

Annexes

Annex I List of contributing authors and organisations

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Annex II

Detailed scoring tables

I: Freshwater shortage

Environmental issues	Score	Weight %	Environmental concern	Weight averaged score
1. Modification of stream flow	2	30	Freshwater shortage	2
2. Pollution of existing supplies	2	40		
3. Changes in the water table	2	30		

Criteria for Economic impacts	Raw score	Score	Weight %
Size of economic or public sectors affected	Very small Very large	3	33
Degree of impact (cost, output changes etc.)	Minimum Severe	3	33
Frequency/Duration	Occasion/Short Continuous	3	34
Weight average score for Economic impacts		3.0	
Criteria for Health impacts	Raw score	Score	Weight %
Number of people affected	Very small Very large	2	40
Degree of severity	Minimum Severe	2	30
Frequency/Duration	Occasion/Short Continuous	1	30
Weight average score for Health impacts		1.7	
Criteria for Other social and community impacts	Raw score	Score	Weight %
Number and/or size of community affected	Very small Very large	2	50
Degree of severity	Minimum Severe	2	25
Frequency/Duration	Occasion/Short Continuous	2	25
Weight average score for Other social and community impacts		2.0	

II: Pollution

Environmental issues	Score	Weight %	Environmental concern	Weight averaged score
4. Microbiological	3	20	Pollution	2.4
5. Eutrophication	2	5		
6. Chemical	2	20		
7. Suspended solids	3	20		
8. Solid wastes	2	20		
9. Thermal	1	5		
10. Radionuclide	0	0		
11. Spills	2	10		

Criteria for Economic impacts	Raw score	Score	Weight %
Size of economic or public sectors affected	Very small Very large	3	34
Degree of impact (cost, output changes etc.)	Minimum Severe	2	33
Frequency/Duration	Occasion/Short Continuous	3	33
Weight average score for Economic impacts		2.7	
Criteria for Health impacts	Raw score	Score	Weight %
Number of people affected	Very small Very large	2	40
Degree of severity	Minimum Severe	2	30
Frequency/Duration	Occasion/Short Continuous	2	30
Weight average score for Health impacts		2.0	
Criteria for Other social and community impacts	Raw score	Score	Weight %
Number and/or size of community affected	Very small Very large	2	40
Degree of severity	Minimum Severe	2	30
Frequency/Duration	Occasion/Short Continuous	2	30
Weight average score for Other social and community impacts		2.0	

III: Habitat and community modification

Environmental issues	Score	Weight %	Environmental concern	Weight averaged score
12. Loss of ecosystems	3	50	Habitat and community modification	3.0
13. Modification of ecosystems or ecotones, including community structure and/or species composition	3	50		

Criteria for Economic impacts	Raw score	Score	Weight %
Size of economic or public sectors affected	Very small Very large	3	30
Degree of impact (cost, output changes etc.)	Minimum Severe	3	40
Frequency/Duration	Occasion/Short Continuous	3	30
Weight average score for Economic impacts		3.0	
Criteria for Health impacts	Raw score	Score	Weight %
Number of people affected	Very small Very large	1	33
Degree of severity	Minimum Severe	1	34
Frequency/Duration	Occasion/Short Continuous	1	33
Weight average score for Health impacts		1.0	
Criteria for Other social and community impacts	Raw score	Score	Weight %
Number and/or size of community affected	Very small Very large	3	40
Degree of severity	Minimum Severe	3	30
Frequency/Duration	Occasion/Short Continuous	3	30
Weight average score for Other social and community impacts		3.0	

IV: Unsustainable exploitation of fish and other living resources

Environmental issues	Score	Weight %	Environmental concern	Weight averaged score
14. Overexploitation	3	35	Unsustainable exploitation of fish	1.9
15. Excessive by-catch and discards	1	10		
16. Destructive fishing practices	2	15		
17. Decreased viability of stock through pollution and disease	1	30		
18. Impact on biological and genetic diversity	1	10		

