



UNITED NATIONS ENVIRONMENT
PROGRAMME



DISTRIBUTION RESTRICTED
UNEP/CIDIE/86.10 (final)
1 SEPTEMBER 1986
ENGLISH only

Seventh Session of the
Committee of International Development
Institutions on the Environment
Nairobi, 22 – 26 May 1986

SUMMARY RECORD





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THE SEVENTH SESSION OF THE COMMITTEE OF
INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT INSTITUTIONS
ON THE ENVIRONMENT

HELD AT THE HEADQUARTERS OF THE
THE UNITED NATIONS ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMME

Nairobi, 22 - 26 May 1986

SUMMARY RECORD

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INTRODUCTION

1. The Seventh Session of the Committee of International Development Institutions on the Environment (CIDIE) was held at the Headquarters of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) in Nairobi from 22 to 26 May 1986. The meeting was chaired alternately by Mr. Y.J. Ahmad (agenda items 1, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11 and 12), Mr. A.J. Fairclough (agenda items 2, 3 and 4) and Mr. K.P. Rodgers (agenda items 5 and 8). For the list of participants see Annex I to this report.
2. A closed meeting, outside the CIDIE session, was held in the afternoon of 21 May 1986 to review the draft publication prepared by a senior consultant, Dr. D.W. Hall, on the achievements and activities of the CIDIE since its inception.
3. After the meeting in camera on 21 May, two signing ceremonies took place at which, apart from CIDIE members, a number of invitees were present representing Governments, Bilateral Aid Agencies, Inter-governmental Organizations and the Press. The first concerned the signing of a Memorandum of Understanding between UNEP and the Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa (BADEA) by the Executive Director of UNEP, Dr. M.K. Tolba, and the President of BADEA, Dr. Chedly Ayari. The second ceremony was for the signing by the Assistant President of the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), Mr. M. Mensah, of the Declaration of Environmental Policies and Procedures relating to Economic Development. By signing the Declaration, IFAD became the twelfth member of the CIDIE.
4. The CIDIE Meeting was formally opened by the Executive Director of UNEP on 22 May 1986, who in his opening statement welcomed all participants to Nairobi and wished them a successful and fruitful meeting. The text of the statement is placed at Annex II.

THURSDAY 22 MAY 1986

Morning Session

Agenda item 1 : Adoption of the provisional agenda and organization of work.

5. The provisional agenda and organization of work were adopted subject to the deletion of agenda item 7(iv) (doc. UNEP/CIDIE/86.1 - see Annex III).

Agenda item 6 : Discussion on the draft Five Year Programme of Work.

6. Following a decision of the Sixth CIDIE Meeting a discussion paper was prepared by the Secretariat, outlining a Five Year Programme of Work which was to have time-bound elements (doc. UNEP/CIDIE/86.6/1).
7. Some representatives welcomed the Secretariat paper as a useful basis for discussion and stressed the need to make the workplan of the CIDIE and of each member organization more specific. Others had doubts as to whether a specific, time-bound workplan is feasible for a Committee, which is mainly aimed at the exchange of information and coordination.
8. Some delegations suggested as a key area for cooperation between institutions, the promotion and implementation of training and education courses especially in the field of environmental management. Others were of the opinion that joint training courses for staff of CIDIE Members could be impaired due to the variances in the practices of the member institutions concerned. It was suggested that the courses, if organised by one or other member institution, should not only address the staff of the CIDIE member institutions, but also decision-makers in the developing countries serviced by the institutions, in order to strengthen the capacity and institutions for environmental management in these countries.

9. Some delegations stressed the limited role of the CIDIE as a platform for discussion and a network for the promotion of research and exchange of experience and information, both amongst member institutions and within and amongst developing countries. In undertaking this task CIDIE and member institutions should fully cooperate and liaise with bilateral aid agencies and relevant NGO's. It was suggested that UNEP continues and strengthens its role as the focal point and "environmental voice", through the collection and dissemination of information and the provision of guidance to CIDIE member institutions and recipient countries on their environmental policies and procedures. Member institutions were urged to assist by providing UNEP with copies of all their checklists and guidelines on environmental matters.

10. Some delegations, indicating that their institutions were primarily involved in technical cooperation, suggested that special attention had to be paid to the need for incorporating environmental considerations in these activities. One delegation proposed the following additional point in the draft workplan: "Promote interchange of experience between interested CIDIE members on providing technical assistance to developing countries at their request, for incorporating environmental considerations into the design of development projects".

11. At the end of the morning session it was agreed that:
 - (i) UNEP should prepare and circulate to the CIDIE members a document containing an analysis of the policies and procedures followed by CIDIE members for the design and implementation of their development projects and programmes, identifying the best composite of those policies, procedures and methodologies likely to be the most effective for integrating environmental concerns in their economic development activities.

- (ii) A working group would be established to further elaborate and submit to the CIDIE (before the end of the current session) a more specific draft Five Year Programme of Work, based on two pillars: activities and efforts both among and within the CIDIE constituency; and outreach to recipient and borrowing countries.

The CIDIE agreed that the Working Group would meet immediately after the closure of the Seventh Session in order to further elaborate a draft presentation of priority activities to be undertaken during the next five years. The draft is to be circulated to members for comment as Annex XIX to the report. On the basis of these comments the CIDIE Secretariat would draw up a final workplan for submission and consideration by the CIDIE at its next session.

The representative of the EIB made a brief statement in which he stressed that, according to his views, the CIDIE is not meant to be :

- an environmental auditor,
- a research institute, or
- a training centre.

Afternoon Session

Agenda item 2 : Policy statements by Members of the Committee on progress in implementing the Declaration of Principles.

12. Most delegations orally summarized and/or elaborated on the written progress reports their organization had submitted, either under the present agenda item and/or in reply to the CIDIE questionnaire (agenda item 3). The text of the following written reports can be found in Annexes IV to XIV of this report:

- The African Development Bank (doc. UNEP/CIDIE/86.3/2 - Annex IV);
- The Asian Development Bank (doc. UNEP/CIDIE/86.2/3 and 86.3/5 - Annexes V and VI);
- The Commission of the European Communities (doc. UNEP/CIDIE/86.2/5 - Annex VII);
- The European Investment Bank (doc. UNEP/CIDIE/86.3/3 - Annex VIII);
- The Inter-American Development Bank (doc. UNEP/CIDIE/86.2/4 - Annex IX);
- The Organization of American States (doc. UNEP/CIDIE/86.2/2 and 86.3/4 - Annexes X and XI);
- The United Nations Development Programme (doc. UNEP/CIDIE/86.3/6 - Annex XII);
- The United Nations Environment Programme (doc. UNEP/CIDIE/86.3/1 - Annex XIII) and
- The World Bank (doc. UNEP/CIDIE/86.2/1 - Annex XIV).

13. The representative of BADEA stated that, although BADEA did not attend previous CIDIE meetings, the Bank's concern for possible adverse environmental implications of development programmes and projects financed by it, remained acute. BADEA was seeking in particular the assistance of UNEP in the identification and integration of environmental concerns at an early or conceptual stage of programme and project formulation. He underlined the importance of the Memorandum of Understanding between BADEA and UNEP, which was signed on 21 May 1986 and formed the legal basis for their future cooperation.

14. The representative of IFAD informed the meeting that his organization, which joined the CIDIE the day before its current session, would start reporting on IFAD's environmental policies and procedures to the CIDIE at its next meeting. On behalf of his organization, he extended an invitation to the CIDIE to hold its next meeting at IFAD Headquarters in Rome.

Agenda item 3 : Discussion on the Questionnaire.

15. At the Sixth CIDIE Meeting it was agreed to standardize reporting on the organizational, institutional, procedural and substantive progress made in the implementation of the Declaration of Principles, through using a more structured and interconnected questionnaire. Consequently the Secretariat had prepared a draft questionnaire (doc. UNEP/CIDIE/86.3), which several member institutions had used as the basis of their written progress reports (see agenda item 2).
16. The draft questionnaire was reviewed and introduced by the representative of the OAS, Mr. K.P. Rodgers. Many delegations suggested that the questionnaire be based upon the provisions of the Declaration, leaving at the same time sufficient room for member institutions to report on relevant additional issues. A number of suggestions were made to improve the questionnaire. Mr. Rodgers was requested to submit a second revision of the questionnaire before the end of the current session, taking into account the comments made and amendments proposed.
17. It was furthermore agreed that the questionnaire could serve only as a guideline for the preparation of the annual progress reports, and that member institutions were free to submit their progress reports in whatever format they felt desirable and useful.

Agenda item 4 : Discussion on the Inventory of CIDIE Decisions and their Follow-Up.

18. At its Sixth Meeting the CIDIE had requested the Secretariat to carry out a review of actions taken in response to recommendations and discussions at its previous sessions. Consequently the Secretariat had prepared doc. UNEP/CIDIE/86.4 entitled "Inventory of CIDIE Decisions and their Follow-Up", see Annex XV to this report.

19. The CIDIE took note of the Secretariat paper. Member institutions were requested to provide the Secretariat with comments, amendments and additions by 15 July 1986.

20. Furthermore it was agreed on the basis of the inventory, that CIDIE publications based upon surveys and reports undertaken through the interests of one or more member institution should be published by UNEP in a CIDIE publications series, after comments had been received from and accepted by other members of CIDIE. Printing and other costs will be born by UNEP. Examples of subjects which could be considered for immediate publication were: "Environmental Education and Training in and for Developing Countries"; and "An Analysis of Development Agency Procedures and Guidelines for Planning and Assessment". The Secretariat would prepare a special CIDIE-logo for the publications series.

FRIDAY 23 MAY 1986

Morning Session

Agenda item 7 : Discussion on a subject of a technical nature:
Crisis in Africa.

- (i) Dakar Conferences on Combatting Desertification and on
Nature Protection:

General remarks :

21. The Director of UNEP's Programme Activity Centre/Desertification Control, Mr. R. N'Daw, made a presentation under this sub-agenda item. He informed the Committee that at the initiative of the President of Senegal, two Conferences on Desertification and Nature Protection had been convened in Dakar in July 1984 and November 1985, with the support of UNEP, to devise a common

approach and a strategy to combat desertification and to protect the natural resources and the environment in the Saharan and Sub-Saharan countries, and to meet the necessary food production requirements of the population in the region. At the second Conference a series of 29 projects was adopted. He expressed the hope that the CIDIE member institutions would consider assisting in the implementation of the recommendations of the Conferences and projects adopted to meet the needs of the countries affected.

22. The Observer of France informed the CIDIE of a recent French initiative which involved the holding of an International Conference on Tree and Forests, "Silva". The Conference had resulted in concrete and substantial commitments, including the commitment of France to double, within the next five years, the amount of its assistance to desertification abatement activities.

(ii) African Environmental Conference, Cairo December 1985:

23. The Director of UNEP's Regional Office for Africa, Dr. M. Ferrari, informed the Committee that from 16 to 18 December 1985, the First Ministerial African Environmental Conference took place in Cairo, organized by UNEP in cooperation with the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) and the Organization of African Unity (OAU). The objectives of the Conference were to develop a strategy to meet the present crisis in Africa, to establish reinforced institutional arrangements and networks to arrest the degradation of the natural resource base in the Continent, and to achieve self-sufficiency in food and energy in 150 villages (3 in each country), within the next five years. The Conference had proposed that a small portion of each country's IPF (UNDP) be set aside for the implementation of the programme of action. The Conference had furthermore, inter alia, called upon UNDP to help finance the projects from its Regional Funds.

24. In the discussion which followed, certain questions were raised about the proposed ways and means of financing the programme of

action. One delegation stressed the need for a system to coordinate and monitor the implementation of the projects.

(iii) International Conference on the Economics of Dryland Degradation and Rehabilitation, Canberra, March 1986.

25. The Charge d'Affaires of the Australian High Commission in Nairobi, Mr. I. Webb, made a presentation under this sub-agenda item. He informed the CIDIE that the Canberra Conference held on 10-14 March 1986, which was sponsored jointly by the Australian Government and UNEP, had brought together over 150 experts from 30 countries and 12 aid agencies. A major objective of the Conference was to draw attention to the need for better economic assessment of dryland degradation and rehabilitation, and to demonstrate how techniques of economic analysis could guide the design and implementation of corrective policies, programmes, projects and land management practices.

The Conference had adopted a number of technical guidelines for policy-makers and field-operatives, which will be further developed in Regional Workshops and a Technical Review Meeting, in Nairobi, October 1986. The end-product of the Conference will consist of Executive Guidelines, Technical Guidelines, Case Studies, and a Report with the Proceedings. A number of related activities was being undertaken by several CIDIE member institutions, highlighting the importance of the issue.

26. A number of delegations expressed their interest in the Australian initiative and offered their collaboration in the further follow-up and implementation of the guidelines.

(iv) Presentation by the World Bank on the Management of the African Crisis:

27. This item was deleted from the agenda (see paragraph 5).

(v) Presentation by the Commission of the European Communities on Drought Measures:

28. The representative of the CEC made a presentation under this sub-agenda item. He informed the Committee that the African Crisis and drought situation in particular was a matter that preoccupied the Community. The Community had developed a comprehensive approach to its relations with African countries, covering not only emergency assistance and rehabilitation, but also longer term development problems, see Annexes XVI and XVII.
29. In direct response to drought and starvation the EC had launched the Dublin Plan and the Recovery and Rehabilitation Plan. To cope with the structural economic problems it was endeavouring, along with other donors, to provide appropriate backing for domestic policy reforms in the countries concerned. Lome III would be the main vehicle for such aid.
30. In addition to disaster relief and essential structural reforms, a systematic policy of conservation of natural resources and countering the process of desertification was urgently needed in Africa. In order to meet these long-term objectives, the Commission, in accordance with the wishes of the European Council, had developed a long-term European Action Plan, which would unite the resources of the Community and the Member States to counter desertification. The Plan, which was adopted by the Council on 17 April 1986 involved both direct action (re-forestation, measures to combat erosion, etc.) and indirect action (appropriate training and research, improvement of farming methods which will maintain soil fertility, promotion of a better equilibrium between population and resources, rational use of energy resources, including firewood, etc.). The implementation of the Plan would receive high priority under Lome III and require both active participation of the population and intensive coordination between recipient countries and all the donors involved.

31. The initiatives taken by the EC in combatting drought and desertification in Africa were generally welcomed. The representative of UNEP stressed the importance of a coordinated approach to the problems and suggested that the Consultative Group for Desertification Control (DESCON) could provide an excellent forum for bringing this about. He indicated that UNEP would be willing to convene a special session of DESCON for the purpose. It was suggested that the possibility of such a meeting be raised at the forthcoming Special Session of the General Assembly on the African Crisis.

(vi) Special Session of the General Assembly on the Economic Crisis in Africa, 27 to 31 May 1986:

32. The Chairman briefly informed the CIDIE of the structure and preparations for the forthcoming Special Session of the General Assembly on the African Crisis. The Special Session would focus its discussions on emergency assistance, recovery and rehabilitation, and longer term development issues.

Agenda items 5 and 8: Discussion on the Use of Environmental Guidelines, and Discussion on a subject of an organizational/internal nature: Project identification, formulation and design by the Asian Development Bank:

33. The representative of the Asian Development Bank informed the Committee that the Bank had instituted procedures to facilitate the systematic environmental examination of all its development projects. Although the Bank had no formal requirements for environmental clearance, all projects were submitted for review and comment by the Bank's Environment Specialists. Responsibility for implementing the environmental policies rested primarily with the project staff. The Environment Specialists reviewed the Bank's economic development projects, concentrating their efforts on the early stages of project processing, since this was believed to be the most effective way of influencing project planning and design.

