

agreements strains the resources available today in UNEP's limited "catalytic" funds. Recently special arrangements to augment UNEP's limited funding were needed in the case of the IPCC for which an earlier joint WHO/UNEP Trust Fund set up to support participation by developing countries in various workshops and expert group meetings has been supplanted by a new UN voluntary fund.⁶⁰ Alternatively, funding for such purposes might be provided, at the multi-lateral level, by substantially increased funding through the Fund of UNEP while at the same time strengthening its role of co-ordination in mobilizing additional resources from bilateral and other multilateral sources. It seems clear that the major growth in the needs for international environmental co-operation and for strengthening the capacities of the organizations primarily responsible for such co-operation will require substantial funding increases. Setting up the Environment Fund as a "catalytic and coordination" fund was based on the principle that each operating element of the UN system should bear its own environmental responsibilities and costs, and that modest additional funding would suffice to help them better discharge these responsibilities in a coordinated manner.

In these circumstances, as operating agencies are encouraged by initial outside support from UNEP to undertake new environmental tasks, once UNEP's catalytic support is withdrawn these activities can only be maintained by either increasing the agency's budget, or sacrificing ongoing activities. This is no less difficult for government representatives on governing bodies than for executive leadership in the agencies, and it is to the credit of the UN system that so many sectoral agencies and programs - in health, agriculture, labor, atomic energy, etc, etc - were induced to launch new, sustained environmental activities by such relatively minor contributions.

Similarly, UNEP funding made possible a number of treaties under which specialized Trust Funds have been set up; on endangered species, in eight regional seas programs, and recently on stratospheric ozone depletion and hazardous wastes, among others, in all of which UNEP retains administrative responsibilities. Trust funds such as these will continue to be a convenient way to mobilize additional resources for particular aspects, after UNEP's "catalytic" funding has initiated an activity it can no longer support.

A new source of additional funding to support regional programs is demonstrated in the Mediterranean where, as a follow-up to the 1975 Action Plan, the World Bank and the European Investment Bank recently set up a