Criteria for Economic impacts	Raw score	Score	Weight %
Size of economic or public sectors affected	Very small Very large	2	30
Degree of impact (cost, output changes etc.)	Minimum Severe	2	40
Frequency/Duration	Occasion/Short Continuous	2	30
Weight average score for Economic impacts		2.0	
Criteria for Health impacts	Raw score	Score	Weight %
Number of people affected	Very small Very large	1	20
Degree of severity	Minimum Severe	2	40
Frequency/Duration	Occasion/Short Continuous	3	40
Weight average score for Health impacts		2.2	
Criteria for Other social and community impacts	Raw score	Score	Weight %
Number and/or size of community affected	Very small Very large	1	40
Degree of severity	Minimum Severe	2	30
Frequency/Duration	Occasion/Short Continuous	2	30
Weight average score for Other social and community impacts		1.6	

V: Global change

Environmental issues	Score	Weight %	Environmental concern	Weight averaged score
19. Changes in the hydrological cycle	2	50	Global change	1.5
20. Sea level change	1	40		
21. Increased UV-B radiation as a result of ozone depletion	1	5		
22. Changes in ocean CO ₂ source/sink function	1	5		

Criteria for Economic impacts	Raw score	Score	Weight %
Size of economic or public sectors affected	Very small Very large	3	34
Degree of impact (cost, output changes etc.)	Minimum Severe	3	33
Frequency/Duration	Occasion/Short Continuous	3	33
Weight average score for Economic impacts		3.0	
Criteria for Health impacts	Raw score	Score	Weight %
Number of people affected	Very small Very large	1	34
Degree of severity	Minimum Severe	1	33
Frequency/Duration	Occasion/Short Continuous	1	33
Weight average score for Health impacts		1.0	
Criteria for Other social and community impacts	Raw score	Score	Weight %
Number and/or size of community affected	Very small Very large	3	34
Degree of severity	Minimum Severe	3	33
Frequency/Duration	Occasion/Short Continuous	3	33
Weight average score for Other social and community impacts		3.0	

Comparative environmental and socio-economic impacts of each GIWA concern

Concern	Types of impacts								Overall score	Rank
	Environmental score		Economic score		Human health score		Social and community score			
	Present (a)	Future (b)	Present (c)	Future (d)	Present (e)	Future (f)	Present (g)	Future (h)		
Freshwater shortage	2.0	1.9	3.0	2.8	1.7	1.5	2.0	1.7	2.1	4
Pollution	2.4	2.0	2.7	3.0	2.0	1.5	2.0	1.5	2.1	3
Habitat and community modification	3.0	2.4	3.0	2.8	1.0	1.0	3.0	2.8	2.4	2
Unsustainable exploitation of fish and other living resources	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.5	2.2	2.0	1.6	2.0	2.0	5
Global change	1.5	2.8	3.0	3.0	1.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.5	1

