



United Nations Development Programme
GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY (GEF)



*Mavis / Song Li / Chuan / Al
David / Ali*

Facisimile

To: Alfred Duda, GEF Secretariat

Fax: 202 522 3240

From: *Geordie Colville*
Geordie Colville, UNDP-GEF

Date: 23rd December 1996

Subject: UNDP's SUBMISSION FOR UNDP-GEF SECRETARIAT CONSULTATIONS
- 9th January 1997.

Please note that the following proposals will be submitted to you for the Bilateral Consultations on the 9th January.

CLIMATE CHANGE

- (1) **Brazil: Environmental Strategy for Energy: Hydrogen Fuel Cell Buses for Brazil (EZE/HB) [\$344,100]**
- (2) **China: Capacity Building for the Rapid Commercialisation of Renewable Energy [\$8,400,000].**

INTERNATIONAL WATERS:

- (3) **Argentina & Uruguay: Strategic Action Programme for the Rio de la Plata Estuary and its Maritime Front [\$327,000].**

I am faxing you the number three proposal on this list now and I will fax the remaining two proposals as soon as they are ready. I will also send all three by Fedex tonight for delivery tomorrow morning.

Many thanks.

**GLOBAL ENVIRONMENTAL FACILITY
PROPOSAL FOR PDF BLOCK B GRANTS**

Countries: Argentina and Uruguay

Focal Area: International Waters¹

Operational Programme: Waterbody-based

Project Code/Title: *Strategic Action Programme for the Rio de La Plata Estuary and its Maritime Front*

Amount of Funding Requested: US\$ 327,000

Co-Funding (PDF): US\$ 58,500

Total Project Costs: US\$ 9,000,000 (est. \$US 6 million GEF, US\$ 3 million other)

Executing Agency: Administrative Commission of the Rio de la Plata/Joint Technical Commission of the Maritime Front (CARP/CTMFM)

Project Duration: 9 Months

I. Summary Project Objectives and Description

The principal objectives of the full-scale project are:

1. Transboundary diagnostic analysis of the principal activities affecting the water quality and biological resources of the Rio de la Plata estuary and its Maritime Front and identification of potential mitigation solutions;
2. Establishment of a comprehensive database and information system;
3. Strengthening of policy and legal frameworks to ensure the coordinated

¹ The term "international waters" is intended for use in categorizing projects by the Global Environment Facility and does not signify any legal or conceptual variation from the terms "international waters" and "waters of shared use" agreed to in the *Treaty of the Rio de la Plata and its Maritime Front*.

management of the area for sustainable use;

4. Strengthening of the two binational commissions charged with management of the water bodies, in terms of analytical, managerial, administrative and monitoring capacities;
5. Training of personnel from municipalities, port authorities, ministries, NGOs and the private sector - including shipping and transport companies - in regard to improvement and maintenance of water quality and biological resources;
6. Development and approval of economic instruments and financial mechanisms to ensure the long-term sustainability of water quality maintenance and improvement programmes.
7. Development of a binational Strategic Action Plan to improve and maintain water quality in the two waterbodies and to manage their shared biological resources.

Background

The *Treaty of the Rio de la Plata and its Maritime Front* was signed by the Governments of Argentina and Uruguay on 19 November 1973 and has been subsequently ratified by both parties.

The Treaty defines two geographical areas: the *Rio de la Plata*, the context and limits of which are set in Articles 1 and 2, and the *Common Fishing Zone* or *Maritime Front*, whose boundaries are established in article 73. The latter encompasses approximately 64,000 square nautical miles of the Exclusive Economic Zones of Argentina and Uruguay (Fig.1).

The first section of the Treaty (articles 1 to 69 inclusive) refers to the *Rio de la Plata*. For the purposes of the Treaty the *Rio de la Plata* is defined as the sector of the river between the Punta Gorda Point parallel on the upper *Rio de la Plata*, and an imaginary line joining Punta Rasa on Cabo San Antonio (Argentina) with Punta del Este (Uruguay). This line is considered the outer limit of the river.

The second section of the Treaty deals with the *Maritime Front*. This name is customarily used to refer to the sector of maritime waters seawards from the outer limit of the *Rio de la Plata*. Here, Argentina and Uruguay have agreed to establish a shared interest zone (zona de interes comun), designated as a *Common Fishing Zone* (*Zona Comun de Pesca*) (Treaty, article 73). The boundaries of this Zone are the outer limit of the twelve miles Territorial Sea of the Parties; the outer limit of the *Rio de la Plata*; and two arcs of circumference with a radius of 200 nautical miles anchored in Punta del Este (Uruguay) and Punta Rasa del Cabo San Antonio (Argentina) respectively. Both geographical points are the extremes of the outer limit of the *Rio de la Plata* (Fig. 1).

