organized a roundtable to discuss this very question. The roundtable, moderated by myself, began with presentations by the following experts: Bertrand Charrier of the Green Cross International, Jean-Marie Henckaerts of the International Committee of the Red Cross, Patrick Sweeting of the UN Development Programme, and David Stone of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees. The general discussion segment that followed allowed other GEN member organizations, representatives of permanent missions, local academic institutions to explore some of the issues raised. A short summary of the discussion follows.

### The rules of war

The conduct of war is governed by international humanitarian law, as contained in the Geneva Convention and its Protocols, and other treaties, such as the Convention on

the prohibition of military or any hostile use of environmental modification techniques (ENMOD). These humanitarian regulations include some environmental rules, such as a prohibition against targeting nuclear power plants. However, while such rules exist, better enforcement is clearly needed. For this reason, a few years ago the ICRC published its "Guidelines for Military Manuals on Protection of Environment in Times of Armed Conflict". These Guidelines seek to help military forces strengthen their own national guidelines.

Under humanitarian law, environmental damage in an international conflict is defined as inflicting long-term, widespread and severe damage on the environment. The standard for achieving this level of damage is set very high. There are no environmental provisions under humanitarian law for non-international conflicts.

The customary rules of law, which cover both international and non-international conflict, also apply. Under these rules, only military objectives may be targeted. Flattening entire cities is not likely to meet this

test, but what about destroying a forest? Customary rules also include the principle of proportionality. This principle accepts the inevitability of collateral damage, but states that this damage must be proportionate to the military gain. Again, this is not always easy to define in practice.

The question naturally arises whether the various multilateral environmental agreements also address the issue of war-induced impacts. MEAs are generally conceived for peacetime, and the question of whether they apply to wartime has not been settled. If they did apply, there would of course be many more rules and constraints in wartime. In addition, while the Vienna Convention states that war has an impact on existing treaties, it does not say what it is. In any case, once a conflict is over and the rule of humanitarian law ends, MEAs certainly remain in force. Might this have implications for the proportionality test?

### Cause and effect

The most obvious environmental impacts of war are direct damage to the physical landscape. Exploding

### NatureNotes



### Wondrous webs

**Spider webs come in all shapes — funnels, wheels, nests, streamers, hammocks, tubes or cobwebs. They are found wherever you care to look, in trees, in the ground, on a raft, inside flowers and even under water. They come in all sizes, from a few tiny strands to large silken orbs.**

**Among the most familiar master web-builders are the orb weavers. You probably have a garden spider *Araneus diadematus* weaving its elaborate web somewhere outside your window as you read this. How does it get started? Simply by releasing a strand of silk to be carried to the next branch by the wind, until it sticks.**



## NatureNotes



### Trapped!

The European house spiders *Tegenaria spp.* are familiar to housekeepers. These funnel-web spiders (a group of similar species) are also called bathtub spiders because they easily become trapped in bathtubs and kitchen sinks. Although they have excellent adaptations for walking on sheet webs they are not able to climb smooth walls. When you find one, don't give it a bath; simply coax it into a glass and free it elsewhere to continue its job as 'housekeeper's helper', keeping insect numbers down.

bombs, military maneuvers and camps, setting fires or spraying pesticides to clear forest cover, or draining swamps to flush out rebels have immediate, local impacts. Weapons can also cause longer-term environmental damage without even being fired, as demonstrated by recent problems with cleaning up nuclear and chemical weapons stockpiles.

But indirect impacts can be just as important. The loss of community control and the breakdown of civil society can result in the loss of traditional skills for sustainable management, discourage NGOs and civic groups from undertaking environmental activities, or force people to engage in more intensive agriculture and unsustainable land-use. The loss of state control can produce "no-go" areas where illegal logging and the poaching of once-protected wildlife (such as central Africa's gorillas or the Caspian Sea's caviar-producing sturgeon) can flourish.

A related impact is the displacement of people as refugees or internal migrants. Forced into dense settlements in unfamiliar ecosystems, refugees can – through no fault of their own – stress the environment. As a result, the environmental impacts of refugee flows and camps have become a priority for refugee workers. UNHCR is establishing guidelines to ensure that limited natural resources do not produce more conflict, that refugees are not denied essential environmental services such as clean water, and that environmental stress does not become an excuse for denying the validity of the right to asylum.