34. For the first time the Bank's Country's Sector Strategy Studies now included a chapter on environmental considerations. The overall objective of the chapter was to delineate planning and management needs, development programmes and potential projects with which to correct critical cases of loss or degradation of environmental and natural resources. Furthermore the Bank in 1986 approved a policy paper entitled "Review of the Bank's Environmental Policies and Procedures", which aimed at providing a pragmatic framework for compliance with and extending the application of the principles and recommendations set forth in the Declaration of Principles.
35. The major bottleneck in the Bank was the limited manpower for pursuing environmental activities. To complement the work of the Environment Specialists, a number of environmental guidelines were presently being prepared for selected projects for the use of the Bank's projects staff.
36. In addition to the integration of environmental concerns in its development activities, the Bank had implemented several innovative environmentally-oriented projects per se with the active participation of the Environment Specialists during project identification, formulation, processing, implementation and evaluation.
37. In the discussion several delegations briefly elaborated on their organizations' approach and experience as regards the identification and integration of environmental concerns in project formulation and design. Member institutions also expressed their views on the actual value and usefulness of environmental checklists and guidelines. It was suggested that, although maybe of a limited value in terms of the scope of their practical application, the checklists and guidelines developed had had a significant impact as far as awareness-raising was concerned, and in many instances had facilitated and contributed to the preparation of operational manuals.

MONDAY 26 MAY 1986

Morning Session

Agenda item 9 : Any other business.

38. The CIDIE decided to discuss one of the following items, of a technical nature, at its next session, requesting the Secretariat to seek the agreement through correspondence:
1. Environmental management, natural hazards and development: linkages and opportunities for conflict resolution (proposal OAS).
 2. Cost benefit analysis and environmental accounting (proposal UNEP).
39. The CIDIE decided to discuss the following subject, of an organizational/internal nature, at its next session:
1. Post-evaluation of projects financed by CIDIE member institutions;
 2. The role of the NGO community in influencing the development policies, programmes and projects of multilateral development financing institutions to make these sustainable and environmentally sound (proposal AsDB);
 3. Comprehensive development strategies: the role of UNDP in environmental management (proposal UNDP).
40. The CIDIE welcomed and adopted the revised version of the questionnaire, as presented by the representative of the OAS, as a guidance for the preparation of future progress reports on the implementation of the Declaration of Principles (see para. 15-17). The text of the questionnaire is presented as Annex XVIII to this report.

41. The CIDIE agreed that for the next sessions the Secretariat should summarise the annual progress reports submitted by the member institutions on the implementation of the CIDIE Declaration.
42. The CIDIE finally decided to extend the duration of the next meeting by one day in order to hold a one-day workshop on Project Analysis, at which several member institutions would present discussion papers.

Each member institution was requested to present a development project or programme, where particular environmental problems had been faced and appropriate technical solutions found.

Agenda item 10: Dates and Venue of the Next CIDIE Meeting.

43. The CIDIE welcomed and accepted the invitation of IFAD to hold its next meeting at the Headquarters of IFAD, in Rome, in the spring of 1987.
It furthermore welcomed and accepted the invitation of the World Bank to host the Ninth CIDIE Meeting at its Headquarters in Washington D.C., in 1988.
44. The CIDIE agreed on the following rotation scheme for the annual meetings :
1. Europe;
 2. North America; and
 3. Other Locations.

Agenda item 11 : Adoption of the Report of the Meeting.

45. At its Seventh Meeting on Monday 26 May 1986, the CIDIE adopted the draft report of its Seventh Session.
The final report of the Seventh CIDIE Meeting will be prepared by the Secretariat and circulated to members for comments, additions and amendments.

Agenda item 12 : Closure of the Meeting

46. The CIDIE members thanked and paid warm tribute to the host organization, UNEP, for the excellent arrangements made for the Seventh CIDIE Meeting, including the organization of the very successful field trip. For a short report on the field trip see Annex XX to this report.

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS - SEVENTH CIDIE MEETING

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"The Bond Between Ecology and Economy"

STATEMENT

BY

DR. MOSTAFA K. TOLBA

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

UNITED NATIONS ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMME

TO THE 7TH CIDIE MEETING

Nairobi, 22 May 1986

Distinguished Members and Observers, Ladies and Gentlemen.

Welcome, first of all, to Nairobi. I would like to give a special welcome to my colleague, Dr. El Shazly El Ayari - President of the Arab Bank for Development in Africa (BADEA). UNEP and BADEA have now signed a Memorandum of Understanding which is one more step towards CIDIE's goal of melding environmental work into the development process. Welcome, too, to my friend, Mr. Mensah, Vice President of the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), representing his organisation which joins us for the first time as a full member. And welcome to our new bilateral observers.

Ladies and Gentlemen.

There is a natural bond between ecology and economy. And when we break the bond both the ecology and the economy of our planet will suffer.

There is a hydroelectric dam in the North of the Philippines called Ambuklao. Economists costed it out on the basis of a working life of sixty years. But the bond between ecology and economy was broken, and due to upstream deforestation that dam will be completely silted up in thirty years. In India the Nizamsagar Reservoir will suffer the same fate, and in Argentina the Government is spending about ten million dollars a year to dredge silt to keep the waterways open to Buenos Aires.

It is the goal of CIDIE to make sure that economic development does not destroy the Earth upon which our lives depend. It is to ensure sustainable development. If planners had thought about the environment

before they acted then the Ambuklao Dam might have been a viable enterprise today; the Nizamsagar Reservoir would be able to irrigate the rich sugar and rice plantations that surround it, and the estuary of the River Plate would not be smothered with silt.

Of course countries wouldn't invest in development projects like these if they knew beforehand what would be the consequences. But they don't know beforehand, because they don't have the expertise and they don't have the environmental machinery that would re-establish that bond between ecology and economy.

The main point, therefore, of my short talk today is to introduce a draft Five Year Programme of Work which, when it is fleshed out by CIDIE members, could provide some of the expertise and some of the machinery to ensure that developers do have the ability to make the environment and the economy grow and prosper together.

The draft Programme, which you should all have in front of you, covers half a dozen points. I want to explain briefly what each point entails, what UNEP can realistically contribute, and what I think that the other CIDIE members could be doing to make the whole thing work. Other speakers will certainly help sharpen the plan. And when you leave Nairobi, I hope that you will return to your member organizations with a series of time-limited targets for improving the machinery that allows your organization to avoid the sort of eco-catastrophe that I was talking about before.

But for our new members and for the benefit of our new observers let me first explain that at this time last year, during the Sixth CIDIE meeting in Washington, it was agreed that we at the CIDIE Secretariat should draft a Five Year Programme of Work. Members asked us to include time-bound elements that would give more coherence to CIDIE's work and which would make follow-up activities more effective.

That draft is what I am trying to introduce. The first of the six points of the draft calls for an exchange of information on environmental issues. We at UNEP accept entirely that CIDIE members are approaching sustainable development from different perspectives. Whereas environmentalists have traditionally started with an ecological viewpoint and only then begun to consider the economic realities; development banks have sometimes erred in the other direction, costing out their projects without any real consideration of the environmental realities. We can avoid some of those pitfalls if there is a regular, systematic circulation of publications relevant to sustainable development.

UNEP for instance has guidelines on subjects like marine pollution, biological pest control, optimal use of savannah pastures and so on. Not only do we want to share these with you, but we want to be sure that these guidelines and reference works are available to your experts all the time. Before you begin work on a project on forest development, we want to be sure that you are aware of our published global assessment of rates of tropical deforestation and of their consequences region by region. Before you start funding a project to introduce cattle ranching

into the Amazon basin, we want to be sure that you have available materials that will give you a picture of the total costs of such activities, and which will present some potentially more sustainable alternatives.

UNEP has started the ball rolling by circulating a complete list of its own publications, guidelines and other reference material. We hope that you will use it, and we hope also that you will reciprocate by sending us a review of your own publications of interest to experts involved with sustainable development.

When all the lists of publications are in hand, the CIDIE Secretariat will consolidate these, and circulate a master list to all member organizations.

The second point in the draft Five Year Programme is closely tied up with the first. A number of institutions, notably the World Bank, UNDP and the Asian Development Bank are carrying out their own independent studies into environmental issues of one kind or another. A lot of these studies are of enormous significance to the way we look at the development process, and just as UNEP has now distributed a complete list of its own studies, it is being suggested in the draft Programme that members likewise submit details of their programmes of studies to the Secretariat for general distribution among members.

Moving on to the third point in the draft Programme, we have the question of joint projects. The few projects we have worked on together

so far have been able to make use of the fact that there is a large corps of highly qualified environmental experts here at UNEP more than willing to help with the implementation of development projects.

Already UNEP has been co-operating with member institutions in the assessment, monitoring and management of marine resources through our Oceans and Coastal Areas Programme Activity Centre.

In 1975 we signed a Memorandum of Understanding with UNDP, which has resulted in UNEP making an effort to ensure that environmental considerations are duly built into some UNDP country programmes. This has, of course tended to focus on countries where ecosystems are most vulnerable or where pressure on resources is greatest: island economies, mountain ecosystems and countries suffering from drought and desertification.

And apart from this basic channel of communication we have also been working with UNDP to produce guidelines on how to minimize adverse environmental consequences in pesticide use on industrial crops; irrigation in arid areas; watershed development; the pulp and paper industry and a number of others.

Likewise on the training side - which is covered in point four of the draft Programme - UNEP and UNDP have made a small but encouraging start. Last January we held a national seminar in Cyprus which was aimed at establishing a legal framework for environmental protection machinery. We were happy with the results, and now we are planning a similar seminar in Swaziland next September.

UNEP sees this as a tremendously important way of getting the practical message of sustainable development over to senior and middle level administrators. The problem here is that many organizations do not have enough manpower to give the environment the attention it deserves. I was reading the other day that despite enormous progress recently in efforts to develop natural resources at their maximum sustainable yield, to promote small-scale technologies for the very poorest, and to make sure that indigenous peoples are not caught in the backlash of economic growth.... that despite this the World Bank has on its professional staff only three people fulltime responsible for environmental review. That is zero point one per cent of its staff. For that reason we are very keen to get moving with the proposed EDI course at the World Bank. We hope that by the next CIDIE meeting there will be a finalized timetable for this course. And for our part we will circulate the material we have produced with UNESCO on environmental education. And we would like to take this opportunity to offer to hold brief training seminars for staff of CIDIE members in specific programme areas like environmental monitoring, desertification control, dealing with toxic chemicals and so on.

Of course training alone is not the solution. There must be stronger methodologies and institutional arrangements for the integration of environmental considerations into development programmes. This is point five of the draft Programme. And, in this regard, UNEP is ready and willing to hold thematic joint programming exercises with member institutions to explore how environmentally sound programmes might be developed in specific sectors. A starting point - our co-operation with the World Bank in two countries in Africa in the areas of water and soil is very encouraging. And if members felt it would be useful, UNEP would

be willing to help more directly. We would for instance be more than willing to prepare environmental impact assessments for specific projects of members to see how these arrangements work in real-life situations.

And turning now to the last point on the Programme, there is the question of our relationship with non-Governmental organizations and bilateral donors. And I would suggest that all the areas I have covered - information exchange, training and the need to strengthen institutional arrangements that will bring ecology and economy closer together - that all of these could be fruitfully expanded to incorporate the tremendous support that the environment is getting from organizations right across the spectrum from huge development bilaterals to tiny family planning groups. There is a feeling that they should be thinking about the environment, but, probably, the practical know-how for them to be able to make the progress they would like is not yet available. How can CIDIE help?

It is an issue that must be at the top of our list for further discussion. I have a few of my own ideas in terms of environmental "outreach", but I have taken up enough of your time. There is a lot of work to get through, because by the time you leave I would hope we will have a final draft of this Programme ready and backed up by specific timetables for the implementation of our information targets, our training targets and our institutional targets.

I look forward to a document that gets us back to that natural alliance... the bond... between ecology and economy.

Thank you.

UNEP/CIDIE/86.I

COMMITTEE OF
INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT INSTITUTIONS ON
THE ENVIRONMENT

SEVENTH MEETING
PROVISIONAL AGENDA
AND
ORGANIZATION OF WORK

To be held at the Headquarters of the
United Nations Environment Programme
in Nairobi

22-26 May 1986
Conference Room 3

(convening at 10 a.m. on the first day)

A. PROVISIONAL AGENDA

1. Adoption of Agenda and Organization of Work
2. Policy statements by Members of the Committee on progress in implementing the Declaration of Principles
3. Discussion on the questionnaire circulated by Secretariat in February 1986
4. Discussion on the Inventory of CIDIE Decisions and their Follow-up
5. Discussion on the Use of Environmental Guidelines
6. Discussion on the draft Five Year Programme of Work
7. Discussion on a subject of a technical character: Crisis in Africa
 - (i) Report on the Dakar Conference on Combating Desertification, November 1985
 - (ii) Report on the UNEP African Environmental Conference, Cairo, December 1985
 - (iii) Report on the International Conference on the Economics of Dryland Degradation and Rehabilitation, Canberra, March 1986
 - (iv) Presentation by the World Bank on the Management of the African crisis
 - (v) Presentation by the Commission of the European Communities on Drought Measures
 - (vi) Special Session of the General Assembly on the African Economic Situation, 27-31 May 1986
8. Discussion on a subject of an organizational/internal nature: Project identification, formulation and design by the Asian Development Bank
9. Any other business
10. Dates and venue of the next CIDIE Meeting
11. Adoption of the Report of the Meeting
12. Closure of the Meeting

B. ORGANIZATION OF WORK

General remark

There will be five half-day sessions. The morning sessions will be held from 9.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. The afternoon sessions from 14.30 to 17.30 p.m. On the first day the Opening Ceremony will take place at 10 a.m. with a statement of the Executive Director of UNEP.

On the first day the substantive session will start at 11 a.m. The final meeting day, 26 May, will end at noon.

THURSDAY, 22 MAY, MORNING SESSION

1. Adoption of Agenda and Organization of Work (UNEP/CIDIE/86.1)
2. Policy statements by Members of the Committee on progress in implementing the Declaration of Principles (UNEP/CIDIE/86.2/..)
3. Discussion on the questionnaire circulated by CIDIE Secretariat in February 1986 (UNEP/CIDIE/86.3)

THURSDAY 22 MAY, AFTERNOON SESSION (this Session will be held in the presence of NGO's)

4. Discussion on the Inventory of CIDIE Decisions and their Follow-up (UNEP/CIDIE/86.4)
5. Discussion on the Use of Environmental Guidelines
6. Discussion on the Five Year Programme of Work (UNEP/CIDIE/86.6)

FRIDAY 23 MAY, MORNING SESSION

7. Discussion on a subject of a technical character: Crisis in Africa
 - (i) Report on the Dakar Conference on Combating Desertification, November 1985
 - (ii) Report on the UNEP African Environmental Conference, Cairo, December 1985
 - (iii) Report on the International Conference on the Economics of Dryland Degradation and Rehabilitation, Canberra, March 1986
 - (iv) Management by the World Bank of the African Crisis
 - (v) Presentation by the Commission of the European Communities on Drought Measures
 - (vi) Special Session of the General Assembly on the African Economic Situation, New York, 27-31 May 1986

FRIDAY, 23 MAY, AFTERNOON SESSION

8. Discussion on a subject of an organization/internal nature:
 - Project identification, formulation and design by the Asian Development Bank

MONDAY, 26 MAY, MORNING SESSION

9. Any other business
10. Dates and venue of the next CIDIE Meeting
11. Adoption of the Report of the Meeting
12. Closure of the Meeting

Committee of International Development
Institutions on the Environment

Seventh Meeting
Nairobi, 22-26 May 1986

UNEP/CIDIE/86.3/2

Report on the Activities of the
African Development Bank
in the implementation of the
Declaration of Environmental Policies and
Procedures Relating to Economic Development
1985 - 1986

Seventh CIDIE meeting, Nairobi 22-26 May 1986.