As agreed in the Treaty, the Parties have established two binational Commissions. The *Joint Technical Commission for the Maritime Front* (Comision Tecnica Mixta del Frente Maritimo or CTMFM) was established under article 80 of the Treaty. Its geographical scope is the zone of common interest or Common Fishing Zone defined in article 73 of the Treaty. The *Administrative Commission for the Rio de la Plata* (Comision Administradora del Rio de la Plata or CARP) was established under article 59 of the Treaty, and its geographical scope is the Rio de la Plata.

As indicated above, CTMFM and CARP are international governmental organizations enjoying legal status for fulfilment of their objectives as set out in articles 81 and 60 of the Treaty, respectively.

The functions entrusted by the Treaty to both Commissions include the promotion of scientific studies and research, with special reference to the assessment, conservation and preservation of biotic resources and their sustainable use, and the prevention and elimination of pollution as well as other noxious effects that may be derived from the use, prospecting for and exploitation of resources in the Common Fishing Zone and in the Rio de la Plata (Treaty, Articles 82 and 66).

On 7 April, 1994, CTMFM and CARP issued a Joint Declaration aimed at facilitating cooperation regarding research on the river and marine environment and resources in the geographical areas assigned to them by the Treaty. Within this framework, both Commissions have now agreed to collaborate in the development and implementation of a broad Strategic Action Programme aimed at the protection and sustainable use of these shared fluvial and marine resources.

In 1989 CARP published the results and conclusions of a study to determine the pollutant levels in the Rio de la Plata, recommending that this kind of research, duly expanded and diversified, be given greater continuity.

In 1990 training activities were undertaken on analytical pollution assessment, with the support of IOC/UNESCO/SHELL - Uruguay. In 1991, the first symposium on aquatic pollution was held in coordination with CARP and the Rio Uruguay Administrative Commission (CARU). This activity was sponsored by IOC/UNESCO. In November 1993, CTMFM convened the First Bi-National Meeting on the Prevention of Pollution in the Maritime Front with the ensuing recommendation that activities between CTMFM and CARP be closely coordinated.

General description of the Project Area

The Rio de la Plata and the Frente Maritimo constitute the fluvial and marine environment receiving the waters flowing from the vast Rio de la Plata Basin to the Atlantic Ocean. This hydrographic system comprises over 3.1 million km² in Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Paraguay and Uruguay. It is the most developed basin in South America from the point of view of agriculture, livestock raising and industry, as well as the second largest from a hydrographic

point of view. The population of this region is estimated at thirty million inhabitants. In recognition of these circumstances the five countries signed the *Rio de la Plata Basin Treaty*, wherein they agreed to join efforts in promoting the harmonious development and physical integration of the region encompassed by this river system (Brasilia, 1969).

Rapid development in the region, coupled with the expansion of population and urban areas, is causing an increase in the uses of the region and the intensity of its resource exploitation and pollution generation. It is anticipated that the Parana-Paraguay Hidrovia (Puerto Caceres - Nueva Palmira) and the Southern Common Market (Mercosur) initiatives will accelerate the development of agriculture, industry and fishing in the Rio de la Plata - Maritime Front area.

This area is also affected by the interaction between the flow of fresh water supplied by the Rio de la Plata, the waters of the continental shelf and the convergence of two oceanic boundary currents, the Brazil current - subtropical - and the Malvinas Current - subantarctic. The oceanographical regime of this convergence has considerable bearing on the processes taking place in the Maritime Front area and on its biotic resources, which are utilised by the fishing industry and coastal communities.

At present there is grossly insufficient knowledge of the dynamics of the fluvial-marine system and the relationship to modified river flow, water quality and reduced yields of fisheries. The dynamic environment of the Rio de la Plata - Maritime Front area - the result of the interaction among various types of fresh and marine waters - provides the habitat for a specific community structure of biotic resources. The area is also the threshold for shipping between the ports of the Rio de la Plata Basin and destinations overseas.

The entry into operation of the Hidrovia, whose aim is to improve navigation for shipping in the Paraguay and Parana rivers, will result in a significant expansion of ocean and river shipping through the Project Area, and concurrently, increased turbidity and sedimentation may have deleterious effects on the Rio de la Plata region. The movement of seaborne imports and exports through the Project Area currently amounts to about 35 million tons of cargo per year.

The proposed Project will make a significant contribution to the knowledge and binational capacity required to manage the river basin and coastal waters. This will enable the participant countries to simultaneously maximize the economic value of the uses and resources in the Area and sustain the ecosystem's production of goods and services.