### Greening warfare

Clearly, concern about the environmental impacts of war is not just about protecting animals and plants – it is about the fundamental rights of people as well. This is an emerging issue that promises to attract more attention in the years to come. Some key issues are likely to be:

\* **Post-conflict assessments.** Environmental concerns will always arise – sooner or later. It is therefore best to act early while the evidence is still fresh to make scientific assessments. The methodology used by the Balkans Task Force — using independent, international experts and laboratories and not politicizing the work — offers a possible model.

\* **Short-term vs. long-term conflicts.** It is essential to distinguish between limited wars such as those in the Gulf and Balkans and long-term conflicts and insurgencies such as those in Sri Lanka and Colombia. Each type of conflict poses different problems and will require different types of solutions.

\* **Advance military planning.** Some military organizations have already started thinking more about the long-term risks their activities pose to groundwater, biodiversity, and so forth. In the case of short wars, wide-spread damage can be avoided, and post-conflict clean-ups of localized hot spots can be anticipated.

\* **Long-term environmental planning.** Much of the pollution discovered after the Balkans conflict clearly preceded the fighting. The awareness raised by the need for immediate clean-ups after a conflict

could be exploited to introduce long-term environmental improvements.

\* **Money for clean-ups.** A great deal of money – and greater political will – will often be required. For example, 35% of the land in Afghanistan and in Cambodia are unusable due to mines, and the worldwide costs of cleaning up landmines has been estimated at \$30 billion. Who will pay? Or take the 1997 Chemicals Weapon Convention, which recognizes the need to share the costs of decommissioning, estimated at \$10 billion for Russia and \$20 billion for the US: so far, there is no sign of the money. Although a small fraction of the worldwide military budget of some \$1 trillion, clean-up funds have proven hard to raise.

\* **Compensation regime.** In the case of Iraq, judged responsible for the damages of the Gulf War, the costs of environmental claims alone is \$40 billion (compared to some \$20 million for cleaning up after the Balkans conflict). What happens if Iraq cannot or will not pay? Is an international fund needed for cases where the responsible party cannot be identified or forced to pay? \* **Environment as a cause of war.** Damage to environmental resources – for example through excessive lumbering or pollution-intensive mining – can displace local communities, particularly indigenous peoples. The need to share resources such as transboundary watersheds can stoke conflict. Looking ahead, there are global changes being caused by climate change and desertification. Are we ready for that? □



## GEN highlights – and future directions

By Aniket Ghai, Geneva Environment Network

Two-and-a-half years later, the objectives set out by the founding members of the GEN have largely been achieved.

A new forum has been established – the GEN roundtables – for bringing Geneva's international environmental community together to discuss emerging and topical issues. Prefaced by presentations by leading experts and negotiators, these meetings provide an informal setting to exchange views and identify common goals. Recent roundtables have focussed on global and regional preparations for the World Summit for Sustainable Development (WSSD), the environmental impacts of war, and illegal environmental trade. Meeting summaries are reported in this newsletter and on the GEN website ([www.environmenthouse.ch](http://www.environmenthouse.ch)).

Information and outreach activities targeting major stakeholder groups have become a growing priority, as have preparations for WSSD. Two major briefings have been organized this year on WSSD preparations in cooperation with the NY-based UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UN/DESA) and the Palais-based UN Nongovernmental Liaison Service

(NGLS). The most recent of these featured a briefing by the Bureau of the WSSD Preparatory Committee.

To complement the existing meetings among GEN member librarians, a new series of networking meetings for webmasters has also been launched, in which participants share expertise and knowledge on the latest advances in technology and skills in the area of web site authoring.

This year, for the first time, a major celebration was organized together with GEN partners to commemorate World Environment Day at the International Environment House. Activities included a special GEN roundtable, a competition for local schools on the theme of recycling, and a lunch-time reception hosted by the Geneva and Swiss authorities. On that occasion, the Swiss Government announced its purchase of a plot of land adjacent to the International Environment House and its plans for constructing a new building there to provide additional office space and facilities.

Meanwhile, a networked and fully operational information resource centre has been established on the ground floor of the International Environment

House. GEN member contributions to the library, both large and small, have been integrated into the common library, and are available for use by the House residents and general public visitors. The electronic catalogue online at <http://genlib.unep.ch/> reveals a collection totalling over 10,000 books, documents, videos and CD-ROMs.