Annex III

Environmental characteristics

Environmental characteristics

Country	Area (km ²)	Coastline (km)	Natural resources and ecosystems	Land characteristics	Environment problems
Anguilla	71.3	61	Salt, fish, lobster.	Coral limestone formation, undulated surface, highest elevation at 758 m.	Sewage disposal.
Antigua & Barbuda	440	153	Coral reefs, salt ponds, mangrove swamps, sandy beaches.	Antigua: Mountains in southwest, flat central plains, rolling limestone hills in highlands. Numerous islands, creeks and inlets, sand bars and wetlands. Barbuda: coastline less varied, extensive reefs systems.	Habitat destruction, erosion, pollution and sewage.
Aruba	194	68.5	Cactuses, divi-divi tree, woodland.	Flat terrain, few hills, scant vegetation. Highest point: Mount Jamanota, 188 m.	Risk of oil pollution and garbage disposal.
Barbados	432	97	Petroleum, fish, natural gas. Mangrove wetland, seagrass beds, shallow hard coral reef offshore.	Low relief, highest point: Mount Hillaby at 336 m. 88% covered by a pleistocene coral cap.	Erosion, solid waste disposal, marine pollution.
Bonaire	288	122	Salinas. Natural xerophilic vegetation.	Shaped island. Strongly folded and faulted rocks of volcanic origin and silica rich sediments. Flat terrain, highest point: Brandaris Hill at 240 m. Poor soil.	
British Virgin Islands	153	80		Largely rolling hills and beaches. Tortola: highest point at 529 m in Mount Sage.	Erosion, loss of mangroves, coral reefs and seagrass beds, marine pollution.
Cayman Islands	259	159	Coral reefs communities, mangrove swamps, seagrass beds.	Located on a major submarine ridge. Low-lying limestone formations, older bluff core and mid-Tertiary limestone origin, younger iron shore formations. Pleistocene calcareous deposits, recent carbonate deposits. Highest point: Bluff at 43 m.	
Curaçao	443	150	Seagrass, mangroves. Drought-resistant cacti and thron scrub.	Volcanic origin, formed 88 million years ago during the Caribbean Plate evolution. Deposits of later sedimentary rocks. Limestone terraces. Generally flat, mostly consisting on steep cliffs and rubble beaches, a submarine terrace gradually slopes to 7-12 m depth.	
Dominica	750	146		Island rugged and mountainous, steep terrain and narrow coastal plain. The highest mountains in the Eastern Caribbean are in Dominica, highest point: Morn Diablotin at 1 447 m. Large number of rivers and streams.	Deforestation, solid waste disposal and soil erosion.
Grenada	344	121		Terrain of volcanic origin with central mountains. Highest point: Mount Saint Catherine at 840 m.	Solid waste disposal, water shortage, erosion and marine pollution.
Guadeloupe	1 780	306	Cultivable land, beaches.	Volcanic origin for most of the islands; Grande-terre is low limestone formation. Interior mountains.	
Martinique	1 075	350	Coral reefs communities at more than 10m depth. Seagrass beds, mangroves.	Mountainous terrain, shaped coastline. Highest point: Montagne Pelee at 1 397m. Dormant volcano. Submarine valleys.	Solid waste disposal.
Montserrat	102	18		Volcanic origin. Comprises three mountain systems: Silver Hills, Cebter Hills, South Soufriere Hills. Heavily vegetated mountains; deep ghaunts from peaks to the coast. Narrow coastal shelf. Rugged shoreline, with cliffs and rocky shores. Contains seven active volcanoes.	Improper land use, solid waste disposal and sewage. Overexploitation of marine resources.
Saint Kitts & Nevis	269	135	St Kitts: Sandy beaches with a mixture of coral sand, foraminifera and volcanic sand. Coral reefs, seagrass beds, mangroves, salt ponds, diverse aquatic life and coastline. Hawksbill and Green sea turtle. Resident and migratory birds. Nevis: Sandy beaches.	Volcanic origin. St Kitts: coast backed by lower glaci slopes, covered by deep sandy volcanic ash. Low cliffs. Three volcanic centres: central north-west range, with Mount Liamuiga at 1 156 m. Nevis: freshwater lagoons, rocky shores, massive sea cliffs.	Solid waste disposal, coastal and marine pollution, erosion, deforestation.
Saint Lucia	617	158	Forest, sandy beaches, minerals (pumice), mineral springs, geothermal potential.	Volcanic origin. Mountainous terrain with some broad and fertile valleys. Highest point: Mount Gimie at 950 m.	Solid waste disposal, water pollution, loss of marine and terrestrial habitats, degradation of river basins.
Saint Vincent & The Grenadines	389	84	Coral reefs, fishes.	St Vincent: Volcanic origin, dominated by central mountain range, covered with wet forest and series of radiating spurs which rich into the coastline. Active volcano: La Soufriere, at 1 212 m. Grenadines: white sandy beaches, clear blue water, sheltered.	Pollution, deforestation, loss of habitats, erosion, lack of solid waste and sewage water management.
Trinidad & Tobago	5 130	362		Mountainous terrain, metamorphic and volcanic rocks. Rocky and rugged coastline. Highest point: El Cerro del Aripo at 940 m.	Deforestation, erosion and water pollution.
Turks & Caicos	430	389	Marshes, mangrove swamps. Spiny lobster, conch.	Low terrain, flat limestone. Highest point: Blue Hills at 49 m.	Sewage and solid waste disposal.
US Virgin Islands	350	188	Sea birds nesting, roosting areas, marine life.	Central mountain ranges and relatively small coastal plains. Highest point: Crwon Mountain in St Croix. The typical soil profile is thin clayey and overlies rock. There are no large freshwater lakes or ponds, and no perennial streams on any of the islands; intermittent streams can only be seen after heavy rainfall. The absence of large freshwater resources and perennial streams means that guts (watercourses) form the basis for watershed management in the territory.	Low freshwater storage capacity.