Present state of knowledge

The state of the environment of the Rio de la Plata - Maritime Front area, and the input of pollutants from coastal areas or from the Rio de la Plata estuary have been only generally assessed. There is general agreement that the Area is currently receiving significant pollutants, resulting from the rapid growth of coastal urban centres in Argentina and Uruguay and economic development in the whole of the Basin.

Diverse studies carried out in the outer Rio de la Plata and inshore waters and sediments indicate the presence of biocides, such as Enurin, Dieldrin, and DDT, together with heavy metals such as cadmium and lead.

The fact that marine biodiversity has not yet been sufficiently evaluated is an obstacle to the adoption of measures for the monitoring and protection of the river and marine environments. This also hinders the development of fisheries strategies aimed at achieving a more sustainable exploitation of the existing resources.

The fauna and flora of the Rio de la Plata - Maritime Front area appears to be very heterogeneous, including fresh water fishes, sub-tropical crustaceans, sub-antarctic copepods, euphasids and scyphomeduses and oceanic actinias. Although biodiversity is high, the degree of endemism is low.

The following species have been identified as endemic to this region: the mejillín (*Brachyontes rodriguezii*), the almeja (clam) (*Macoma uruguayensis*), the almeja amarilla (yellow clam) (*Mesodesma mactroides*), the navajuela (*Tagelus gibbus*), and the Rio de la Plata dolphin (*Pontoporia blainvillei*).

The Project Area includes feeding grounds for a number of species of recognized global interest, such as pinnipeds (South American fur seal - *Arctocephalus australis*) - the Area includes one of the world's main natural reserves for this species - and tuna.

Coastal and offshore species of considerable global, ecological, economic and social importance spend all or part of their life cycle within the Project Area. Among these are hake (*Merluccius hubbsi*), anchovy (*Engraulis anchoita*), squid (*Illex argentinus* and *Loligo sanpaulensis*), croaker (*Micropogonias furnieri*), flounder (*Paralichthys patagonicus*), striped weakfish (*Cynoscion striatus*). Deterioration of the abiotic and biotic conditions in the area may threaten the existence of these species. Furthermore, eutrophication, increased levels of certain metals and depletion of the ozone layer, may increase the frequency of red tides, a problem of growing importance in these waters.

The Project Area contains fishing grounds of considerable importance for Argentina and Uruguay. The main commercial fisheries in the Project Area are subject to frequent research and assessments which confirm their considerable economic potential. Efforts are underway to widen the range of species landed by commercial fishing vessels. New units with improved catch and processing technologies are being incorporated with the aim of increasing the efficiency of an industry which has a considerable element of economic and commercial risk. However, most of the fishing is still done by means of intensive trawling, with a high rate of discarded by-catch, down to depths of about 200 m. These circumstances may be causing modifications in the seabed habitat of the benthic communities.

Bureaucratic obstacles, lack of resources and limited technical capacities have made a more complete understanding of the Project Area's environmental problems difficult to achieve.

Without this understanding, the search for, and application of, effective instruments to prevent and control negative impacts is seriously hindered.

Policies for public education, research and environmental management in the Project Area

The perception of marine environmental problems, in Argentina and Uruguay, is largely influenced by a strong urban culture that, despite having developed in the coastal regions, has traditionally depended on agriculture and animal husbandry. It is not surprising therefore that public opinion still does not yet consider the marine environment as a component integrated with, and relevant to, human activities. Marine resources have not yet been sufficiently valued, nor is their protection adequately incorporated into sectoral planning.

Argentina and Uruguay are signatories to a number of multilateral treaties for the protection of the river and marine environment. They have also signed specific bilateral agreements with each other, such as the *Treaty of the Rio de la Plata and its Maritime Front* (1973), and the *Cooperation Agreement for prevention of and control of pollution in the aquatic environment produced by oil and other harmful substances*, which was signed in 1987 and ratified in 1993.

The Treaty awards CTMFM and CARP the role of defining policies and coordinating plans and measures for the protection of the environment and its fauna within their respective areas of competence.

Initially, CTMFM mainly devoted its efforts to the evaluation, conservation and sustainable use of the biotic resources in the Common Fishing Zone. For this purpose, it established Total Permitted Catches for certain species, regulated the use of fishing methods and established seasonal closed fishing areas. From 1990 onwards the Commission has given a growing importance to issues affecting the broader environment and established the Subcommittee on Environmental Affairs. This body was charged with the task of drafting the present Project.

As part of the planning process of this Project, on 7 April 1994, CTMFM and CARP signed the Joint Declaration mentioned above, concerning cooperation on environmental research. This arrangement will make it possible for studies to be carried out in accordance with bio-ecological criteria, without being hindered by administrative boundaries.