State-of-the-art PCs with rapid Internet connection are available in the Cybercafe, together with printing and photocopying facilities, and newspapers. The environmental video collection continues to expand, with weekly Tuesday lunchtime showings of the most recent acquisitions.

The GEN membership continues to expand. Recent additions include the Canton of Geneva's Department of Interior, Agriculture and Environment; the City of Geneva; the International Emissions Trading Association (IETA); the UNEP Balkans Unit; the UNEP Coral Reef Unit; the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR); the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA); and the University for Peace.

### Next steps

The Swiss Agency for the Environment, Forests and Landscape has generously agreed to extend its financial support to the GEN project for an additional two years, from 2001-2002. UNEP's Chemicals Unit, Information Unit for Conventions and Regional Office for Europe, as well as other GEN members providing various forms of in-kind support, have indicated that they too will maintain their contributions. This will allow the GEN to continue offering its roundtables, newsletter, library, Cybercafé, environment video shows, website, and networking meetings for information specialists.

Additional activities and products are also planned over this period. A "Geneva Green Guide" is being prepared that will provide an updated directory to environment and sustainable development organiza-

### NatureNotes

#### Ready, set, JUMP

**The zebra spider is a small black and white striped salticid (jumping) spider of about 4-5mm. It loves the warm sun, and is often found on a south-facing wall. Unlike the bathtub spider, its feet are especially adapted for climbing smooth surfaces, and it can hold itself upside down on glass. It doesn't use webs to catch prey, but attacks them by jumping up to 20 times its length. It always produces a dragline behind it; for example, it might jump over the edge of a table, fall 20-40 cm, stop in mid-air, and climb back up. The jumping spiders have excellent eyesight. If you see one, hold your finger about 20 cm from it – it will follow your finger's movements, not by moving its eyes (which are fixed) but by turning its entire body.**





## NatureNotes

### The World Wide Web of spiders

For general information and 1000+ links, see the arachnology homepage at <http://www.ufsia.ac.be/Arachnology/Arachnology.html>

Be sure to visit Swiss Professor Sam Zschokke's wonderful site on orb-web spiders at <http://www.unibas.ch/dib/nlu/staff/sz/>

Another Swiss site for questions about scorpions, spiders and other arachnids is ARACHNODATA, the world's only information and coordination agency providing professional expertise and services in all fields of interest such as taxonomy, biology, ecology, medical treatment of stings and bites, control, etc: <http://www.arachnodata.ch>

See also the Internet Identification Key for Central European Spiders: [www.araneae.unibe.ch](http://www.araneae.unibe.ch) (mostly in German). For additional information in German and 'arachno-links', see <http://www.arages.de/>

And there is Ed Nieuwenhuys' site (English) on European spiders, with some beautiful photographs <http://www.xs4all.nl/~ednieuw/>

tions in Geneva. The Guide will be available in print form in English and French and regularly updated on-line. Over the coming months, the GEN will reach out further to small and large businesses and enhance local outreach. Ways of contributing to the WSSD process will remain a high priority.

A further objective, in partnership

with all the organizations located in the International Environment House, will be developing and implementing a "sustainable office management" strategy for the House. This plan will cover issues ranging from recycling to the potential for using solar panels and will be made available to other UN agencies based in Geneva. □



## Geneva's Agenda 21

Geneva is sometimes referred to as the cradle of sustainable development for having hosted the Brundtland Commission that defined this concept in 1987. It was therefore especially important for Geneva to translate national commitments on sustainable development into a local-level action plan – or an Agenda 21 for Geneva.

Geneva's government began to work on this in autumn 1997. After an extensive consultation process, its Parliament adopted an Agenda 21 for Geneva in March 2001 in the form of a cantonal law, the Law on Public Action for Sustainable Development. This law, whose objectives will be reviewed every four years, identifies seven areas of action:

- Establishing a system of environmental management within the cantonal administration;
- Identifying and widely disseminating agreed sustainable development indicators;
- Integrating sustainable development considerations into public information materials and into the

training of trainers;

- Introducing measures that cut across employment policy and social policy aimed at preventing labour market exclusion;
- Participating actively in the World Health Organization's Healthy Cities network;
- Seeking synergies amongst economic sectors in order to mitigate environmental impacts and exploring the possibility of implementing a pilot project; and
- Strengthening international cooperation on development and promoting information dissemination for a more balanced development.

An interdepartmental committee monitors the implementation of the above action areas.