(Source: IOCARIBE 2002, Office of the Prime Minister 2001, Cooper & Bowen 2001, Farquhar & Josef 1997, PAHO 1998, Meyer 1997, Interknowledge Corp. 2002, Bush 1998, Pors & Nagelkerken 1998, Dutch Caribbean 2000, James 1997, CIA 2001, Family Education Network 2003, BVI 2002, Gabrie & Moyne-Pickard 1999, Porter 1997, Farell 1997, DPNR/DEF & USDA/NRCS 1998, WWF 2001, PNUMA 1999, DPNR/DEP 2002).

Annex IV

List of important water-related programmes and assessments in the region

GEF-projects in the Caribbean region.

Antigua & Barbuda

National Biodiversity Strategy, Action Plan and First National Report to COP, Enabling Antigua and Barbuda to Prepare its First National Communication in Response to its Commitments to UNFCCC, National Capacity Needs Self-Assessment for Global Environmental Management.

Barbados

First National Report to the Convention on Biological Diversity, Enabling Barbados to Prepare its First National Communication in Response to its Commitments to UNFCCC, Climate Change Enabling Activity (Additional Financing for Capacity Building in Priority Areas).

Grenada

Development of a National Biodiversity Conservation Strategy, and Action Plan and Country Report to the CBD, Enabling Grenada to Prepare its Initial National Communication in Response to its Commitments to UNFCCC.

St Kitts & Nevis

National Biodiversity Strategies, Action Plan, and the Report to the Convention on Biological Diversity, Enabling St. Kitts and Nevis to Prepare its First National Communication in Response to its Commitments to UNFCCC.

St Lucia

Coastal/Wetland Ecosystem Conservation and Sustainable Livelihoods, National Biodiversity Strategies, Action Plan, and the First National Report to the Convention on Biological Diversity and Participation in the Pilot Phase of the CHM, Enabling St. Lucia to Prepare its First National Communication in Response to its Commitments to UNFCCC.

St Vincent & The Grenadines

National Biodiversity Strategies, Action Plan, and the Report to the Convention on Biological Diversity, Enabling St. Vincent and Grenadines to Prepare its First National Communication in Response to its Commitments to UNFCCC.

Trinidad & Tobago

National Biodiversity Strategy, Action Plan and First Report to the CBD, Protected Areas and Wildlife Management Project, Enabling Trinidad and Tobago to Prepare its First National Communication in Response to its Commitments to UNFCCC.

Regional projects

- Caribbean Renewable Energy Development Programme,
- Caribbean: Mainstreaming Adaptation to Climate Change,
- Caribbean Planning for Adaptation to Global Climate Change (CARICOM),
- Integrating Watershed and Coastal Area Management in Small Island Developing States of the Caribbean,
- Building Capacity for Conducting Vulnerability and Adaptation Assessments in the Caribbean Region,
- Ship-Generated Waste Management,
- Building Wider Public and Private Constituencies for the GEF in Latin America and the Caribbean: Regional Promotion of Global Environment Protection through the Electronic Media,
- Country Case Studies on Climate Change Impacts and Adaptations Assessment-Phase I,
- Development of National Implementation Plans for the Management of Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs),
- Building the Inter-American Biodiversity Information Network (IABIN): A Regional Clearinghouse for the Americas, Reducing Pesticide Runoff to the Caribbean Sea,
- Demonstrations of Innovative Approaches to the Rehabilitation of Heavily Contaminated Bays in the Wider Caribbean,
- Reduction of Environmental Impact from Tropical Shrimp Trawling through Introduction of By-catch Technologies and Change of Management,
- Caribbean: Mainstreaming Adaptation to Climate Change.