Annual progress report - response to CIDIE
questionnaire from African Development Bank

1. Q. Describe briefly the institutional arrangements and, in particular, recent changes made for ensuring full and effective integration of environmental considerations in your agency's development policies, programmes and projects.

R: The environmental section of Central Projects Unit consists of one person, the Environmental Coordinator. It came into function in the beginning of 1985. The request for additional staff was not approved for the current year, but is likely to be realized for the next year.

As the environmental review of projects proceeds, including discussions between the Environmental Coordinator and the project staff, the latter are becoming increasingly aware of the environmental aspects which hence will be integrated already before the formal review.

2. Q: Describe progress achieved and bottlenecks encountered as far as the institution of systematic and competent examinations of development activities is concerned including policies, programmes and projects under consideration for financing to ensure that appropriate measures are proposed for compliance with the principles and recommendations set forth in the Declaration of Stockholm.

R: During the year special efforts have been made to establish a regularity in the environmental review of projects. This is now achieved at the appraisal level. Further recommendations on strengthening of the environmental policies and procedures of the identification and preparation phases are now being processed and introduced. Progress also includes the positive response from project staff, when experiencing the environmental co-operation.

Bottlenecks noted: Time-pressure during project preparation and appraisal, difficulties in introduction of new administrative routines, and in establishing the understanding of the relation between early environmental considerations and successful projects.

3. Q: Describe progress achieved and Bottlenecks encountered as far as cooperative negotiations with governments are concerned, and other international organizations, recipients of development financing, to ensure integration of appropriate environmental measures in the design and implementation of economic development activities.

R: In collaboration with governments the Bank endeavours to build in appropriate environmental measures already from the design of projects and programmes. However, systematic monitoring of the outcome is not yet achieved. The feasibility study should accommodate appropriate environmental considerations. In those projects where the Bank is initiating the studies possible constraints such as attendant cost implications might be solved through special funds for pre-investment studies. In order to influence projects brought to the Bank as already prepared loan proposals an indirect approach is needed. It comprises support to the national planning process by assistance to national environmental strategies, institution strengthening etc...

- 4 Q: Describe progresss achieved and bottlenecks encountered as far as technical assistance on environmental matters to developing countries, at their request, is concerned, thus developing their indigenous capacity, and facilitating technical cooperation between developing countries.

R: Technical assistance to regional member countries is focusing on pre-investment studies, short-term consultants and training of official representatives. The Bank includes elements of institution strengthening when necessary for project planning and implementation. This might refer to environmental-related areas, but specific requests on environmental matters have not yet been explored. Increased parts of the bilateral technical assistance funds could be used for environmental purposes, but is somewhat limited, due to conditions attached to these funds. The Bank emphasizes increased

assistance to the long-term planning capacities of the member countries e.g in the form of national environmental strategies, which is now being reflected in working documents on lending policies and financing.

Q: Identify favourable consideration, if any, to project proposals that are specially designed to protect, rehabilitate, manage or otherwise enhance the human environment, the quality of life, and resources thereto related.

R: During the year more than half of the Bank Group Lending was directed to agriculture and public utilities areas containing many projects with cleare environment-improving elements. Examples are: Egypt drainage project to reverse the deterioration of agricultural land, Tunisia rural development including components of reducing soil erosion, Ethiopia peasant agricultural development including support to applied technology, livestock health etc, Mali agricultural development including applied agricultural research, reforestation etc, Equatorial Guinea and Mauritania water supply and sewerage system projects, Benin, Guinea, Kenya health projects. The Bank is also working with strengthening of the identification process aiming at paying more attention to the selection of projects concerning environmental management and sustainable use of natural resources.

6. Q: Identify initiation and/or cooperation in research studies leading to improvement of project appraisal methodologies of environmental protection measures, including cost benefit analysis.

R: With its limited resources the Bank has not yet been able to carry out special research studies of this kind.

7. Q: Describe current status of programmes if any, for the training and information of operational staff in the environmental dimension of economy development.

R: A series of short seminars on increasing the awareness of environmental dimensions in economic development and on interpreting environmental policy into practical work is now given to project staff. The recent policy seminar on Ecological Deterioration and

Economic Development in Africa stated the Bank's emphasis on these matters. A two days workshop is planned to be carried out later this year to familiarize project staff with the methodology of preliminary environmental impact assessment.

Q: Identify progress achieved and difficulties encountered in the preparation, publication and dissemination of documentation and audiovisual material providing guidance on the environmental dimension of economic development activities.

R: During the introduction of the environmental review of projects and programmes priority is given to facilitate the establishment of the procedures. Therefore, environmental checklist are tailored for each individual project or type of project. In addition, references are given to more comprehensive guidelines published by UNED, WB etc. Audiovisual material and similar documentation will later on be developed in connection to workshops etc. Dissemination of material from other organizations such as the Worldwatch Paper on "Reversing Africa's Decline" has been appreciated.

UNEP/CIDIE/86.2/3

Committee of International Development
Institutions on the Environment (CIDIE)
Seventh Meeting
Nairobi, 22-26 May, 1986

Report on the
Environmental Activities of the Asian Development Bank
1985-1986

Reported by
Dr. C. P. Rees
Sr. Environment Specialist
ADB, Manila

REPORT ON ENVIRONMENTAL ACTIVITIES OF THE
ASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK, 1985-1986

The Environmental activities undertaken since the Sixth Cidie Meeting are presented briefly in this Report.

I. Endorsement of Policy Paper

To date, the major activity has been the endorsement of the policy paper "Review of the Bank's Environmental Policies and Procedures". The paper supported continuation of the past activities in (i) promoting environmental awareness among Bank Staff, (ii) reviewing the Bank's economic development projects to ensure that all potentially significant environmental impacts are identified, appropriate measures taken to avoid adverse impacts and, where possible, to enhance the environment, and (iii) acting as a Regional Resource Center. In addition, the paper proposed that future Bank policy should place more emphasis on developing the institutional capacity of its Developing Member Countries (DMCs) to plan and manage their own environment. Bank support for this will take the form of technical assistance for institutional strengthening, and undertaking studies and training staff of executing^X and enforcement agencies in DMCs.

The paper further recommends that promotion of environmental awareness should extend beyond Bank staff to include staff of executing and enforcement agencies. This will be implemented by regular liaison and support for instituting a series of regional seminars dealing with important environmental topics. The paper offers a pragmatic framework for the promotion of Bank's environmental program in DMCs and for the implementation of the Stockholm Declaration and the 1980 Declaration of Principles.

II. Review Procedure

An addition to the review process is the formal presentation of preliminary impacts of TA and Loan projects as a comprehensive report "Preliminary Environmental Review of 1986 Loan and TA Projects". 1/ To produce this report, the Environmental Specialists liaise with the relevant Project Managers/Project Staff to confirm environmental concerns and establish a work program involving the participation of Environmental Specialists. Based on this in-house liaison, a final report entitled "In-house Liaison and Participation of Environmental Specialists in 1986 TA and Loan Projects" is circulated to Management and Senior Staff. 1/

The Environmental Specialists have received full cooperation and support for this approach, attempting basically to incorporate environmental concerns at the project formulation and processing stages.

III. Information Exchange with Executing and Environmental Agencies in DMCs

It has been noted repeatedly that most environmental agencies in DMCs are unaware of the projects to be funded by the Bank. To rectify this situation, the Bank's Environment Specialists have devised a system to inform the agencies about environmental concerns they believe require some form of environmental assessment and necessary follow up action.

1/ Copies of these document are available for display.

IV. Incorporation of Environmental Considerations in Country Strategy Studies

For the first time, the Bank's Country Sector Strategy Studies now include a chapter on environmental considerations. Against the background of major environmental and natural resources problems and constraints impairing or likely to impair a country's development prospects, the overall objective of the chapter is to delineate planning and management needs, development programs^X and potential projects with which to correct critical cases of loss of degradation of environmental and natural resources. Development policies and procedures and legal and institutional arrangements affecting or likely to affect natural resources management, environmental quality, and the prospects for sustainable development will be examined and evaluated. This will help define the role of the Bank in fostering sound environmental planning and management practices, particularly with respect to economic development programs and projects and environmental projects per se.

V. Preparation of Environmental Guidelines for Project Staff - an approach for Formalizing Environmental Requirements in Future

The Bank has initiated the preparation of Environmental Guidelines for the use of projects staff. Their purpose is to assist projects staff conduct an Initial Environmental Examinations, when needed, and detailed EIA or other the formulation of follow-up activities. At present, the Guidelines are being prepared for selected infrastructure projects 1/; it is planned to extend this exercise to cover projects in other projects departments.

1/ Copies of these are placed on display.

VI. Inhouse Seminar and Regional Symposium

An In-house seminar on "Environmental Planning and Economic Evaluation" was held in January 1986, and on "Pesticide Usage in Selected DMCs of the Bank" in March 1986.

The first Regional Symposium on Environmental and Natural Resources Planning was held at Manila from 19 to 21 February 1986. The Symposium was attended by participants from 16 DMCs and 13 observers from various organizations including bilateral and multilateral agencies, embassies, and the Government of the Philippines.

VII. Publications/Documentations

The following documents have prepared/finalized since the last CIDIE Meeting:

- (i) Manual on Economic Analysis of Environmental Impacts
- (ii) Pesticide Usage in Selected DMCs of the Bank
- (iii) Environmental Guidelines for (a) Ports and Harbours, (b) Highways and Roads, (c) Airports, (d) Water Supply and Sanitation, (e) Urban Development.
- (iv) Environmental Planning and Management: Proceedings of the Regional Symposium on Environmental and Natural Resources Planning, held at Manila from 19-21 February 1986.

VIII. Environmental Projects

The following TA and Loan Environmental Projects are expected to be processed or/and implemented during the Year 1985-1986.

A. <u>Advisory and Operational Technical Assistance</u>	<u>TA/Loan Amount(\$)</u>
1. Malaysia: Klang Valley Environmental Improvement	0.350 m
2. Thailand: Industrial Pollution Control & Management	0.295 m
3. Bhutan: Environmental Impacts of Large Projects	0.170 m
4. Papua New Guinea: Institutional Strengthening for Department of Environment & Conservation	0.200 m
5. Nepal: Kathmandu Valley Development : Regional cum Environmental Planning	0.250 m
B. <u>Project Preparatory Technical Assistance</u>	
1. Malaysia: Klang Valley Toxic and Hazardous Waste Disposal	0.100 m

IX. SUMMARY

The major activity since the Sixth CIDIE Meeting has been the endorsement of the policy paper "Review of the Bank's Environmental Policies and Procedures". The paper provides a pragmatic framework for the implementation of the 1980 Declaration of Principles.

New activities in the Bank included the preparation/publication of (i) Preliminary Review of Environmental concern for 1986 TA and Loan Projects, (ii) In-house Liaison and Participation of Environmental Specialists for the 1986 TA and Loan Projects, (iii) Environmental Guidelines for Selected Infrastructure Projects, (iv) Manual on Economic Analysis of Environmental Impacts, and (v) a Study on Pesticide Usage in Selected DMCs in the Bank.

The Bank hosted a Regional Symposium on Environmental and Natural Resources Planning and published the Proceedings. It has six (6) firm/proposed technical assistance for projects of an environmental nature in the same year.

UNEP/CIDIE/86.3/5

REPLY TO CIDIE QUESTIONNAIRE
Seventh CIDIE Meeting
Nairobi, 22-26 May 1986

Presented for ADB
by Dr. C. P. Rees
May 1986

REPLY TO CIDIE QUESTIONNAIRE

- Seventh CIDIE Meeting, Nairobi, 22-26 May 1986

1. Describe briefly the institutional arrangements and, in particular, recent changes made for ensuring full and effective integration of environmental considerations in your agency's development policies, programmes and projects.

The Bank has instituted procedures to facilitate the systematic environmental examination of all its development projects to ensure: (a) identification and assessment of potentially significant environmental impacts, (b) incorporation of appropriate measures to avoid or minimize adverse environmental impacts and, where possible, to enhance the environment, (c) where such impacts remain significant or cannot be avoided, that these are evaluated in cost/benefit terms to the extent possible, and, (d) that development activities involving renewable resources and financed under Bank loans are sustainable over the long term.

Although the Bank does not have a formal requirement for environmental clearance, all projects are submitted for review and comment by the Environment Specialists. Responsibility for implementing the environmental policies -- particularly with regard to the formulation and administration of technical assistance and loans --- rests primarily with projects staff who are informed/assisted on environmental matters by the Environment Specialists.

The Environment Specialists review the Bank's economic development projects by engaging the project cycles in the manner shown in Fig. 1 . They concentrate their efforts on the early stages of project

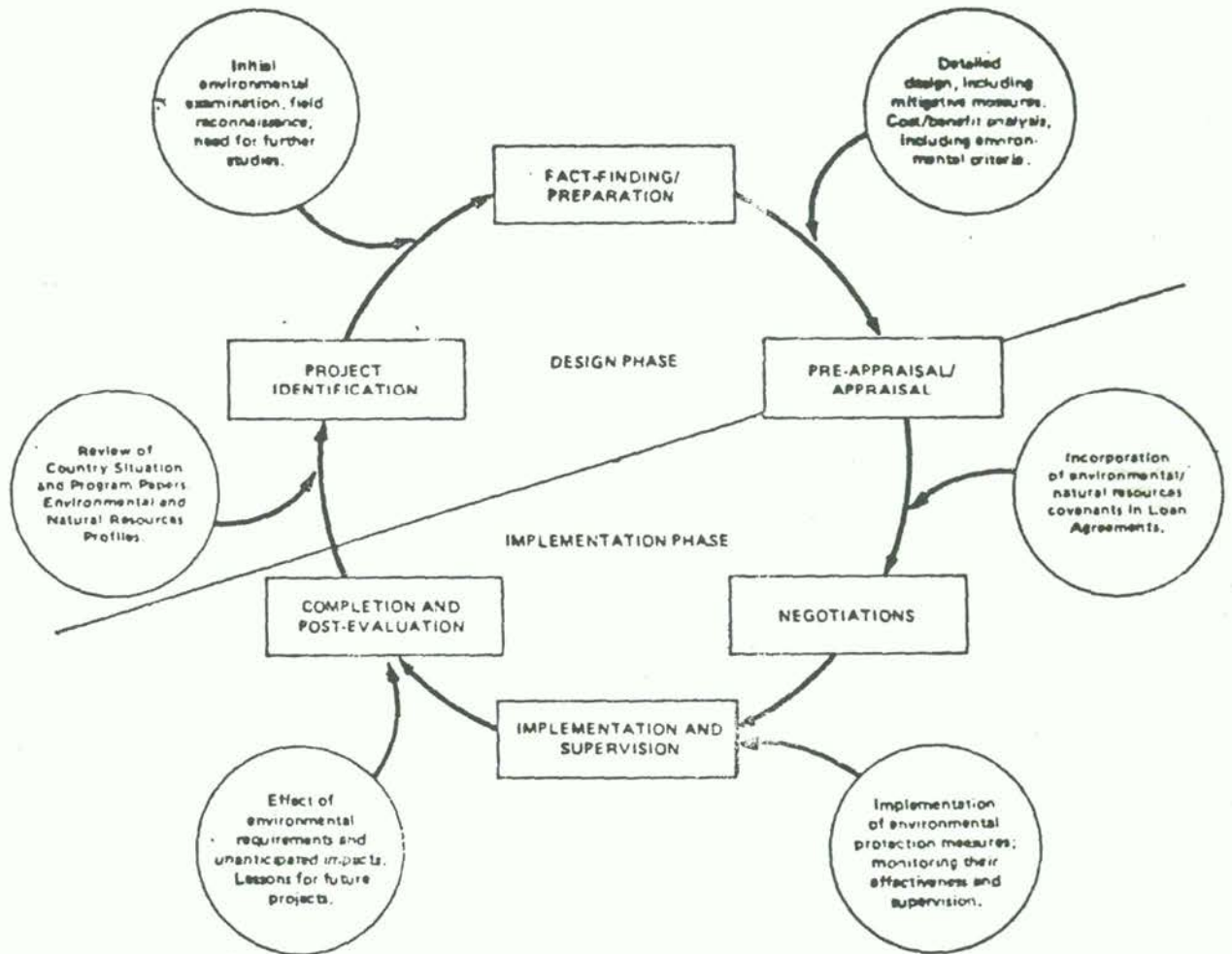


Fig. 1 Project Cycle:
Environmental/Natural Resources Inputs

processing believing this to be the most effective way of influencing project planning and design:

During the course of the Bank's annual Country Programming, the Environment Specialists examine the listed firm and pipeline projects in conjunction with an analysis of the current Project Processing Notes produced by the projects departments (Agriculture, Irrigation and Rural Development, Infrastructure and Industry and Development Banks). The Environment Specialists then provide all departments with a list of their projects considered likely to induce significant environmental impacts and with suggested operational actions. Detailed discussions are then held with the designated project managers and/or mission leaders to confirm the identified environmental concerns and to establish the need for the participation of the Environment Specialists or Staff Consultants in Fact-Finding, Appraisal or other Missions. Subsequently an agreed work program is prepared by the Environment Specialists and submitted to all division Managers.^{1/}In parallel a report entitled "In-house Liaison and Participation of Environment Specialists in 1986 Loan and TA Projects is circulated to Management and concerned Senior Staff.