At the national level, over the past few years, both Argentina and Uruguay have developed specific sets of legislation and institutions to deal with environmental issues. However, a well defined institutional structure concerned primarily with the riverine and marine environment does not yet exist. This hinders efforts aimed at coordinated management of coastal and marine systems. The only shared system for which both countries have successfully defined environmental use and management standards is the Uruguay river, as a result of the efforts of the Administrative Commission for the Uruguay River (CARU).

The subject of environmental protection is gradually being incorporated into teaching

programmes, but these still do not adequately cover marine aspects. Human resource training has been geared more towards scientists and technicians than to those responsible for integrated planning and management of resources and control and prevention of pollution.

Over the last few years, the number and role of environmental NGOs has increased. However, very few of them cover marine subjects.

Development Plans

The Project Area is of great importance for the development plans of the two riparian countries and to the region as a whole. In this respect, it is possible to mention the following four main aspects:

- a) the Project Area is an essential element of the Rio de la Plata Basin and of the sub-regional integration process (Mercosur);
- b) the Project Area is the threshold of a major river transport system developing around the Hidrovia initiative;
- c) in the Rio de la Plata there are a significant number of existing or planned activities, such as the construction and maintenance of navigation channels, bridges, fishing, sporting activities, etc.
- d) the activities being carried out in the Common Fishing Zone encompass large scale fishing, ocean and coastal transport, tourism and oil prospecting.

The main economic activities in the Rio de la Plata basin are agriculture, livestock raising and mining. The Project Area contains a number of valuable fisheries. The Mercosur and Hidrovia initiatives are aimed at accelerating and sustaining the economy of the region. To that end they are intended to encourage the establishment and growth of service industries, the development and expansion of certain industrial sectors and the access of the region's goods to new markets. It is reasonable to anticipate in this context a significant increase in the variety and intensity of direct or indirect uses of, and their associated impacts on, the waters of the Project Area.

The objectives of the fisheries policies of Argentina and Uruguay include achieving a greater diversification of catches and landings. The exploitation of shared fisheries is of great significance in the economy of Argentina and Uruguay. In 1993, catches in the Common Fishing Zone totalled 265 thousand tons, which were distributed as follows: hake (*Merluccius hubbsi*) 47.5 %; croaker (*Micropogonias furnieri*) 12.0 %; striped weakfish (*Cynoscion striatus*) 4.2 %; squid (*Illex argentinus* and *Loligo sanpaulensis*) 7.5 %; anchovy (*Engraulis anchoita*) 5.0 %; other 60 - 100 species of fish, shellfish and bivalves 23.0%.

Oil prospecting in the Project Area is already advanced and will require contingency

planning and a strong capacity for response.

The development of tourism in coastal zones is another sector of economic and social significance and highly dependent on the quality of the marine environment. Tourism in the region has grown significantly over the past decades and is expected to grow even further over the coming years.

Activities of Cooperating Agencies

The following are some of the main projects related to the Project Area being implemented by international and national cooperation Agencies.

The United Nations Development Programme and the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) are cooperating at the regional level in environmental impact studies of the Hidrovia Project. However, the terms of reference for that study, which are still being drafted, do not include the possible effects of the Hidrovia on the Project Area.

The International Maritime Organization (IMO) and its Global Programme for Marine Environmental Protection sponsors regional strategies and activities together with the Regional Cooperation Operational Network between the Maritime Authorities of South America, Mexico and Panama (ROCRAM). States, which are members of ROCRAM, by the "Vina del Mar Agreement on State Port Control", signed in 1993, have committed themselves to work closely on ship inspection. Another activity within this framework was the first meeting of Latin American Experts on Shipping and Pollution in Rivers, Canals and Lakes.

The Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission of UNESCO (IOC) has contributed to the development of scientific and technical capacity in areas related to the Project.

The Interamerican Development Bank (IDB) has awarded loans to both Argentina and Uruguay for urban sanitation. It recently approved programmes for environmental institutional development in the two countries, including the definition of national policies, the gathering and systemizing of legislation, and the determination of standards.

The World Bank partially finances projects implemented by the National Institute for Fisheries Research and Development (INIDEP) of the Argentine Republic, aimed at assessment and management of the main species of commercial interest.

The International Development Research Centre of Canada (IDRC) participates, together with three scientific institutes in Uruguay, in the EcoPlata Project on the effects environmental factors have on the croaker fishery in the coastal waters of Uruguay.

In the past, the Organization of American States (OAS) supported, jointly with IDB, the implementation of the study *Plan for Environmental Assessment of the Rio de la Plata*

(1981-1987) and is contributing to the strengthening of technical capacity and implementation of some studies on pollution in the Argentine coastline.