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Annex V

List of conventions and specific laws that affect water use in the region

Adjustments and Amendment to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer 29 June 1990

Adjustments and Amendment to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer 23-25 November 1992

Agreement Concerning Cooperation in Marine Fishing 28 July 1962

Agreement Concerning Cooperation in Taking Measures Against Pollution of the Sea by Oil 16 September 1971

Agreement Establishing the Inter-American Institute for Global Change Research 13 May 1992

Agreement establishing the South Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP) 16 June 1993

Agreement establishing the Caribbean Development Bank (Kingston, 1969)

Agreement establishing the Fund for the Development of the Indigenous Peoples of Latin America and the Caribbean (Madrid, 1992)

Agreement on Regional Cooperation in Combating Pollution of the South-East Pacific by Hydrocarbons and Other Harmful Substances in Cases of Emergency 12 November 1981

Agreement relating to the Implementation of Part XI of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982 -done 28 July 1994

Agreement to Promote Compliance with International Conservation and Management Measures by Fishing Vessels on the High Seas 29 November 1993

Amendment to the Annex to the Convention for the Prevention of Marine Pollution by Dumping of Wastes and Other Matter 3 November 1989

Amendment to the Annex to the Convention on the Prevention of Marine Pollution by Dumping of Wastes and Other Matter 24 September 1980

Amendments to the Convention on the Prevention of Marine Pollution by Dumping of Wastes and Other Matter Concerning Settlement of Disputes 12 October 1978

Amendments to the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution of the Sea by Oil Concerning the Protection of the Great Barrier Reef 12 October 1971

Annex III to the Protocol of 17 February 1978 relating to the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships of 2 November 1973 (MARPOL 73/78), as amended on 30 October 1992

Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal 22 March 1989

Convention for the Establishment of an Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission 31 May 1949

Convention for the International Council for the Exploration of the Sea (as amended) 12 September 1964

Convention for the Prevention of Marine Pollution by Dumping from Ships and Aircraft (as amended) 15 February 1972

Convention for the Protection and Development of the Marine Environment of the Wider Caribbean Region (Cartagena de Indias(Colombia), 1983)

Convention for the Conservation of the Biodiversity and the Protection of Wilderness Areas in Central America (Managua, 1992)

Convention for the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage 23 November 1972

Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts Against the Safety of Maritime Navigation 10 March 1988

Convention on Biological Diversity 5 June 1992

Convention on Environmental Impact Assessment in a Transboundary Context 25 February 1991

Convention on Fishing and Conservation of the Living Resources of the High Seas 29 April 1958

Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora 3 March 1973

Convention on Long-Range Transboundary Air Pollution 13 November 1979

Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals 23 June 1979

Convention on the Continental Shelf 29 April 1958

Convention on the High Seas 29 April 1958

Convention on the Prevention of Marine Pollution by Dumping of Wastes and Other Matter 29 December 1972

Convention on the Prevention of Marine Pollution from Land-based Sources 4 June 1974

Convention on the Regulation of Antarctic Mineral Resource Activities 2 June 1988

Convention on the Territorial Sea & the Contiguous Zone 29 April 58

Convention on the Transboundary Effects of Industrial Accidents 17 March 1992

Convention on Wetlands of International Importance Especially as Waterfowl Habitat 2 February 1971

Fisheries Convention 9 March 1964

International Agreement on the Use of INMARSAT Ship Earth Stations within the Territorial Sea and Ports 16 October 1985

International Convention for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas 14 May 1966

International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships 2 November 1973

International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution of the Sea by Oil (as amended on 11 April 1962 and 21 October 1969) 12 May 1954

International Convention for the Protection of Birds 18 October 1950

International Convention for the Regulation of Whaling 2 December 1946

International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea 17 June 1960

International Convention on Civil Liability for Oil Pollution Damage 29 November 1969

International Convention on Oil Pollution Preparedness, Response and Cooperation 29 November 1990

International Convention on the Establishment of an International Fund for Compensation for Oil Pollution Damage 18 December 1971

International Convention Relating to Intervention on the High Seas in Cases of Oil Pollution Casualties 29 November 1969