As a supportive measure, the Bank is developing a system to inform the executing and environmental agencies in its DMCs about the environmental impacts likely to be generated by certain Bank projects to be funded in their countries. An additional aim is to promote an awareness of environmental issues and the need for planning and management of environmental and natural resources.

^{1/} Preliminary Environmental Review of 1986 Loan and TA Projects, February, 1986.

In Projects not involving mission work by the Environment Specialists, they advise the concerned projects staff about measures to minimize or avoid any adverse impacts. To ensure the incorporation of environmental considerations in the Bank's economic development activities, the Environment Specialists review Concept Clearance Papers, Project Briefs, Appraisal Reports, and Technical Assistance Reports. They also attend Management Review Meetings (MRM) and Staff Review Committee (SRC) meetings on projects to pose questions or answer comments regarding proposed treatment of significant environmental impacts.

For the first time, the Bank's Country's Sector Strategy Studies now include a chapter on environmental considerations. Against the background of major environmental and natural resources problems and constraints impairing or likely to impair a country's development prospects, the overall objective of the chapter is to delineate planning and management needs, development programs and potential projects with which to correct critical cases of loss or degradation of environmental and natural resources. Development policies and procedures and legal and institutional arrangements affecting or likely to affect natural resources management, environmental quality, and the prospects for sustainable development will be examined and evaluated. This will help define the role of the Bank in fostering sound environmental planning and management practices, particularly with respect to economic development programs and projects and environmental projects per se.

2. Describe progress achieved and bottlenecks encountered as far as the institution of systematic and competent examination of development activities is concerned including policies, programs and projects under consideration for financing to ensure that appropriate measures are proposed for compliance with the principles and recommendations set forth in the Declaration of Stockholm

The Bank in January 1986 approved a policy paper "Review of the Bank's Environmental Policies and Procedures". The paper recognized that Bank activities in the past concentrated on (i) promoting environmental awareness amongst Bank staff, (ii) reviewing Bank projects to ensure that all potentially significant environmental affects were identified, appropriate measures were taken to avoid adverse impacts, and where possible, to enhance the environment, and (iii) acting as a regional Resource Center. In addition to supporting these past activities, the paper proposed that future Bank policy should place more emphasis on developing the institutional capacity of the Developing Member Countries (DMCs) to plan and manage their own environment. Bank support for this will take the form of technical assistance to strengthen legislation, to undertake studies, and to train (and equip) staff of executing and enforcement agencies in environmental and natural resources planning. Further, the policy paper recommends that promotion of environmental awareness should be extended beyond Bank staff to include the staff of executing and enforcement agencies in DMCs. This will be supported by regular liaison and by instituting a series of regional seminars dealing with important environmental topics. 1/

1/ The first regional Symposium on Environment and Natural Resources Planning was held from 19 to 21 February, 1986

The Bank's policy paper aims at providing pragmatic framework for compliance with the principles and recommendations set forth in the Stockholm Declaration and extending its application.

The major bottleneck in the Bank is the limited manpower for pursuing environmental activities. To complement the work of Environmental Specialists, a number of Environmental Guidelines are presently being prepared for selected projects for the use of the Bank's projects staff. 1/ The objective of the Guidelines is to assist projects staff prepare an Initial Environmental Examination (IEE) in concert with the Environment Specialists and, where necessary, the deployment of a detailed EIA. After a trial period, they will be revised and then circulated to Bank staff and relevant agencies in the DMCs for their use.

Until the time "environmental manpower" in the Bank is increased, it is felt that the Guidelines will allow the Bank's environmental review program to operate at a reasonably efficient and realistic level.

1/ The Guidelines are presently being prepared for selected infrastructure projects; it is planned to extend this exercise to projects in other departments.

3. Describe progress achieved and bottlenecks encountered as far as cooperative negotiations with governments are concerned, and other international organizations, to ensure integration of appropriate environmental measures in the design and implementation of economic development activities.

The Bank has established several arrangements for coordination and exchanging information on environmental matters with multilateral and other development organizations. In addition to being a member of CIDIE, regular contact is also maintained with United Nations institutions (e.g. ESCAP, UNEP, WHO, FAO), and other specialized non-government organizations. (e.g. IUCN, IIED). The Bank also maintains regular contacts with regional and sub-regional agencies such as the ASEAN Environment Program (ASEP), the South Asian Cooperative Environment Programme (SACEP) and the South Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP).

The Bank also coordinates its efforts with the bilateral development agencies such as USAID, CIDA, SIDA, ODA, EEC, GTZ. Such contact is particularly useful since a number of bilateral agencies have gained extensive experience in environmental and natural resources planning and management.

The Bank has undertaken joint environmentally-oriented projects with multilateral and bilateral agencies. Examples include Songkhla Lake Basin Planning (Thailand) with UNDP, Palawan Integrated Area Development (Philippines) with the EEC, and the proposed Industrial Pollution and Management Project (Thailand) with UNEP and UNDP. The major bottlenecks for such collaboration have been the timely availability of funds and the speed of project processing (often very crucial to the Bank).

4. Describe progress achieved and bottlenecks encountered as far as technical assistance on environmental matters to developing countries, at their request, is concerned, thus developing their indigenous capacity, and facilitating technical cooperation between developing countries.

The Bank continues to support traditional projects producing important environmental benefits. These mainly cover reforestation, water supply and sanitation and urban development and housing. A list of the projects for the period, 1981-1984 is given in Table 1.

Additionally, the Bank has implemented several innovative environmentally-oriented/environmental projects per se with the active participation of the Environmental Specialists during project identification, formulation, processing, implementation and evaluation. These projects in the period 1981-85 are presented in Table 2; Table 3 shows the proposed projects for 1986-1987 period.

With the recently approved environment policy paper, the Bank's technical assistance program on institutional strengthening for enhancing environmental programs in DMC is expected to increase. Five technical assistance projects as proposed for 1986.

The major bottleneck for Bank's technical assistance and loan projects in DMCs is primarily the low of priority the DMCs accord environmental concerns. However, the Bank has identified environment as the priority 'sector' in its Country Programming activities for some countries like Malaysia and Korea, and this trend is expected to continue.

TABLE I TRADITIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL PROJECTS SUPPORTED BY THE BANK, 1981-84 a/Reforestation

1.	BAN-555	Community Forestry (plus A/O TA)	11.000	3 Dec 1981
2.	SRI-568	Community Forestry	10.000	25 Mar 1982
3.	NEP-633	Hill Forest Development	16.700	9 Aug 1983
4.	MAL-709	Compensatory Forestry Sector	24.500	20 Nov 1984
5.	LAO-716	Second Forestry Development (plus A/O TA)	8.000	11 Dec 1984
Sub-Total			<u>70.200</u>	(10 per cent)

Water Supply & Sanitation

1.	KOR-539	Provincial Cities Water Supply	38.100	12 Nov 1981
2.	INO-547	Semarang Water Supply	35.500	25 Nov 1981
3.	PHI-545	Water Supply Sector	46.000	25 Nov 1981
4.	BAN-571	District Towns Water Supply	14.400	17 Jun 1982
5.	BUR-584	Mandalay Water Supply (plus A/O TA)	15.000	30 Sep 1982
6.	KOR-603	Rural Sewage Treatment Sector	25.500	23 Nov 1982
7.	KOR-635	Small Towns Water Supply Sector	60.00	23 Aug 1983
8.	PHI-645	Manila Water Supply Rehab.	39.300	27 Oct 1983
9.	KOR-650	Second Sewage Treatment	62.800	10 Nov 1983
10.	MAL-652	Kedah Water Supply	24.500	15 Nov 1983
11.	KOR-705	Eight Water Supply	67.000	15 Nov 1984
12.	KOR-720	Ninth Water Supply	27.000	11 Dec 1984
13.	NEP-719	Rural Water Supply Sector	<u>9.600</u>	11 Dec 1984
Sub-Total			<u>464.700</u>	(66 per cent)

Urban Development & Housing

1.	KOR-538	Second Low Income Urban Hsg.	60.000	12 Nov 1981
2.	INO-550	Medan Urban Development	39.300	26 Nov 1981
3.	MAL-583	Second Trengganu Tengah Dev.	30.200	28 Sep 1982
4.	INO-629	Small Towns Urban Dev. Sector	<u>36.700</u>	9 Jun 1983
Sub-Total			<u>166.200</u>	(24 per cent)
GRAND TOTAL			<u>701.100</u>	

a/ Excluding those projects already listed in Table 2.

TABLE 2 PROJECTS IN WHICH THE ENVIRONMENT SPECIALIST HAVE BEEN
CLOSELY INVOLVED, 1981-1985 a/

	<u>T i t l e</u>	<u>TA/Loan Amount (\$)</u>	<u>Approval Date</u>
<u>A. Advisory & Operational Technical Assistance</u>			
1.	BAN-456 Energy Planning	2.100m	15 Apr 1982
2.	PHI-562 Laguna de Bay Environmental Assessment	0.150m	7 Dec 1983
3.	MAL-731 Klang Valley Environmental Improvement	0.350m	Dec 1985
<u>B. Project Preparatory Technical Assistance</u>			
1.	KOR-391 Han River Basin Environmental Master Plan	0.125	19 Dec 1980
2.	PHI-423 Agricultural Waste Recycling	0.350	29 Oct 1981
3.	THA-499 Songkhla Lake Basin Planning Study	0.500	21 Dec 1982
4.	PHI-662 Groundwater Salinity Intrusion Control Study	0.344	28 Dec 1984
<u>C. Engineering Loans</u>			
1.	KOR-534 Han River Basin Environmental Master Plan	4.100	20 Oct 1981
2.	THA-618 Songkhla Lake Basin Planning Study	3.000	21 Dec 1982
<u>D. Loans</u>			
1.	INO-400 Bandung Urban Development	32.300	29 May 1979
2.	THA-440 Mae Moh (Unit 4) Power	81.800	14 Dec 1979
3.	INO-479 Lower Citanduy Irrigation	55.200	13 Nov 1980
4.	PHI-528 /529 Palawan Integrated Area Dev.	47.000	29 Sep 1981
5.	INO-682 National Estate Crop Protection	63.000	29 Mar 1984
6.	PAK-700 Left Bank Outfall Drain (Stage I)	122.000	25 Oct 1984

a/ Involvement included participation in Fact-Finding missions, TA Inception and TA Review missions, Project Administration missions and preparation of Terms of Reference for consultants.

Table 3 Proposed Projects for 1986-1987

<u>Title</u>	<u>TA/Loan Amount</u>
A. <u>Advisory and Operational Technical Assistance</u>	
1. JHA: Industrial Pollution control and Management	0.295 m
2. NEP: Kathmandu Valley Development: Regional cum Environmental Planning	0.250 m
3. BHU: Environmental Impacts of Large Projects	0.170 m
4. PNG: Institutional Strengthening for Department of Environment and Conservation	0.200 m
B. <u>Project Preparatory Technical Assistance</u>	
1. MAL: Klang Valley Toxic and Hazardous Waste Disposal (1986)	0.100 m
2. MAL: Feasibility Study for Slop Reception and Treatment (1987)	
C. <u>Loans</u>	
1. MAL: Study for Combined Sewerage and Industrial Waste Water Treatment (1987)	0.250 m
2. MAL: Klang Valley Toxic and Hazardous Waste Disposal (1987)	30 m
3. MAL: Klang Valley Environment Improvement (1987)	60 m

5. Identify favourable consideration, if any, of project proposals that are specially designed to protect, rehabilitate, manage or otherwise enhance the human environment, the quality of life, and resources thereto related.

This question overlaps with question 4. The policy paper "Review of the Bank's Environmental Policies and Procedures" supports continuation of traditional environmental projects covering reforestation, watershed management, water supply and waste management and urban development and housing - all of which enhance the human environment and the quality of life and optimal use of natural resources. The paper also provides a favourable framework for promoting projects leading to developing the institutional capacity of DMCs to plan and manage their own environment. The Bank's support for this could take the form of technical assistance projects to strengthen legislation, undertake studies and train (and equip) the staff of executing and enforcement agencies in DMCs. Since the Bank's support for project proposals also requires favourable consideration and priority assignment by the Government, the Bank activities may be limited to those projects so endorsed.

6. Also identify initiation and/or cooperation in research studies leading to improvement of project appraisal methodologies of environmental protection measures, including cost-benefit analysis.

The Bank in the last five years has approved/implemented several innovative projects (e.g. the Han River Environmental Master Plan, Korea; the Palawan Integrated Environmental Program, Philippines; the Songkhla Lake Basin Planning, Thailand and the Klang Valley Environmental Improvement, Malaysia). These have helped promote the concept of economic-cum environmental planning in the Asia/Pacific region.

Other activities aimed at improving project processing and implementation are:

- (a) A Manual on Economic Analysis of Environmental Impacts (completed)
- (b) A Manual on the Use of Pesticides under Bank financed Projects (on-going)
- (c) Environmental Guidelines for Selected Infrastructure Projects (on-going)
- (d) Environmental Planning and Management: Proceedings of the Regional Symposium on Environmental and Natural Resources Planning, 1986 (completed)

The Bank is interested in joining the efforts of other multilateral development banks in establishing Environmental Guidelines to suit the needs of their staff.

7. Describe current status of programmes, if any, for the training and information of operational staff in the environmental dimension of economic development.