Related Ongoing Activities

CTMFM and the Fisheries Institutes of Argentina and Uruguay (INIDEP and INAPE) regularly monitor biotic resources in the Project Area and keep long-term records with valuable information obtained from the fishing sector. The naval hydrographical services of both countries - SIHN (Argentina) and SOHMA (Uruguay) - are very active in the field of hydrological, oceanographical and meteorological research, having accumulated a sizeable amount of historical data on the Project Area.

The following projects are currently being implemented along the Argentine and Uruguayan coasts:

- "Water quality of the Rio de la Plata along the Southern Coastal strip", being implemented by the Naval Hydrographic Service of the Argentine Navy (SHIN) jointly with the General Administration of Sanitation Works of the Province of Buenos Aires and Sanitation Works of the Nation.
- "Environmental factors affecting the nursery areas and growth of croaker", implemented jointly by the University of the Republic of Uruguay, the National Fisheries Institute (INAPE), and the Oceanographic, Hydrographic and Meteorological Service of the Uruguayan Navy (SOHMA), in cooperation with the University of Dalhousie and the support of IDRC (Proyecto Eco-plata).
- "Patagonia Coastal Zone Management Plan" Argentina/UNDP/GEF (1992-1997), has developed extensive information and methodologies for coastal management, with the aim of conserving the coastal and marine biodiversity of southern Argentina.
- "Conservation of Biodiversity in the Eastern Wetlands", Uruguay/UNDP/GEF (1992-1996). The Project has developed extensive information on the hydrological system of the wetlands area, its biodiversity and the input of biocides to the coastal area.
- "Hydroclimatology and dynamics of the Rio de la Plata System and the Patos-Mirim Complex and their influence on the fluxes and productivity of the adjacent shelf waters. (Phase I Proposal)." A project financed by the National Science Foundation and the Interamerican Institute for Global Change Research, and implemented by a research team of Brazilian, Uruguayan, Argentine and US scientists.
- "A South American modelling centre for Global Change-related oceanic, coastal and estuarine processes." An ISP project financed by the Interamerican Institute for Global Change Research with research groups from Brazil, Uruguay, Argentina and the US. The objective is the development of a South American virtual centre for modelling, data bases, and education, as a support for research on global change-related oceanic, coastal and estuarine processes.

- "Integrated study of the La Plata River coastal environment." Financed by the European Space Agency (ESA), its aim is to contribute to the establishment of baseline conditions of the fluvial and marine coastal environments, using radar satellite information (ERS-1 SAR) to assess the environmental changes.

- "Comparative study of port environments: Montevideo Bay and the Loire port (France)." Financed by the French Programme of Scientific Cooperation with Uruguay (ECOS), its focus is the development of a proposal for urban and bay development, zoning and infrastructure development, pollution and sediment control and the conservation of biological resources. Development of a permanent programme for pollution control, with the assistance of remote sensing technologies.

- Programmes for biological monitoring (BOD, Coli, cholera, red tides) that are carried out by the local authorities and by CTMFM.

II. Description of Proposed PDF Activities

The full-scale project will carry out the assessments and analysis required to identify and develop a Strategic Action Plan, including binational investment and other activities to improve and maintain water quality in the Rio de la Plata - Maritime Front area and to manage their marine-fluvial resources for conservation and sustainable use.

The investment programme will be sustained institutionally by building the analytical, managerial, administrative and monitoring capacities of the binational commissions, and by training staff from municipalities, port authorities, ministries, NGOs and the private sector - including shipping and transport companies - in regard to improvement and maintenance of water quality and biological resources.

The programme will be sustained financially with the development and approval of economic instruments and financial mechanisms to ensure the long-term sustainability of water quality maintenance and improvement programmes and biotic resource use. Finally, the project will build the basis for long-term popular support of water quality programmes and sustainable resource use through a multilevel information campaign aimed at a broad spectrum of stakeholders and the general public.

PDF resources will be used to gather the necessary information for the formulation of the full scale Project, for submission to the GEF Executive Council in October 1997, and will include the following elements for the Rio de la Plata and Maritime Front:

A. Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis of the Project Area

* Compilation of existing information on the Rio de la Plata-Maritime Front environment; national, binational or international studies as well as those by non-

governmental institutions.

- * Processing and analysis of the information collected.
- * Elaboration of the transboundary diagnostic analysis including:
 - analysis of environmental factors and their interaction
 - analysis of industrial contamination factors
 - analysis of the sectoral factors which produce water pollution
 - analysis of the physical, chemical and biological quality of the water
 - analysis of environmental impacts of the existing contamination

Studies concerning the exclusive jurisdiction strip of each of the Parties in the Rio de la Plata and their Territorial Sea in the Maritime Front will be carried out with previous agreement and coordination of competent authorities and agencies of the country in question.