International Tropical Timber Agreement 18 November 1983

International Tropical Timber Agreement 26 January 1994 Kuwait

Regional Convention for Cooperation on the Protection of the Marine Environment from Pollution 24 April 1978

MARPOL Optional Annex Annex IV: Regulations for the Prevention of Pollution by Sewage from Ships

Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer 16 September 1987

(OECD) Assessment of Projects with Significant Impact on the Environment 8 May 1979

(OECD) Comprehensive Waste Management Policy 28 September 1976

(OECD) Control of Air Pollution from Fossil Fuel Combustion 20 June 1985

(OECD) Control of Eutrophication of Waters 14 November 1974

(OECD) Control of Transfrontier Movements of Wastes Destined for Recovery Operations 30 March 1992

(OECD) Declaration of Anticipatory Environmental Policies 8 May 1979

(OECD) Declaration on Environment Resources for the Future 20 June 1985

(OECD) Declaration on Environmental Policy 14 November 1974

(OECD) Energy and the Environment 14 November 1974

(OECD) Environment and Economics Guiding Principles Concerning International Economic Aspects of Environmental Policies 26 May 1972

(OECD) Implementation of the Polluter-Pays Principle 14 November 1974

(OECD) International Conference on Environment and Economics: Conclusions 21 July 1984

(OECD) Measures to Reduce All Man-Made Emissions of Mercury to The Environment 18 September 1973

(OECD) Recommendation of the Council on Further Measures for the Protection of the Environment by Control of Polychlorinated Biphenyls 13 February 1987

(OECD) Recommendation of the Council on the Reduction of Transfrontier Movements of Wastes 31 January 1991

(OECD) Strategies for Specific Water Pollutants Control 4 November 1974

(OECD) Waste Paper Recovery 30 January 1980

(OECD) Protection of the Environment by Control of Polychlorinated Biphenyls 13 September 1973

Optional Protocol of Signature Concerning the Compulsory Settlement of Disputes Arising out of the United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea 29 April 1958

Protocol Concerning Cooperation in Combating Oil Spills in the Wider Caribbean Region (Cartagena de Indias, Colombia) 24 March 1983

Protocol Concerning Cooperation in Combating Pollution in Cases of Emergency 21 March 1981

Protocol Concerning Marine Pollution Resulting from Exploration and Exploitation of the Continental Shelf 29 March 1989

Protocol Concerning Regional Cooperation in Combating Pollution by Oil and Other Harmful Substances in Cases of Emergency 14 February 1982

Protocol Concerning Specially Protected Areas and Wildlife to the Convention for the Protection and Development of the Marine Environment of the Wider Caribbean Region (Kingston, 1990)

Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Fixed Platforms Located on the Continental Shelf 10 March 1988

Protocol of 1978 Relating to the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships 17 February 1978

Protocol Relating to Intervention on the High Seas in Cases of Pollution by Substances Other than Oil 2 November 1973

Protocol to Amend the Convention on Wetlands of International Importance Especially as Waterfowl Habitat 3 December 1982

Protocol to Amend the International Convention on Civil Liability for Oil Pollution Damage 25 May 1984

Protocol to Amend the International Convention on the Establishment of an International Fund for Compensation for Oil Pollution Damage 25 May 1984

Protocol to the 1979 Convention on Long-Range Transboundary Air Pollution on Long-Term Financing of Cooperative Programme for Monitoring and Evaluation of the Long-Range Transmissions of Air Pollutants in Europe (EMEP) 28 September 1984

Protocol to the International Convention on Civil Liability for Oil Pollution Damage 19 November 1976

Protocol to the International Convention on the Establishment of an International Fund for Compensation for Oil Pollution Damage 19 November 1976

Rio Declaration 3-14 June 1992

Supplementary Protocol to the Agreement on Regional Co-Operation in Combating Pollution of the South-East Pacific by Hydrocarbons or Other Harmful Substances 22 July 1983

United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea 10 December 1982

United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa 12 September 1994

United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change 9 May 1992

Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer 22 March 1985

Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties 23 May 1969

Wages, Hours of Work and Manning (Sea) Convention (Revised), 1958 (No. 109)

World Charter for Nature 1982