The Environment Specialists organize once a year an in-house seminar/workshop for the Bank's staff along the theme "Environmental Planning and Management and Economic Evaluation". The seminar/workshop reviews the characteristics of ecological systems and the impact of development activities, relationships of the natural resources base to development prospects, environmental quality criteria and standards, environmental policies and guidelines, economic analysis, environmental impact categories, environmental protection strategies, development control systems, and the relationship of environmental planning and management practices to the Bank's development projects. It also reviews/examines a number of case studies.

The Bank's environmental policy also supports the organization of regional seminars to extend environmental awareness beyond Bank staff to include the staff of executing and enforcement agencies. The first, "Regional Symposium on Environmental and Natural Resources Planning", was held at Manila from 19-21 February 1986 and was attended by participants from 16 DMCs and observers from 13 agencies embracing bilateral and multilateral agencies, embassies and other organizations.

When appropriate, brief presentations on environmental topics have also been included in informal seminars, e.g. pesticide usage, soil conservation, and hazardous waste management.

The Bank's staff are also kept informed and guided by preparation of some 29 of checklists on various types of projects, and information documents such as sociological aspects of irrigation project planning and health and safety implications of development projects.

8. Identify progress achieved and difficulties encountered in the preparation, publication and dissemination of documentation and audiovisual material providing guidance on the environmental dimension of economic development activities.

The Environment Specialists disseminate appropriate documentation to Bank staff, the borrower, and relevant bilateral and multilateral agencies. A retrieval system has also been established for Country Environmental and Natural Resources Profiles, Generic Guidelines, Environmental and Pollution Control Documents and References. A collection of selected environmental impact assessment reports on projects implemented in the Bank's DMCs has just been initiated.

A yearly summary of environmental activities is also disseminated through the Bank's Annual Report. The Environment Specialists also contribute to the Bank's Quarterly Review and Asian Development Review.

9. Please identify other issues, if any, relevant to an adequate implementation of the provisions of the Declaration; in this respect thought could be given to amendments to the Declaration of Principles.

The concept and operational framework provided in the Declaration of Principles is broad enough to accommodate the activities of the Bank and hence no amendment is envisaged. However, it may be timely to have a meeting of policy/decision-makers of the multilateral development banks, along with the Environment Specialists, to review future environmental activities (CIDIE may not be the most appropriate vehicle to pursue this exercise).

UNEP/CIDIE/86.2/5

CIDIE 7

NAIROBI, 22 MAY 1986

POLICY STATEMENT BY THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN
COMMUNITIES ON PROGRESS IN IMPLEMENTING THE DECLARATION OF
PRINCIPLES

BY

A. J. FAIRCLOUGH

ACTING DIRECTOR GENERAL FOR THE ENVIRONMENT, CONSUMER
PROTECTION AND NUCLEAR SAFETY

COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

INTRODUCTION

1. During the past year a number of important developments that are relevant to the Declaration of Principles have taken place in the European Community; and my report on behalf of the Commission of the European Communities will focus on them.

2. Before, however, I do so I should like to sketch in a little background - to remind you of the approach and principles that underlie the European Community's environmental protection policies; and its approach to development.

3. One of the key statements in the Community's Third Environmental Action Programme - which was adopted in 1983 and remains current - is that the resources of the environment are the basis of - but also constitute the limits to - further economic and social development and the improvement of living conditions. And it acknowledges that a central objective must be the sound management of resources - to ensure, as the Third Programme puts it, the long-term availability of all the resources which determine the quality of life, of adequate quality and of sufficient quantity.

4. In addition, that same Programme stated that the Community should regard environmental protection as an integral part of its development cooperation policy; and went on to set down certain priority aims in that area: -

- conservation of tropical forests;
- measures to combat desertification;
- water management;
- introduction of agricultural and energy-use systems which are compatible with the environment;
- development of "national conservation strategies" in developing countries in order to help realize the objectives of the World Conservation Strategy.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT POLICY

5. In a Communication published by the Commission in October 1984 on "The Environmental Dimension of the Community's Development Policy" this approach was further developed. At that stage final preparations were being made for the signature of the third Lomé Convention - between the European Community and 66 African, Caribbean and Pacific countries and the Commission announced, in the Communication to which I have referred, the principles by which it would be guided in negotiating and carrying out cooperation agreements with developing countries.

6. It spelled them out as follows: -

- i. economic and social development and environmental protection are not only compatible but mutually reinforcing;

- ii. the need for environmentally sensitive and responsible development has become more important and urgent in the light of increasing population and concomittant pressures on the earth's resources and life-supporting ecological systems in some areas;
- iii. the principal aim of development policy will therefore be to manage the living and non-living resources of the planet so that they may yield the greatest benefit to the present generation while maintaining their potential to meet the needs and aspirations of future generations;
- iv. procedures will exist for the assessment of the likely significant effects on the environment of policies, programmes and projects to be financed by the Community, in order to ensure that development proposals meet the requirements of environmental protection;
- v. developing countries will be encouraged and assisted to prepare and implement conservation strategies for their living and non-living resources, in which positive measures to restore or to conserve the environment should receive special attention;
- vi. developing countries will be encouraged and assisted to improve their own capacity to manage the environment and use their own resources in a sustainable manner, notably by training persons for the necessary skills and by developing and diffusing appropriate methods and practices.

7. These principles found full expression in the Lomé III Convention - which as you will know was signed in Lomé in December 1984 and which came into force very recently. This major agreement has, I believe, a number of unique features. First, it covers a very large number of developing countries. Secondly it contains numerous mutual commitments. Thirdly it envisages a partnership between the Community and the ACP countries which will lead to joint agreement on the development programmes to be pursued. And it is also important to stress, in the context of this meeting, that the Lomé III Convention incorporates a considerable number of references to environmental protection, to the need for development to be "sustainable"; and for natural resources to be protected.

8. Particular reference should be made to the specific themes that the Commission has all along indicated as those to which it attaches importance in seeking together with any developing countries which so desire, a development strategy compatible with lasting conservation and improvement of the environment. These are: -

- combating desertification;
- better exploitation of domestic livestock and wild animals;
- management of water resources;
- emphasis of rural development.

9. The Commission has also emphasised that Programmes and projects which are likely to have significant effects on the environment should automatically be the subject of environmental impact assessment. Such assessments should put

forward alternative solutions, the developing country and the cooperating country then jointly opting for the solution which best meets the requirements not only of economic development but also of the environment, the latter thus becoming one of the basic criteria in deciding which techniques to employ.

10. I will come back in a moment to the question of how these aims and priorities have been pursued over the past year in beginning the process of implementing Lomé III. But first I should like to go back to one or two other policy developments in the Community that are relevant to CIDIE.

COMMUNITY ENVIRONMENT POLICY

11. In March 1985 the European Council (which is the meeting several times a year, of the Community's Heads of State and Government) discussed environmental policy. Its conclusions underlined the central role now seen for environmental protection policy in all of the Community's other policies - it is to be given "the dimension of an essential component"; and they also called for the Council of Ministers "to make every effort, together with the Commission, to ensure that the years to come are marked by significant progress in Community action for the protection of the environment in Europe and throughout the world".

12. At about the same time, documents prepared for the World Economic Summit which met in Bonn in May 1985 had important things to say about environmental protection. One report (published by the UK Government - which was in charge of preparation - had this to say: "one reason why the environment is abused is that it is a commodity for which people have not had to pay and do not have to pay"; "thus environment policy has to set high levels of environmental

quality, which will then give rise to high barriers - particularly economic barriers - for an abuse of environment. Under these conditions, economic growth is not opposed to environmental protection; on the contrary, it makes easier an increase in the amount of resources devoted to environmental protection". The report went on to say that "the way ahead is for high environmental quality objectives to provide the incentive for innovation and for the development of techniques which are clean and, at the same time, efficient in the use of resources". I believe that these are new perceptions that we would be well advised to consider also in the context of development policy.

13. Finally - in relation to environmental policy developments within the Community - I must mention the agreement earlier this year between our Member States on amendments to the Treaty of Rome - the Treaty which established the European Community. One important feature of those amendments was the agreement to include in the modified Treaty - for the first time - a Chapter on environmental protection. Moreover the new provisions will make plain that other Community policies must take account of environmental protection requirements; and that standards of protection must be set at a high level.

14. I believe that all these developments in the field of environmental policy permit one to conclude that the Community is moving towards the implementation of stricter environmental standards; and is increasingly recognising that such standards are not opposed to economic growth but rather the reverse - that they help to protect the environmental resource base which alone can ensure a sustainable future. I also believe that these same perceptions are equally valid in relation to development policy. One need look no further than desertification and

the crisis in Africa - which we are to discuss later in this meeting - to know that this is true; and to be aware that the key challenge is now to protect the resources of the environment for the sake of the future at the same time as securing appropriate development to meet the needs of today.

DESERTIFICATION

15. With that remark let me now return to the implementation of the Community's development policy. And let me first say something on the particular question of desertification in Africa - a matter which much preoccupies the Community. Considerable efforts have been made with emergency food aid; but much more important in the long run is the Community's commitment to fight against desertification and to try to assist African Governments to tackle its root causes.

16. As we all know Africa's critical situation has come about in the context of an alarming deterioration of its natural resources (declining soil fertility, erosion, increasing destruction of plant cover) of which desertification is an extreme form. This is the backcloth to the drought and food shortage situations in Africa. Desertification needs to be dealt with very urgently, both in terms of its indirect causes (increasing needs, unsuitable cultivation methods) and direct causes (deforestation and soil erosion). To tackle it effectively involves rethinking the whole development problem (rural development in particular) - a complex and long process.

17. The gravity of the problem, which threatens the future of Africa, spurred the European Council when it met last June in Milan to propose a European plan to combat desertification, to which "all European aid, Community and

bilateral" will give "priority...and long-term commitments, and...organize their contribution coherently by setting up an appropriate coordination structure". This mandate was the basis for an important Communication from the Commission to the Council setting out specific sets of proposals for action (which we will be ready to discuss under Item 7 on our Agenda). Suffice it to say for the moment that this initiative led, only a few days ago to the adoption of an important Council Resolution on the implementation of the Plan (of which I will have copies circulated); and that this effort is one of our highest priorities in the implementation of the Lomé III Convention. But we are under no illusions as to the difficulties. Such complex and delicate issues as resettlement, migration, population policies and family limitation - not to mention such matters as over-rapid urban growth, firewood supplies, rural industries, water and sanitation, the role of women - are all involved and must be addressed if we are to hope for a positive outcome.

18. In this struggle there is a consensus that the rural sector must receive general priority in terms of development, with special emphasis on achieving greater food security so that food imports (intended chiefly for urban consumers) can be reduced. Several points can - and should - be made in this context; and they serve to underline the complexity of the whole matter. For example: -

- . food strategies, which have already produced encouraging results in some countries, must be set in action; this will often involve a reform of pricing, credit and marketing systems as well as of food consumption habits; such reforms will often mean striking a delicate political balance

between the needs of poor urban consumers and of producers who, without sufficient incentives, prefer not to produce a marketable surplus.

where possible, the smallholding should be the principal development pattern, both on grounds of efficiency and income distribution (among a population representing between 60 % and 80 % of the total); smallholdings should be encouraged to attain maximum self-reliance within cooperative or village associations, thus taking the responsibility off the shoulders of official bodies.

the development of the rural economy, if it is to take off and be sustained, necessarily depends upon a favourable economic environment (transport, supply of inputs, marketing and also contributions from other sectors, in particular rural and urban craft industry, etc.). Furthermore, the basic approach to such development must involve an awareness of the need to conserve the soil's natural fertility and this will often entail the introduction of more advanced production methods.

A challenge indeed!

19. Before I move on to deal with other matters that I want to cover, let me add just one word on the issue of desertification (and indeed of rural development). And that is simply to stress the role of the individual. Somehow means have to be found to secure the genuine participation of the local population in the fight against desertification. If we cannot do that we are lost. This

point was strongly made in a further Communication from the Commission to the Council on "Development Problems in Africa" which was published only last month. And it was also expressed very clearly by the Commissioner responsible for environment policy at the SILVA Conference on Forestry which was organised in February this year by the French Government.

20. On that occasion the Commissioner said this: -

"The fight against desertification concerns every farmer, every herdsman, every African forester, indeed every citizen. They hold their natural resources only as trustees to be well managed for the benefit of future generations. Sadly, in their daily struggle to feed their families, men and women are the main actors in the creation of the desert. But they are also agents in the battle against desertification. Their active participation is a condition precedent for the success of any action in this area. In this respect the involvement of non-governmental organisations is critical."

I believe that this is a crucial issue that we should discuss under Item 7 - how can the aid agencies - in the way they conduct their business - encourage local involvement?

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE LOME III CONVENTION

21. Let me move back now to the broader canvas of the implementation of the Lomé III Convention. As is, I think, known Community aid is intended to tie in with the objectives and priorities for economic and social development which are set at both national and regional

level by the governments concerned. The objectives and the focal sectors for Community aid are being defined in the "national indicative programmes" adopted by joint agreement.

22. By mid May 1986, this programming exercise had been completed in 55 out of a total of 66 ACP countries. It was possible to obtain a number of understandings, with regard to the main "sectors of concentration", during the negotiations. In line with the principal objectives of the Convention, most of the countries concerned chose to concentrate their Community aid on supporting a rural development sector strategy, aiming in practically all cases at greater food security and self-sufficiency. They chose to devote on average 70 % to 80 % (in some cases close on 100 %) of the resources at their disposal to the achievement of this goal. In nearly all the indicative programmes the protection of the environment has been considered as an integral part of the rural development sector. As a result, in some 50 countries, the fight against desertification and the wider themes of environmental protection and optimum utilization of natural resources will obtain Community support, parallel to the rural development objectives.

23. The main emphasis is on reforestation, the protection of forest resources, economies in fuelwood, the prevention of soil erosion, the optimum use of water resources and the development of new and renewable energy sources. In conformity with the rules of the Lomé Convention it will be now up to the governments and to regional bodies to propose specific projects and programmes which can translate the environmental objectives and concerns into practice.

24. However it is perhaps worthwhile to record that a number of significant environmental projects are already under consideration, such as:

Guinea-Conakry

- Protection of the north and east faces of the Fouta Djalon and Simandou ranges, natural "reservoirs" in which the main rivers of sudano-sahelian West Africa rise. Area: 70,000 km².

Sahelian Region

- Development of the middle Senegal River Basin, including the woodland grazing areas of the immediate hinterland: this involves tree-planting schemes, management of surface and underground water resources and some intensification of livestock production over an area of 35,000 km² in all.

Ethiopia

- Intensification of agriculture coupled with active erosion control measures in Ethiopia's Wollo and Godjam districts, involving reforestation, small-scale water engineering schemes and improvement of catchment areas, all with extensive grassroots participation. Area: 35,000 km².

Rwanda/Burundi

- Development of Kagera with a view to settlement of rural overspill population. Area: 35,000 km².

East Africa

- Inventory of underground water resources in cooperation with IGADD (Intergovernmental Agency for Development and Drought).

SOLIDARITY ACTIONS

25. So much for the mainstream of action under Lomé III. In addition there is a further Community action (which is unusual and which could, I believe, be significant given the increasing awareness of citizens in developed countries of the needs of developing countries). I refer to direct cooperation between local authorities in developed and Third World countries.

26. In June 1984, the Council of Ministers called upon the Commission to encourage initiatives taken by European municipalities and regional authorities in the field of water development in the Third World. Since then, several meetings have been organised by the Commission in order to facilitate exchange of information and to ensure a proper cooperation between the different interested parties which mainly belong to two organisations - the "Council of European Municipalities and Regions" and the European section of the "International Union of Local Authorities".