Commissions will coordinate research activities with the purpose of ensuring the optimum use of the resources available taking into account the assignments and commissions directed by the Treaty to each of them.

B. Legislation and harmonization of legislation

* Study and compilation of the Argentinean and Uruguayan legislation pertaining to the Project Area including applicable international treaties. Proposal of methods to harmonize legislation and institutional elements.

C. Institutional Strengthening

* Proposal of human resource and technical strengthening of CTMFM and CARP in the light of advances made in the previous Sections.

D. Final Document

- * Review and evaluation of the documents submitted as a result of Activities A, B and C.
- * Development of a full project proposal for submission to the GEF Executive Council.

Length

9 months.

Eligibility

Both Argentina and Uruguay are participants in the GEF and thus are eligible to receive funding for activities under the International Waters - Waterbody-based Operational Programme.

The project will directly support a number of the priorities of the Waterbody-based International Waters Operational Programme, including:

- * areas where the transboundary concerns create significant threats to ecosystem functioning;
- * collaborative transboundary analysis;
- * long-term commitment from governments, Implementing Agencies and other donors;
- * formulation of a Strategic Action Programme;
- * focus on modifying sectoral policies and programmes affecting environmental quality;
- * large marine ecosystem in a major developing region of Latin America;
- * focus on harmonization of binational and institutional elements, development of regulations and economic instruments to ensure water quality.

Budget

A. In-kind Counterpart Contribution

(a). Offices in Buenos Aires (CARP) and Montevideo (CTMFM) including running costs:

* CARP office: Florida 910. Piso 1ro.

Buenos Aires, Argentina. 250 m2.

Value: US\$ 3500 x 9 months = US\$ 31500.

* CTMFM Office: Juncal 1355. Piso 6o.

Montevideo, Uruguay. 180 m2.

Value: US\$ 200 x 9 months = US\$ 18000

(b). Personnel at the offices:

* 1 office clerk x 9 months 1/3 dedication: US\$ 500 x 9 = US\$ 4500 (Argentina)

* 1 office clerk x 9 months 1/3 dedication: US\$ 500 x 9 = US\$ 4500 (Uruguay)

(c). Communications equipment and its use:

CARP offices: 2 lines and 1 fax line

CTMFM offices: 2 lines and 1 fax line

IN KIND COUNTERPART CONTRIBUTION

US\$ 58500

(d). Information available at CTMFM and CARP.

(e). Access to existing information in public, national, binational, provincial, departmental and municipal agencies as well as state universities both Argentinean and Uruguayan.

COUNTRY : Regional Latin America	DATE PRINTED: 18/12/96	PAGE 1
PROJECT NUMBER : RLA/97/G41/A/16/99	SHADOW BUDGET	LAST REV: 18/12/96
PROJECT TITLE : Strategic Action Programme for the Rio de la Plata Estuary and its Maritime Front		
PROJECT BUDGET COVERING UNDP CONTRIBUTION (in U.S. dollars)		

PROJECT COMPONENTS	TOTAL AMT M/M	1997 AMT M/M
*010 PROJECT PERSONNEL		
*11 Experts:		
011-051 International Ecologist	18,000	18,000
	3.0	3.0
011-052 Int. Waters Specialist	71,000	71,000
	9.0	9.0
011-053 Incremental Costs Specialist	14,000	14,000
	2.0	2.0
11-99 Subtotal (*)	103,000	103,000
	14.0	14.0
*13 Admin support personnel:		
013-001 Technical Assitants	18,000	18,000
013-002 Secretary	9,000	9,000
13-99 Subtotal (*)	27,000	27,000
*16 Mission costs:		
016-001 Mission Coets	26,100	26,100
16-99 Subtotal (*)	26,100	26,100
*17 National Professionals:		
017-001 Expert Phis. Hydrography/Ocean	9,000	9,000
	3.0	3.0
017-002 Chemical Hydrographer/Ocean	9,000	9,000
	3.0	3.0
017-003 Biological Hydro/Oceanographer	9,000	9,000
	3.0	3.0
017-004 Geologist/Geomorphologist	9,000	9,000
	3.0	3.0

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COUNTRY	: Regional Latin America	DATE PRINTED:	18/12/96	PAGE	2
PROJECT NUMBER	: RLA/97/J41/A/16/99	SHADOW BUDGET		LAST REV:	18/12/96
PROJECT TITLE	: Strategic Action Programme for the Rio de la Plata Estuary and its Maritime Front				
PROJECT BUDGET COVERING UNDP CONTRIBUTION (in U.S. dollars)					