For the text of the law and for additional information, see <http://www.geneve.ch/agenda21/>, or contact Mr. Alexandre Epalle, who is in charge of the cantonal service for sustainable development, at tel. (+41-22) 3193412. □



## Environment-related meetings and events in Geneva

Date	Event (Organizer/contact)
29-31 Aug	UN/ECE Executive Body for the Convention on Long-range Transboundary Air Pollution (UN/ECE, Tel. +4 22 917 4444, Fax +41 22 917 05 05, Email: info.ece@unece.org)
17-19 Sept	UN/ECE Committee on Human Settlements (UN/ECE, Tel. +41 22 917 4444, Email: info.ece@unece.org)
17-26 Sept	Joint FAO-WHO Meeting on Pesticides Residues (FAO, Ms. Amelia Tejada, Tel. +39 6 5705-4010, Fax. + 39 6 5705-6347, Email: amelia.tejada@fao.org)
19-21 Sept	UN/ECE Expert Group on Environmental Performance Reviews, (UN/ECE, Tel. +41 22 917 4444, Email: info.ece@unece.org)
20-21 Sept	WTO Council for Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (WTO, Mr. Peter Ungphakorn, Tel: +41 22 739 5412, Email: peter.ungphakorn@wto.org)
24-25 Sept	UNEP-UN/ECE Intergovernmental Review Meeting on the World Summit on Sustainable Development (UN/ECE, Ms. Mary Pat Silveira, Tel. +41 22 917 1315, Fax. +41 22 917 0505, Email: marypat.silveira@unece.org)
1-5 Oct	Basel Convention's 19 <sup>th</sup> Session of Technical Working Group and 4 <sup>th</sup> Session of Legal Working Group (SBC, Anne-Marie Fenner, Tel: +41 22 917 8227, Email: anne-marie.fenner@unep.ch)
1-12 Oct	UN Convention to Combat Desertification, Fifth Conference of Parties (UNCCD, Geneva Liaison Office, Ms. Nadine Mattana, Tel. +41 22 917 8407, Email: nmattana@unccd.int)
3-4 Oct	WTO Committee on Trade and Environment WTO, Ms. Sabrina Shaw, Tel. +41 22 739 5482, Email: sabrina.shaw@wto.org)
8-9 Oct	WTO Committee on Technical Barriers to Trade (WTO, Ms. Sabrina Shaw, Tel. +41 22 739 5482, Email: sabrina.shaw@wto.org)
10-12 Oct	UN/ECE Working Group on Genetically Modified Organisms (UN/ECE, Tel. +41 22 917 44 44, Fax. +41 22 917 0505, Email: info.ece@unece.org)
30-31 Oct	WTO Committee on Trade and Environment (WTO, Ms. Sabrina Shaw, Tel. +41-22-739-5482, Email: sabrina.shaw@wto.org)
31 Oct -1Nov	WTO Committee on Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures (WTO, Ms. Gretchen Stanton, Tel. +41-22- 739 5086, Email: gretchen.stanton@wto.org).
19-21 Nov	UN/ECE Committee on Sustainable Energy (UN/ECE, Tel. +41 22 917 44 44, Fax. +41 22 917 0505, Email: info.ece@unece.org)
26-29 Nov	WTO Council for Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (WTO, Mr. Peter Ungphakorn, Tel: +41 22 739 5412, Email: peter.ungphakorn@wto.org)
3-7 Dec	Ramsar Standing Committee, 26 <sup>th</sup> Meeting (Gland, Switzerland) (Ramsar Convention secretariat, Tel. +41 22 999 0170, Email: ramsar@ramsar.org)
3-7 Dec	Basel Convention Working Group for Implementation (SBC, Anne-Marie Fenner, Tel: +41 22 917 8227, Email: anne-marie.fenner@unep.ch)
10-13 Dec	UN/ECE Convention on Environmental Impact Assessment in a Transboundary Context (UN/ECE, Tel. +41 22 917 44 44, Fax. +41 22 917 0505, Email: info.ece@unece.org)
11-14 Dec	UN/ECE Executive Body for Convention on Long-range Transboundary Air Pollution (UN/ECE, Tel. +41 22 917 44 44, Fax. +41 22 917 0505, Email: info.ece@unece.org)

### Environment House News

Number 5,  
August 2001

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Published in Geneva by the United Nations Environment Programme. For a free electronic or paper subscription, or for editorial queries, please contact:

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