27. The Commission has also funded two studies which contain concrete proposals for the establishment of a joint information system and a small central agency which would have a clearing house function. The thrust of action under this initiative which is known as "Solidarité Eau", will be in the rural areas of the dry and semi-arid areas mainly in Africa; it will focus on all kinds of water use at the village level, such as domestic water supply, small-scale irrigation, public hygiene, watering of cattle. Several hundred European local and regional authorities are already taking an active part in this solidarity action; the funds raised can be estimated at several million US-dollars. And it is encouraging that, at its General Assembly meeting in Berlin under a month ago, the Council of European

Municipalities and Regions decided to reinforce its activities in this field in cooperation with the other European associations of local and regional authorities.

28. For its part the European Commission is very much in favour of this new form of cooperation and will further promote these efforts. Perhaps we should consider whether comparable approaches could prove valuable in relation to others of the Third World's problems - sanitation, energy supplies, the promotion of craft industries and so forth.

OTHER DEVELOPMENTS

29. Finally I should like to report on a number of other environmental developments in the Community - which are not in the mainstream (so to say) of Community development policy but which nonetheless may be of some significance over time - and which in any event seem to me worth mentioning in a "round-up" report like this.

30. First amongst these "other matters" let me mention the adoption in March last year, after long delays in negotiation, of a Directive on environmental impact assessment. The Directive (which will come into force in 1988) concerns the assessment of the environmental effects of certain public and private projects and is a basic text for a preventive policy for the protection of the environment. Under it Member States are obliged to submit certain major projects (such for example as refineries, power stations, integrated chemical installations, motorways, ports, etc.) to an environmental impact assessment prior to decisions to authorise them going ahead. In addition they must also submit other projects to an evaluation where they consider that their characteristics so demand). This is of course an internal Community law; but it

is a crucial element in environmental policy and, bearing in mind the conclusions of the European Council (and indeed of the Treaty modification) which I mentioned earlier, it is bound to have an influence on all other Community policies, including development policy - where, however, as I have indicated, the concept is already well "on board".

31. A second matter of some importance to the Third World concerns exports of dangerous substances and wastes. On both fronts action is in hand in the Community. As regards wastes a Council Decision has recently been taken to make exports from the Community to third countries subject to the prior informed consent of the importing countries. As regards certain particularly dangerous chemicals, a similar proposal will shortly be published by the Commission, involving both the introduction of the informed consent approach (after an initial purely information phase - in line with UNEP and OECD recommendations) and also a mandate to negotiate the same approach at international level. If decisions are in due course taken on these lines, I am convinced that they will be of considerable assistance to developing countries, helping them to pursue a more discriminating (and environmentally sound) approach in the pursuit of their development goals. Moreover I might just add that, in a recent Communication to the Council on "New Directions in Environment Policy" the Commission has suggested that the Community should seek to promote the development of world-wide codes of practice in relation to the international movement of dangerous chemicals, wastes and plant.

32. A third matter that may be of some interest is the environmental conclusions reached as part of the recently completed review of the Community's Common Agricultural Policy. Here what has emerged is a recognition that action

is needed to control the over-use of pesticides and fertilisers; to secure the proper management of agricultural wastes, especially from intensive livestock units; and to assist farmers who may need to change their farming practices for reasons of environmental protection. All these developments may well have analogues in due course in developing countries.

CONCLUSIONS

33. To sum up, the past year has been an important one in the European Community, so far as concerns progress relevant to our Declaration of Principles. Lomé III is crucial to our development efforts and takes full account of environmental requirements. We are convinced that, as it is progressively implemented, we shall be able to ensure that environmental imperatives are respected. We must succeed; otherwise we shall simply be presiding over the destruction of the next generation's resource base for sustainable development - the environment.

34. The crucial test case par excellence is Africa and the daunting challenge of desertification; this will be a very high priority for us.

35. On the environmental policy front too, the past year has been important with major steps being taken within the Community to acknowledge the central part that environmental protection requirements must play in the implementation of all other policies. In relation to this evolution of thinking, the Community's development policy can validly claim to have been "ahead of the field" - for this is an area of Community policy where the need to respect environmental requirements has long been

recognised - naturally enough perhaps since it deals more directly than do most policies with the natural resource base that must sustain us all.

36. One final word. You who are listening to me are no doubt convinced of this need to respect environmental requirements. I am convinced. But there are still too many - in developed and developing countries alike - who are not. We hope that the work of the World Commission on Environment and Development - who are due to report next year through the UN system - will greatly help in this regard. But direct efforts to convince people in all walks of life are also essential. I would not dream of comparing the effectiveness of Community action to that of that charismatic figure Bob Geldof, who has done so much for Africa.

37. What he has done more than anything, in my view, is to make individual people aware of the scale of the crisis in Africa; and of the fact that they are not powerless - that they can do something about it. But we who represent powerful institutions - must not rely solely on "Bob Geldof's" to motivate and sensitise the public who - through our various democratic institutions - are, in the end, our constituencies, our backers, our conscience and our clients. We must be ready to do it ourselves.

38. That is why I want to end my statement with a reference to the European Year of the Environment which was designated as such by the European Council of March last year at the same time as it made the forward-looking statements regarding the evolution of environment protection policy that I have already mentioned. The Year will start on the first day of Spring in 1987 and its basic aim will be to change attitudes to the environment.

39. We aim to reach hearts and minds - in board rooms; in trade unions; in schools, in universities; in individuals; in the media; wherever. We want to convince all elements in society throughout the Community of the simple point of which our leaders have already told us viz. that the environment is important; that environmental problems are something that can be dealt with, can be tackled; that each of us has a part to play and can do something; and that each of us should do something. We shall work closely with the World Commission on Environment and Development; and a meeting in Brussels between the Community as a whole and the World Commission to discuss its draft report will be an important event in the early part of the European Year of the Environment.

40. Certainly, during the European Year of the Environment, one of the themes that will be stressed will be the environmental problems of developing countries and the role of the Community in relation to them - the need to protect natural resources; the need to ensure that development is sustainable and not a mere "flash in the pan"; the need to find some way of halting (and rolling back) the advance of the desert. As such we believe that the Year will contribute significantly to forwarding the work of this Committee.

Committee of International Development
Institutions on the Environment

Seventh Meeting
Nairobi, 22-26 May 1986

UNEP/CIDIE/86.3/3

Report on the Activities of the
European Investment Bank
in the implementation of the
Declaration of Environmental Policies and
Procedures Relating to Economic Development
1985 - 1986

1.

1. Institutional arrangements for the implementation of the EIB's environmental policy

On a proposal by the Board of Directors, the EIB's Board of Governors decides on the Bank's general lending policy which is then implemented by the Management Committee and the different Directorates of the Bank.

At its meeting on June 4, 1984, the Board of Governors, acting on a proposal from the Board of Directors, endorsed its recommendations, which may be summarised as follows :

- strict application of national and Community regulations ;
- in the absence of binding regulations :
 - . encourage investors to adopt the least polluting design they can afford and, at all events, to provide for subsequent incorporation of adequate waste treatment facilities ;
 - . consideration of the overall impact on the environment when assessing the economic viability of a project, particularly in the case of cross-border pollution ;
- extension of the eligibility criteria to projects helping substantially to protect the environment ;
- additional¹⁾ finance of up to 10 % of total costs for projects incorporating anti-pollution equipment offering greater protection than that required under existing standards ;
- outside the Community, the Bank should refrain from financing projects which seriously transgress international standards, allowance being made for the specific ecological problems of the countries concerned ;
- the Bank should continue to join forces with other financing institutions, particularly within the framework of the CIDIE.

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1) Normally EIB loans do not exceed 50 % of total investment costs.

It is the task of the Directorates for Operations, together with the Technical Advisory Service, to implement these recommendations. The latter is responsible for the technico-economic appraisal of all projects and ensures by its advice that the "INVESTMENT PROJECTS" are technically sound, profitable and of such quality that they meet the Bank's objectives. Included in the project appraisal is an assessment of the projects' impact on the environment and the envisaged measures of pollution control, etc. This assessment is based on studies and feasibility reports, etc. made by the promoter and his consultant and not on the Bank's own studies.

The EIB has therefore no "environmental unit" to assess pollution control and related problems as distinct from the general technical and economic aspects of a project, but appraises these problems as a very important part of all projects by its specialised Technical Advisers. "Environment" is not seen as a "sector" but a dimension of any project. The Technical Advisory Service comprises about 30 engineers of all disciplines and is financed, like all Bank staff, in the framework of the regular budget.

No changes occurred during the past year as far as organisation and appraisal procedures are concerned. Environmental considerations are fully and effectively integrated in project appraisal and the Board of Directors pays particular attention to environmental problems.

2. Progress achieved and bottlenecks encountered

In general, the EIB's activity consists of project finance following policies and programmes established by the responsible Governments. By its project appraisal the EIB ensures that appropriate measures are taken to eliminate avoidable negative impacts on the project's environment. All projects should comply with the principles and recommendations of the Stockholm declaration.

The EIB's Board of Governors has recommended that in cases where the general economic cost (including damage due to pollution) would exceed the general economic benefit the project will not be financed.

No specific bottlenecks have been encountered. On the contrary, the

EIB finances more and more projects contributing directly to a substantial improvement of the quality of air, water and soil. In cases where no environmentally sound programme exists and where a project, which in itself has no negative impact on the environment, would probably induce environmentally unsound developments, the EIB would refrain from financing.

3. Cooperative negotiations with governments and international organisations on environmental matters

The EIB has never been involved in this kind of negotiation.

4. Technical assistance on environmental matters offered by the EIB

According to the Treaty of Rome and its Statute, it is not the official task of the EIB to offer technical assistance of any kind (including environmental matters) for the purpose of increasing the indigenous capacity of developing countries through training, institution building, etc.

However, each Technical Adviser tries to improve the environmental as well as technical aspects of projects wherever necessary.

5. Special environmental improvement projects

The EIB continually finances projects to improve the quality of water, air and soil, e.g. water supply and sewerage, desulphurisation, erosion control, pasture improvement, etc.

6. Research on appraisal methods

Since the SO₂ Study, presented to CIDIE at its 5th Meeting in Luxembourg in 1984, no such research on cost/benefit analysis has been done.

7. Staff training on environmental matters

The Bank's Technical Advisers participate very often in seminars

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and congresses dealing with environmental matters as, for example, hazardous waste, the Barcelona convention, SO₂ and NO_x control, environmental impact assessment, desertification, afforestation, energy saving, renewable energy, etc.

8. Dissemination of documentation and audio-visual material

It is not within the scope of the EIB's activities to prepare and disseminate such material.

9. EIB's lending activities particularly as far as environmental improvement and pollution control are concerned

Financing operations carried out by the European Investment Bank to help economic development in the EEC Member States and in other countries linked to the Community, mainly in the developing world, grew to 7.2bn ECUs in 1985. This represents an overall rise of 4 % over the previous year.

9.1 Operations in the European Community

Within the context of the Declaration, it might be worthwhile mentioning that 1985 saw environmental protection and cultural heritage preservation loans rise to about 430m ECUs (against 154m in 1984, 130m in 1983, 63m in 1982 and 20m in 1981). Funds went to installations for dealing with effluent problems in Po, Arno and Tiber rivers and in the coastal zone near Venice, as well as to similar projects for reducing effluent pollution at different points on the Greek, Danish, British and Irish coasts. One loan was made in Italy for forest and fire protection by aircrafts, another for erosion control measures; others have been granted for afforestation in Italy and Ireland.

Furthermore, loans have been made to important refineries in order to reduce air and water pollution and energy consumption.

Important global loans have been made to help small and medium enterprises to reduce energy consumption and to invest in anti-pollution measures.

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Other investments like the construction of hydro-electrical plants, reconversion of thermo-power-plants from fuel to coal and gas, electrification of railways and road improvement have had useful environmental side-effects, such as reduction of energy consumption and air pollution.

Also the loans granted for irrigation in the Mediterranean area - combined with the necessary drainage - are beneficial for the environment.

9.2 Operations outside the European Community

In 1985, the EIB made available 425m ECUs in the Mediterranean countries and 235m ECUs under the Lomé Convention. As in previous years, numerous co-financing operations were mounted in conjunction with bilateral or multilateral aid, EEC budgetary aid and credit advanced via other banks and international organisations.

Financing provided in the ACP States and the OCT

In 1985, Bank financing in these countries ran to 235m ECUs, comprising 167.8m ECUs in subsidised loans from own resources and 67.2m ECUs in risk capital assistance. Despite the still far from easy economic situation, compounded by bad climatic conditions, the EIB succeeded in increasing the level of its operations to the extent of committing the entire balance of the 291m of risk capital provided for under the Second Lomé Convention. By the end of the year, it had also committed 577.5m from its own resources, or 82 % of the maximum laid down in the Convention. The funds benefited 27 ACP States (19 African, 5 Caribbean and 3 Pacific) and three OCT's, bringing to 60 (out of a possible total of 64) the number of ACP States in which the Bank has mounted operations since entry into effect of the First Lomé Convention.

The overall sectoral breakdown of financing shows manufacturing industry accounting for almost 51 % of the total (directly-financed industrial projects - 32.8 %; global loans - 17 %; other financial assistance to dfcs - 1 %), followed by the energy sector - 27 %, telecommunications - 12 %, transport - 3.4 %, water supply schemes - 3 %, and risk-capital-financed feasibility studies - 4 %.

No projects meant particularly for environmental improvement have been financed.

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Operations in the two countries about to become members of the Community (Spain and Portugal)

Finance deployed in Spain and Portugal under pre-accession financial cooperation agreements totalled 160m and 100m ECUs respectively in loans from own resources, thereby accounting for the balances left available under the packages earmarked for these countries. Global loan credit in the region of 50m ECUs went in favour of small and medium-sized industrial and tourism undertakings; financing worth 140m ECUs contributed towards road, rail and harbour infrastructure, and a further 70m ECUs supported two energy-sector projects, principally with a view to harnessing indigenous resources and diversifying supply sources.

Financing in other Mediterranean countries

Aggregate lending in other non-Community Mediterranean countries ran to 165.2m ECUs, the bulk committed from the Bank's own resources. This compared with 327.6m ECUs for the previous year, of which 126.3m ECUs in Yugoslavia.

Lending furnished pursuant to the Financial Protocols signed in 1983 went as to 107m ECUs to the three Maghreb countries (Algeria, Morocco and Tunisia) and 58.2m ECUs to Syria and Cyprus. Infrastructural works absorbed 105.2m of aggregate financing, energy-sector installations accounted for 28m, and support for capital investment in the agricultural and fisheries sectors, 32m.

In the framework of global loans for agriculture in Tunisia, special measures have been financed concerning erosion control, pasture improvement and the fight against salinisation of date palm plantations.

In 1986, the Bank's activity will hopefully further increase in the field of environmental protection. Flue gas cleaning equipment to fight against SO₂, thermal power-plants with fluidised bed combustion and erosion control will probably be financed to a bigger extent.

In April 1986, the EIB for the first time has advanced to BNL/Italy Lit 30 billion in global loans to help finance small and medium-scale environmental protection projects.

Committee of International Development
Institutions on the Environment

Seventh Meeting
Nairobi, 22-26 May 1986

UNEP/CIDIE/86.2/4

Report on the Activities of the
Inter-American Development Bank
in the implementation of the
Declaration of Environmental Policies and
Procedures Relating to Economic Development
1985

PROGRESS REPORT ON THE ENVIRONMENTAL
ASPECTS OF THE BANK'S OPERATIONS IN 1985

INTRODUCTION

The present report complements the biennial one presented by the Bank in May 1985 and has been prepared to update the information on our operations in the field of environmental management. It is to be presented to the Seventh Meeting of the Committee on International Development Institutions for the Environment (CIDIE) to be held in Nairobi from May 22 to 26, 1986.