PROJECT COMPONENTS	TOTAL AMT M/M	1997 AMT M/M
017-005 Ecologist (Fluvial/Marine)	9,000	9,000
	3.0	3.0
017-006 Economist (Coastal Socio-econ)	9,000	9,000
	3.0	3.0
017-007 Int. Waters Specialists (2)	54,000	54,000
	18.0	18.0
017-008 Environment Law Specialists 2	18,000	18,000
	6.0	6.0
17-99 Subtotal (*)	126,000	126,000
	42.0	42.0
019 COMPONENT TOTAL (**)	282,100	282,100
	56.0	56.0
*040 EQUIPMENT		
041 001 Non-expendable equipment	17,000	17,000
042 001 Non expendable equipment	3,000	3,000
049 COMPONENT TOTAL (**)	20,000	20,000
*050 MISCELLANEOUS		
052 001 Communications	2,000	2,000
053 001 Miscellaneous	13,000	13,000
054 001 Administrative Support Costs	9,900	9,900
059 COMPONENT TOTAL (**)	24,900	24,900
099 BUDGET TYPE TOTAL (***)	327,000	327,000
	56.0	56.0
999 UNDP TOTAL (***)	327,000	327,000
	56.0	56.0

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Montevideo, 16 de Diciembre de 1996.

Señor
Coordinador Residente de Naciones Unidas
y Representante del PNUD en el Uruguay
D. Eduardo Niño Moreno
S / D

Señor Representante,

Tengo el honor de dirigirme a Ud. con referencia a la Solicitud de Fondos para el Desarrollo de Proyectos PDF/Bloque "B" que le fuera presentada conjuntamente por la Comisión Técnica Mixta del Frente Marítimo (CTMFM) y la Comisión Administradora del Río de la Plata (CARP), el pasado 1º de octubre. La misma deberá ser elevada al Fondo para el Medio Ambiente Mundial para su aprobación en los próximos días.

Deseo reiterar el interés y apoyo que este Gobierno le acuerda a la solicitud mencionada. Confiamos en que la próxima aprobación de la misma permitirá avanzar rápidamente en la formulación de un Proyecto de Cooperación Internacional de Desarrollo Sustentable de los Usos y Recursos vinculados al Río de la Plata y la Zona Común de Pesca Argentino - Uruguayana de considerable importancia para la región.

Hago propicia la oportunidad para saludar al Señor Representante del PNUD con mi mayor consideración.



[Handwritten Signature]
Emb. Dr. JUAN ESTEBAN MARTINEZ GALLAZO
DIRECTOR GENERAL PARA
ASUNTOS TÉCNICO-ADMINISTRATIVOS
SUBSCRIPCIÓN A LA DIRECCIÓN GENERAL DE SECRETARÍA



Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores,
Comercio Internacional y Culto

1996/3778

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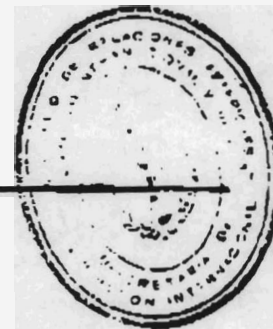
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La CANCELLERIA - Dirección General de Cooperación Internacional- se dirige al Programa de las Naciones Unidas para el Desarrollo - PNUD- y, en el marco del Global Environment Facility -GEF- tiene el agrado de presentar un proyecto PDF/Bloque "B".

Se trata del proyecto Binacional Argentino-Uruguayo "Solicitud de Fondos para el Desarrollo de Proyectos PDF/ Bloque "B" para la elaboración de un diagnóstico referido a la protección ambiental del Río de la Plata y la Zona Común de Pesca Argentino- Uruguaya", en su versión español. La agencia de ejecución elegida es el Programa de las Naciones Unidas para el Desarrollo - PNUD- y las contrapartes nacionales son la Comisión Técnica Mixta del Frente Marítimo (CTMFM) y la Comisión Administradora del Río de la Plata (CARP), de Argentina y Uruguay.

La CANCELLERIA - Dirección General de Cooperación Internacional- reitera sus atentos saludos al Programa de las Naciones Unidas para el Desarrollo -PNUD.

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Al Programa de las Naciones Unidas para el Desarrollo - PNUD
BUENOS AIRES

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Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores y Culto

Nota DA Nº 69/96

Comisión Técnica Mixta del Frente Marítimo

Delegación Argentina

BUENOS AIRES, 11 OCT 1996

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SEÑOR SUBSECRETARIO:

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Tengo el agrado de dirigirme a usted en nombre del señor Vicepresidente de la Comisión Administradora del Río de la Plata y mío propio, a efectos de hacerle llegar una copia de la "Solicitud de Apoyo para la formulación de un Proyecto de Cooperación Internacional de Desarrollo Sustentable de los usos y recursos vinculados al Río de la Plata y la Zona Común de Pesca Argentino-Uruguaya", elevada en forma conjunta por la Comisión Técnica Mixta del Frente Marítimo y la Comisión Administradora del Río de la Plata, al señor Coordinador Residente de las Naciones Unidas y Representante del PNUD en Uruguay D. Eduardo Niño Moreno y al señor Representante Residente del PNUD en Buenos Aires D. Arturo Hein.

La solicitud efectuada por ambas Comisiones binacionales, asociadas a los fines del mencionado documento tiene la finalidad de obtener recursos PDF/Bloque "B" ante el Fondo para el Medio Ambiente Mundial, a efectos de la formulación del Proyecto de Cooperación mencionado "ut supra".

Con esta presentación se da cauce a una serie de estudios iniciados en 1993 cuyo primer resultado consistió en la presentación de un "Proyecto de Programa de Evaluación y Protección Ambiental del Río de la Plata y su Frente Marítimo" lo que tuvo lugar el 26 de diciembre de 1994. Posteriormente a dicha presentación se recomendó que ambas Comisiones elaboraran una Solicitud de Fondos PDF/Bloque "B", como se mencionó anteriormente, lo que dio lugar a este nuevo documento que ahora hago llegar.

Saludo a usted con atenta consideración.

15 OCT 1996

MINISTERIO DE RELACIONES EXTERIORES Y CULTO	
COMISIÓN TÉCNICA MIXTA DEL FRENTE MARÍTIMO	
SECRETARÍA DE ASUNTOS INTERNACIONALES	
FICHA DC:	
NE	Subi 103.820/96 SBC
Nº	FICHA DE VENTA: 1.03700:

Atento,

Enrique A. García
Ministro ENRIQUE A. GARCÍA
PER SU FIRMADA PRESIDENTE ARGENTINO
COMISIÓN TÉCNICA MIXTA DEL FRENTE MARÍTIMO

AL SEÑOR SUBSECRETARIO DE COOPERACION INTERNACIONAL
Embajador D. Carlos E. ZABALLA
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COMISION TECNICA MIXTA DEL FRENTE MARITIMO

SEDE PERMANENTE:

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TELEFONOS 96 20 47

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FAX: (598 2) 96 15 78

BUENOS AIRES, 10 OCT 1996

SEÑOR REPRESENTANTE:

Tengo el agrado de dirigirme a usted en nombre del señor Vicepresidente de la Comisión Administradora del Río de la Plata y mío propio, a efectos de hacerle llegar una copia de la "Solicitud de Apoyo para la formulación de un Proyecto de Cooperación Internacional de Desarrollo Sustentable de los usos y recursos vinculados al Río de la Plata y la Zona Común de Pesca Argentino-Uruguay", elevada en forma conjunta por la Comisión Técnica Mixta del Frente Marítimo y la Comisión Administradora del Río de la Plata, al señor Coordinador Residente de las Naciones Unidas y Representante del PNUD en Uruguay, D. Eduardo Niño Moreno.

La solicitud efectuada por ambas Comisiones binacionales, asociadas a los fines del mencionado documento, tiene la finalidad de obtener recursos PDF/Bloque "B" ante el Fondo para el Medio Ambiente Mundial, a efectos de la formulación del Proyecto de Cooperación mencionado ut supra.

Con esta presentación se da cauce a una serie de estudios iniciados en 1993 cuyo primer resultado consistió en la presentación de un "Proyecto de Programa de Evaluación y Protección Ambiental del Río de la Plata y su Frente Marítimo", lo que tuvo lugar el 26 de diciembre de 1994. Posteriormente a dicha presentación se recomendó que ambas Comisiones elaboraran una Solicitud de Fondos PDF/Bloque "B", como se mencionó anteriormente, lo que dió lugar a este nuevo documento que ahora hacemos llegar.

AL SEÑOR
REPRESENTANTE RESIDENTE DEL PNUD EN BUENOS AIRES.
D. Arturo HEIN
S. / D.

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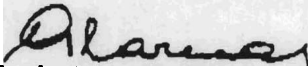


COMISION TECNICA MIXTA DEL FRENTE MARITIMO

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11000 MONTEVIDEO URUGUAY

TELEFONOS 96 20 47
96 19 73
96 27 73
FAX: (598 2) 96 15 78

Encuentro propicia esta circunstancia para saludarlo
con mi mayor consideración.


Ministro Enrique Pareja
Vicepresidente CTMFM