Progress in the Bank's Operations in the Environmental Area

In 1985, the Bank sharpened its focus on ways to improve its environmental performance. It did so on several fronts, including the instituting of a procedure to identify projects with significant environmental impact as well as through increased activity on the part of the Environmental Management Committee; the review and strengthening of a sectoral policy; the financing of specific environmental components as part of larger projects; the arranging of seminars and briefings for IDB staff on the activities of other environmental organizations; and the arranging of briefings on IDB projects for interested external groups. These efforts have permitted the Bank to heighten the awareness and sensitivity to environmental issues on the part of IDB staff and to increase the dialogue with the Bank's member countries and other interested parties on these important issues.

The following specific steps have been taken during 1985.

I. Identification of Projects with significant environmental impact:

Institutions such as the IDB have a special responsibility to play an active role in environmental protection. The IDB first strives to minimize the negative consequences on the environment of individual projects that it helps to finance. Over the years, the Bank has developed and put in place a mechanism to accomplish this. It begins with an analysis of the impact that a project is likely to have on the environment -- and the taking of steps to minimize that impact. During the past year, the Bank has instituted a procedure to assist in the identification of potential environmental impact during the earliest stages of the project selection cycle, long before any of the loans approach the approval stage. This has allowed the elaboration of a list of "Projects with Significant Environmental Impact" (PSEI) together with a set of classification criteria which has been distributed to project staff to help in the identification and assessment of projects requiring specialized attention.

Projects with significant environmental impact are defined as those in which the need for concurrent measures to prevent or mitigate a potentially adverse environmental impact can be anticipated, as in the case of most hydroelectric, irrigation and drainage, mining, tourism, highway, industrial and certain other projects, and those which are

specifically to improve the environment, as in the case of water supply, sewerage and solid waste disposal systems, projects for the control of environmental pollution, rehabilitation of blighted areas, reforestation, and erosion control.

The specific criteria used to identify projects with significant environmental impact include the following:

- a) They must make rational use of natural resources without exceeding the regenerative capacity of the environment, and hence permit sustained development.
- b) They must inflict no severe and irreversible damage to their surroundings, including the elimination of species unless mitigating measures are taken that the Bank finds acceptable.
- c) They must not endanger public health or safety.
- d) They must not modify or detract from the quality of life of human groups without protective measures satisfactory to the Bank.
- e) They must not violate any international environmental agreement to which the borrower country is a party, and it must be ensured that they cause no adverse effects on neighboring countries without the consent of those countries.
- f) They must not damage natural preserves protected by national legislation or international agreements ratified by the member country.
- g) They must help ensure that the unavoidable adverse effects of the projects are restricted to areas where the environmental impact can be held at a minimum and such costs can be internalized.
- h) They must maximize the possible favorable environmental effects by anticipating and forestalling future risks, recovering and rehabilitating natural resources, strengthening the environmental management capabilities of the member countries and, finally, contributing to solutions for a sustained equilibrium between man and his environment.

The system is also designed to help monitor the environmental impact of projects already in execution. Recently, special environmental concerns relating to 32 projects in execution were called to the attention of IDB Field Offices with instructions for further alerting the borrowers and devising additional ways of meeting those concerns. The role of the field offices in this process is of crucial importance as it allows for a more effective dialogue with local authorities.

II. Environmental Management Committee

The Bank's Environment Management Committee (CMA), created in November 1983, is charged with the responsibility of overseeing the implementation of environmental policies with respect to the projects financed by the IDB.

It was set up at the highest administrative level to give it the authority needed to ensure that environmental aspects receive due attention and care and that corrective measures are effectively applied. The Committee's regular meetings are attended by officers and technicians involved in the planning and analysis of projects, which enables the Committee to examine in detail each specific aspect of a project's environmental impact.

During the past year, the Committee reviewed the Bank's lending program and singled out 10 projects for special analysis. Of these, six have been recently approved or are in execution; three continue under consideration; and one is no longer in the pipeline. Sector coverage includes agriculture, energy, transportation, industry, mining, sanitation, and tourism.

During the project reviews, a diverse range of environmental issues was considered, including deforestation, soil erosion and management, salination, the effects of large water impoundments and water-borne diseases, pesticides use, protection of flora and fauna, biological diversity, spontaneous land settlement, appropriate sewage treatment, protection of indigenous groups, land titling, air and water pollution, reclamation of mining areas, preservation of archaeological sites, and the environmental management capability of executing agencies.

The Committee discusses each environmental project impact with the responsible project team. During the review process, the Committee may direct the project team to seek additional information, to reformulate projects, to further negotiate with borrowers, or to hire consultants to examine specific concerns.

Nearly every review has resulted in recommendations which the project team has had to address and subsequently report upon to the Committee. In one recent case, CMA advised against financing a specific project unless the environmental concerns of the Committee were adequately dealt with. The project was subsequently dropped from the active pipeline.

It is within the jurisdiction of the Environmental Management Committee to review sectoral policies as they relate to the environment and to recommend changes. The Committee also serves as a clearing house for the dissemination of environmental information to IDB staff. The Committee increased its activities in these areas in 1985.

III. Staffing

A hydrologist was hired in 1985 to fill a vacancy, which will augment the Bank's current staff capabilities in analyzing water-related

projects. In addition, the Environmental Management Committee is currently interviewing environmentally qualified candidates for a consultancy position. The consultant will work with the Environmental Management Committee in reviewing projects in execution and projects under consideration to help identify problem areas and recommend mitigating measures.

IV. Policies

Sectoral policies govern the IDB's activities in each sector; and these policies are periodically reviewed and updated. During 1985, an inter-departmental working group extensively re-wrote the Bank's policy on forestry and forest-related issues. This document, soon to be submitted to the Board of Executive Directors, may broaden the scope of Bank activities in this field with a considerable potential impact in future forest activities.

V. IDB Participation in Conferences, Seminars and Briefings

During 1985, the IDB actively participated in several international conferences on specific environmental issues. President Ortiz Mena delivered major addresses to the Ninth World Forestry Congress in Mexico City and the Thirty-First Meeting of the Directing Council of the Pan American Health Organization (See Appendix for texts). Other IDB staff presented papers and participated in hemispheric conferences on the environment.

In addition, seminars and briefings were held at Bank Headquarters on environmental topics. Some of these were for the benefit of IDB staff, while others were aimed at informing outside groups about IDB environmental activities.

VI. Projects Financed

The success of the Bank's environmental policies hinges on the extent to which it can help its member countries deal with environmental challenges and conserve their resources.

The Bank accomplishes this by helping to design projects and programs which conserve and improve the environment. The IDB supports specific environmental improvements individually or as components of larger projects. In addition, technical cooperation offers a useful vehicle for strengthening institutions in the borrowing countries to carry out environmental research and studies.

A. Drinking Water and Sanitation

The Latin American countries have made substantial efforts to improve the quality of water -- particularly drinking water -- and to provide sanitation facilities for their people. Most of the countries have established sound standards for the control of water pollution.

In 1985, the Bank approved eight projects totalling \$140 million for potable water and sewage projects. Examples include:

1. Ecuador. West Suburb of Guayaquil - Stage II

The \$24 million loan will help improve the health conditions in the West suburb of Guayaquil and mitigate the hazardous environmental conditions and risks to public health posed by bodies of stagnant water in populated areas. The project consists of the backfilling of housing lots and the continued construction of the sewage and storm drainage system.

Ecological and environmental aspects

Guayaquil is the most densely populated city in Ecuador and the capital of Guayas Province. It is situated on the west bank of the Guayas river at the mouth of its hydrographic basin, on flat, predominantly marshy ground that has been filled in to an elevation of three to four meters above sea level.

The Guayas river and the inlets that surround and penetrate the city on the western and southern sides constitute the inland estuary of the Gulf of Guayaquil. This Gulf is regarded as one of the great potential sources of marine resources because of the favorable conditions it offers for the establishment of farms for growing shrimp, lobster, crab and shellfish.

Moreover, the rivers and inlets that surround the city are the natural outlets for discharge of the sewage generated by Guayaquil, which helps to degrade the quality of their waters -- waters which are an important source of drinking water, fishing, navigation, irrigation and industrial uses. In particular, the Salado inlet receives no flow from rivers upstream and is subject only to the ebb and flow of the tides without its water being appreciably renewed by seawater, which makes it less fit to receive and dilute polluted discharge and makes it more difficult to restore the quality of its water.

Environmental impact of project

Raising the level of the land of the project area by backfilling will eliminate the existing hazardous condition of stagnant bodies of water. The proposed sewage works will eliminate the discharge of excreta and other pollutants which end up in the inlets. In turn, this will contribute to the rehabilitation and preservation of the Salado inlet, which is one of the principal aims of the Guayaquil Municipal Sanitation Authority (EMAG).

It should be noted that in 1982, the Bank financed EMAG's efforts to develop a master plan for the city's sanitation and storm water system by hiring consultants to accomplish that goal. Special importance has been attached to the ecological and environmental aspects of the studies to determine and

optimize the physical planning of the works and requisite treatment installations.

To this end, provision has been included for the development of quality models, which are the predictive analysis tools that, based on real, statistically processed values, can reproduce mathematically the effect and behavior of a given pollutant in a body of water. The studies include development of the following principal models: Salinity, Coliform Bacteria, Dissolved Oxygen-Biochemical Oxygen Demand, in addition to Suspended Solids, Nutrients and Toxic Substances in the Daule River, and Phytoplankton in the Salado Inlet.

These studies have helped form the basis for the current project which will contribute to improving the sanitary and health conditions of the Western suburb of Guayaquil as well as to the preservation of the waters of the Guayaquil estuaries.

2. Haiti. Second Stage of the Program for Communal Health Posts and Rural Drinking Water (POCHEP II)

The second stage of the Program for Communal Health Posts and Rural Drinking Water (POCHEP II) in Haiti will benefit about 110,000 inhabitants by the end of the execution period (1989) and about 126,000 by the year 2000. The \$8.8 million loan will help provide for the construction of about 70 drinking water supply systems to serve about 100 rural communities scattered among the country's nine departments.

Environmental aspects

Currently these localities are supplied by surface water sources that are highly polluted and usually at far distances from the communities.

Environmental impact

The program will provide quality drinking water directly to the local communities. No adverse affect on the environment is anticipated. Polyvinyl chloride (PVC) will be used for about two thirds of the pipeline and galvanized iron pipes in the remaining third. The other elements of the system of structures consist of plain and reinforced concrete and stonework structures that pose no risk to the storage and distribution of drinking water. In the offtake works, any possibility of polluting the springs will be eliminated. In all other structures (tanks, cisterns, baths, wash basins, and livestock watering places), precautions will be taken to ensure the provision of drainage so as to avoid the formation of pot holes in which mosquitoes and other disease vectors could breed. Extensive use of unskilled labor will be utilized in the execution of works.

3. Mexico. Tijuana Water and Sewage System

The IDB approved two loans totalling \$46.4 million to help the city of Tijuana expand the present water and sewage system to cover an estimated 80 percent of the city's population.

Environmental aspects

Currently, due to the inadequate treatment facilities in Tijuana, sewage has been piped to San Diego, California for treatment. This current system threatens nearby beaches, and the purpose of the project is to increase the supply of potable water and provide for a sewage disposal system less harmful to the surrounding environment.

Environmental impact

The sewage improvements will include a conveyance and lagoon system which would carry Tijuana's collected sewage 5.6 miles south of the border for treatment and eventual ocean discharge. Accordingly, the projects consists of interceptor lines, collectors, sewage lines, a pumping station and 30,000 household connections. The project is designed to absorb the entire present volume of sewage, plus the increase resulting from the potable water expansion program. Under the new program, the city and nearby beaches will be protected from pollution.

B. Agriculture

Agriculture continues to represent a vital area of development for the Latin American countries. The IDB has increasingly focused on the environmental aspects of its agricultural lending; and it has taken measures to mitigate the effect of large-scale irrigation projects. The Bank is also concerned about the indiscriminate use of pesticides and insecticides. Examples of projects approved in 1985 follow.

1. Haiti. Development of the Cul-de-Sac Plain. (Additional financing for stage I)

The \$4 million loan will be utilized by the Ministry of Agriculture, Natural Resources and Rural Development to increase agricultural production and productivity in the Blanche River area in the west-central part of Cul-de-Sac, some 20 miles east of Port-au-Prince. In addition to subprojects involving irrigation and social infrastructure works, the Bank financing will be used for erosion control.

Erosion control and environmental protection

This subproject provides for the execution of works and carrying out of activities to stabilize the ground and check erosion on the mountain slopes upstream from the project

irrigation area in order to conserve the local resources. To this end the following works are being implemented:

- (a) Afforestation by planting economically useful tree species on 2,500 hectares of the high mountain lands.
- (b) The establishment and erection of erosion-control structures such as containment embankments on slopes, diversion dikes, protecting walls and drainage channels. These works are for the protection of about 4,000 hectares in the mountainous area adjacent to the project.
- (c) The establishment of 1,500 hectares of pastures on the gentler slopes of the mountain range in order to help halt erosion.

2. Chile. Program to Strengthen Research in and the Transfer of Agricultural Technology

Two loans totalling \$17.6 million were approved to help the Institute for Agricultural Research (INIA) intensify agricultural research and the transfer of agricultural technology in the country.

The program comprises three specific and interrelated components as follows:

Agricultural production: Research will be expanded on crops vital for food production, the generation of foreign exchange earnings and the reduction of imports. The research component will focus on cereals, grain legumes, oil-bearing plants, fruit crops, vegetables, potatoes, and winegrowing.

Research will include genetic improvement, agronomic practices, the study and control of diseases, pests and weeds, and on production systems including crops in rotation and integrated with animal production systems.

Animal production: The purpose of this component is to increase the productivity of milk, meat and wool production. Research is to be intensified in the introduction of high-yielding species and varieties for the improvement of pastures, and in forage management and preservation. Milk and beef production systems will be developed that are suited to the country's diverse agroecological conditions and which improve the principal production parameters.

Environmental resources: Research will focus on soils, ecology and management, irrigation and drainage.

Environmental impact

The research will have the following environmental impact: the development of improved varieties resistant to pests and

diseases, which will obviate or reduce the use of the pesticides previously applied to crops; biological pest control, which is to be intensified under the program, will also reduce the number of applications of pesticides; improving the management of water and soil resources, drainage of lands, and control of salinity; and the research in plant and animal production systems and more efficient use of agricultural mechanization will contribute to better conservation of the ecosystems of Chile.

3. Honduras. Program to Promote Animal Health and Beef Production

The \$6.9 million loan will help increase beef production and productivity by expanding and strengthening the technical support services provided to stockmen by the Secretariat for Natural Resources through the General Livestock Administration. It will be carried out in three subprograms: a) promotion of beef production, b) animal health, and c) training and technical advisory services.

Environmental aspects and impact

The subprograms will be implemented according to the ecological conditions in each area, and measures will be taken wherever needed to protect the soils by reforestation or maintenance of the natural plant cover.

The campaign against ticks and botfly larvae will be waged using organophosphorus pesticides, which are adequately tolerated and are replacing the organochlorine acaricides.

By supervising and controlling the animal dips on farms the program aims to ensure that insecticides are used in accordance with their instructions and at the correct dosages, so as to avoid the presence of excessive residues in meat and milk. The chief problems of insecticide residues in meat are associated with the chlorinated hydrocarbons. The organophosphorus and carbonate compounds have demonstrated high effectiveness against ticks in low concentrations.

The campaign will establish official standards for the use and dosages of and tolerance to pesticides, and monitoring programs. Moreover, the program provides for development of the Parasitological Research Section of the Department of Laboratories in order to support a thorough monitoring of the project in the field, particularly in regard to the the compounding of dip solutions and biological control of the active ingredients in each insecticide.

The program also provides for verifiable tests of new broad-spectrum products for endo- and ecto-parasites in order to determine their properties; since these products are

administered parentally, the dosage received by each animal can be accurately controlled and toxic effects avoided.

C. Industry, Mining, and Tourism

The Bank is currently concerned about a number of aspects that affect the environment and are generated by accelerated urban growth, the uncontrolled exploitation of forests and mines, and the careless handling of industrial wastes. Tourism projects must be designed with respect for the surrounding environment. Examples of projects in these sectors follows.

1. Argentina. SIDERCA, S.A.I.C. Project for Modernization of the Seamless Steel Tubing Plant

The Bank approved a \$40 million loan to help modernize a seamless steel tube and pipe plant at Campana. The plant is owned by SIDERCA, SAIC, a private company.

Environmental control and industrial hygiene and safety

Argentina's environmental pollution standards are generally comparable to those applied internationally, and the SIDERCA plant is regularly and significantly below them. The plant runs a program of periodic checks for pollutants in its effluents. The plant utilizes state-of-the-art processes. For example, the iron-making process -- which usually generates environmental problems in smelting mills -- is in this case the MIDREX direct reduction process, the cleanest available. Emissions and effluents were studied carefully during the analysis of the project.

The possible pollutants in gaseous emissions are particulate matter (both that which remains in suspension and that which settles to the ground) and sulfur dioxide. The particulate matter is emitted from the direct reduction plants, the electric furnaces and the sponge iron transporting systems; and each are equipped with systems for the removal of the particulate matter.

The sulfur dioxide is unimportant as a pollutant because of the greatly predominant use of natural gas; during the one or two months of the year when fuel oil is used as an alternative fuel, it is of local origin, with a very low sulfur content.

The daily analysis of liquid effluent done by the enterprise's Technical Service confirms the efficiency of the system, since the average concentration is 36 mg/l, and the ceiling imposed by official regulations (100 mg/l) is never exceeded.

It has been found that the original state of the watercourse of the Paraná de las Palmas is not disturbed despite possible thermal pollution from the discharge of coolant water from the Steam Power Station. Temperature measurements by the National

Institute of Water Science and Technology detected no variations in excess of half a degree centigrade.

Environmental impact

In regard to the effluents of the expansions under study, a plant will be installed in the very first stage to control acid residues and ether-soluble substances. The amount of chromium salt residues is too small to warrant the construction of a specific treatment system, and during this first stage they are to be transported in suitable vehicles to another factory that is already processing these residues. To summarize, the enterprise is not expected to have any problems in the future given its ongoing antipollution policy.

2. Venezuela. C.V.G. Bauxita Venezolana C.A. (BAUXIVEN).
Project for Development of the Los Pijiguaos Deposit

An IDB loan of \$108 million will help develop the bauxite mine at Los Pijiguaos, where open-pit extraction of 3,000 metric tons of bauxite per year is planned.

Environmental aspects

Venezuela attaches much importance to the environmental impact of new projects. The Ministry of Energy and Mines granted BAUXIVEN the concession for the extraction of bauxite conditioned on BAUXIVEN's taking the necessary measures to guarantee the environmental protection of rivers, forests, soils and the air. To this end, BAUXIVEN must establish programs for restoration of the areas mined, so as to minimize the environmental impact of those mining operations. Failure to comply with these conditions would bring about a revocation of BAUXIVEN's entitlement to those mining concessions.

Environmental impact

In compliance with existing standards, BAUXIVEN has set up a working group of inter-governmental representatives to make a detailed study of the project's environmental impact and to monitor implementation of the ensuing recommendations.

The study includes the reforestation and timber utilization plan, a sampling of the flora and fauna to determine the species of special interest that may be affected, a game inventory, preservation of the Orinoco turtle, a water quality study, a program for the evaluation and periodic testing of the quality of surface waters, a management plan for the location and provision of services to the unmonitored population, the establishment of an intercultural bilingual education program, and a health maintenance program for the population.

Mining the bauxite will require the clearing of vegetation from 24 hectares a year during the peak production periods. To compensate for this, BAUXIVEN proposes to reforest the land as the mining progresses with the original ground cover. To prevent the dispersal of dust during operations, BAUXIVEN is buying tank trucks with which to spray the road surfaces during times of low rainfall. The crushing and sampling will be done in enclosed premises, and the conveyor belt will be enclosed as well.

Special attention is being given to the study of the customs of the Indian population and its relations with the creole communities.

The Committee on Environmental Management (CMA) reviewed the Special Report on the possible impact of the Los Pijiguaos mining project on the regional environment. It found that the studies in progress satisfactorily cover the salient aspects and requested that an individual in the Industrial Safety and Risk Prevention Unit to be established in BAUXIVEN be given sole responsibility for enforcing the recommendations on dust control, reforestation, possible water pollution, and such other measures as may be found necessary for protection of the local environment.

3. Mexico. Bahias de Huatulco Project

The Bahias de Huatulco project supported by a \$45 million IDB loan is a fully planned tourism development project launched by National Fund for Tourism Development (FONATUR) during the eighties.

A series of subprojects will be undertaken in the sectors of transportation, urban development, tourism development, sanitation, electric energy, telephone communications, and environmental conservation. The environmental components are:

Environmental conservation subproject

Mexico's National Urban Ecology Program includes among its principal purposes the preservation of the natural cultural heritage and the improvement and preservation of the natural landscape.

- (1) General preservation of fauna and flora, and a botanical garden and zoo. The purpose of this component of the project is to preserve the principal mammals, birds, fish and molluscs. Provision is also made for the preservation of certain reptiles typical of the area and of some types of lobster and coral.

The flora consists of parks and low tropical forest, which are to be preserved as constituting the basic landscape.

In addition to the general preservation of flora and fauna, provision has been made for a botanical garden and a zoo, where the species of the region will be on view.

- (ii) Forest surveillance. To ensure preservation of the forest in the reserves and natural parks, a program will be implemented for surveillance and control of forest fires, indiscriminate felling, and the conduct of reforestation and pest control operations.
- (iii) Selective Reforestation Campaign. Ecological studies in the area indicate that no felling or farming should be permitted in jungle areas where they could lead to soil erosion or bring about adverse microclimatic changes. In addition, a two-year program is to be launched at the beginning of 1987 for the replanting of forest species that may have suffered during construction of the basic infrastructure.
- (iv) Program against mosquitoes. Because of the presence of mosquitoes in the project area, permanent anti-mosquito campaigns are to be waged in coordination with the Secretariat of Health. In these campaigns, to avoid affecting the metabolism of the local farmer, low doses would be applied of quickly biodegradable chemicals such as Abate (a larvacide) and Malathion (against adult mosquitoes). Equipment and insecticides will have to be purchased for these operations, and a specialized firm hired to carry them out safely and monitor their effectiveness.
- (v) Ecological sanctuaries. The environmental management study done by the consultants in environmental conservation has identified an area at Bahía de Conejos that will be declared an ecological sanctuary.
- (vi) Urban park. The urban park to be built at Chahué is intended as an urban central park for the entire region. It will cover an area of 40 ha, but only 30 ha. will be developed in the first stage. It is designed to be a place of recreation for the most densely populated area in the region.

- (vii) Marine park. At Entrego beach a marine park will be established by demarcating an area of about 40 has. of the sea, where the natural conditions provide a good habitat for marine fauna. It will be a center of attraction for the observation of marine species.
- (viii) Archaeological preservation. On Santa Cruz peninsula there are archaeological monuments around which a natural archaeological park is to be established. This park constitutes a recreational area that lends itself to the establishment of an outdoor archaeological museum. The INAH has made studies for the location of the archaeological monuments, and has so far detected 80 sites, of which 42 will be recoverable and 15 contain objects of particular interest to tourists. The monuments will be prepared and the construction of the museum supervised by the INAH.

D. Energy and Transportation

The potential for environmental damage by large hydroelectric projects and the construction of new roads in fragile areas is self-evident. The IDB strives to minimize the impact of these infrastructure projects by recommending measures to be taken during project execution which will safeguard the project area and its environs. Examples of projects in these sectors approved in 1985 follow.

1. Chile. Canutillar Hydroelectric Power Station and Associated Transmission

The Bank approved a \$113.3 million loan to help build the Canutillar hydroelectric plant and related transmission works.

Environmental aspects

To properly establish the general and specific characteristics of the project in relation to certain environmental aspects, international and local consultants were hired to do studies of geology, soil mechanics, volcanology, and water resources in the area adjacent to the project.

Environmental impact

Some works of the project are located in the densely forested Andean Larch National Park (Parque Nacional Alerce Andino), which is regarded as a major forest preserve. The environmental study notes that the project would produce a variety of effects on the environment, but some can be minimized by control measures and reforestation of the area deforested due to construction work.

The location of the Canutillar-Puerto Montt line was determined in conjunction with Chile's National Forestry Corporation. Of this 60-km long section, about half lies within the park, but for only 5 km through the larch forest. The strip that will need to be cleared for the safety of the transmission line will be 30 m wide against a minimum of 40 m normally required for a line of these characteristics. In this clearing work, the vegetation will be cut down without removing the lower trunks or roots so as to avoid erosion. Within the park the clearing will be done by CONAF itself. Of the 2,500 m of the Lenca-Pangal conduit through lands of the park, 2,200 will be a water-carrying tunnel, so that a mere 300 m of the canal will be built within the park.

As a complement to the ecological and environmental study, ENDESA has scheduled additional studies on the following subjects:

- The effects of operation of the Canutillar power station on algae in the Piedra Azul sector (Agreement with the Fishery Development Institute - IFOP).
- The effects of discharge reduction in the Chamiza river on the migration of salmon released from fish nurseries in the Correntoso river (study contained in the agreement with the IFOP).
- The fish populations of lake Chapo, and the Chamiza and Blanco rivers. Determination of their migratory patterns and of the minimum discharges into the natural water courses.
- Evaluation of changes that may be brought about in the recipient water courses, and a study of the water tables in the area near the coast, the quality of the water, and the water courses and aquifers.
- The effect of a drop in the level of the lake on the basins of its affluent rivers.

The loan contract between the IDB and ENDESA included a clause in which ENDESA undertook to present, to the Bank's satisfaction and within 18 months from the effective date of the contract, (i) complementary specific studies of the environment in the project area, and (ii) a program of action for solving the environmental problems identified. During the period of implementation of the project it must also keep the Bank informed on implementation of the program of action in annual reports to be presented during the first quarter of each year.

Judging from the studies done to date, the environmental impact of the project in the area of the works is slight. The enterprise has taken all possible steps to minimize the effect

of the project in the area. Moreover, it is considered that the complementary studies and implementation of the measures that the studies show to be needed should adequately deal with this subject.

2. Brazil. Project for Widening the Porto Velho-Rio Branco Road

This project consists of the paving of 502 kms of the road between Porto Velho and Rio Branco, including the building or rehabilitation of 13 bridges and the improvement of a ferry across the Madeira river. The IDB loan totalled \$58.5 million.

The environmental and human ecology situation in the Amazon region

Most of the ecosystems are fragile, complex and poorly understood. Deforestation is intense and the tropical rain forest is being steadily felled and burned for the establishment of annual crops and pastures of short-lived fertility. The Amerindian populations have suffered from the influx and settlement of people prompted by the integration of this region with the rest of the country. Also, the rubber-toppers constitute another vulnerable group threatened by encroachment.

Specific environmental aspects and their bearing on the project

There are two foreseeable environmental impacts:

- a) Those deriving from construction (earth movements, cut slopes, embankments, drainages, etc.) and from the use of the road (noise, traffic, health controls, etc.), the effects of which are confined to the immediate area of influence.
- b) Other effects of greater magnitude, importance and duration associated with acceleration of the pace of settlement of the area.

Environmental treatment of the project

The Bank has established that, prior to the first disbursement under this loan, the borrower must present a preliminary Plan of Action including timetables for the financing and execution of measures to prevent and mitigate the adverse effects on the physical environment and on the Amerindian population. These measures include institutional strengthening, planning and the demarcation of land-use tracts in the indirect area of influence of the project in order to assure the effective management and conservation of the renewable natural resources and protection of the Amerindian population and other vulnerable human groups such as the rubber-toppers.

The federal institutions participating in the project have set up a technical team to implement the measures proposed under the Preliminary Plan of Action, including the preparation of environmental studies to update and amend the Preliminary Plan.

Currently, the indigenous group and environmental protection component of the project has a budget totalling US\$10 million. The Bank will monitor the execution of the plan of action for five years following the last disbursement, and its results will be analyzed during the ex post evaluation three years after completion of the project.

Committee of International Development
Institutions on the Environment

Seventh Meeting
Nairobi, 22-26 May 1986

UNEP/CIDIE/86.2/2

Report on the Activities of the
Department of Regional Development of the
Organization of American States
in the implementation of the
Declaration of Environmental Policies and
Procedures Relating to Economic Development
1985 - 1986

SUMMARY OF SERVICES PROVIDED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF
REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT
GENERAL SECRETARIAT OF THE OAS

1. Background

The Department of Regional Development (DRD) is a technical cooperation subdivision of the Executive Secretariat for Economic and Social Affairs of the OAS and acts as the environmental focal point for this agency. It was created at the beginning of the 1960's as the Natural Resources Unit from which it has evolved into the present Department. It has a multidisciplinary focus and strong orientation toward the formulation of specific investment projects for the development and rational use of natural resources, energy, and infrastructure.

The DRD collaborates with the member states in planning and implementing integrated social and economic development in specific areas or regions. It assists governments in their efforts to equitably distribute the benefits of development throughout national territories and populations; to promote energy development as a component of subnational development; to promote tourism development and to promote and contribute to the rational use of natural resources as well as appropriate environmental management.

Its focus is integrated and flexible and responds to specific problems at subnational levels, including formulation of action programs and projects which particularly consider the sources of financing for their execution.

2. Budget and Project Execution

The DRD operates on a biennial budget of approximately \$12.4 million of the General Secretariat and additional financing from preinvestment loans of the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB); as well as resources from OAS observer countries and other international organizations. DRD functions as an executing agency for governments with funds of the United Nations and the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) as well as IDB. Projects underway or already executed in 1984/85 with such funds total \$2.5 million. These include technical cooperation projects with \$1 200 000 of IDB funds in the Dominican Republic, Nicaragua, and Paraguay; and research oriented efforts with \$200 000 in financing from the U.S. National Park Service; \$500 000 from the U.S. Agency for International Development and \$200 000 from the United Nations Environment Programme. Contributions from national counterparts amount to approximately \$12 million bringing the total DRD technical cooperation operations for the biennium to more than \$28 million.

3. Organization and Method for undertaking services

The Department's professional nucleus includes specialists in various fields of natural resources, energy, tourism development, engineering, economics, environmental management and regional development planning, and is organized in three Geographic Divisions that supervise technical cooperation and training activities in OAS member States. Headquarters personnel in the majority of cases have been selected from experienced field personnel, most of whom have been chiefs of technical assistance projects.

At this time, DRD operates more than 20 major technical cooperation projects in Latin America and the Caribbean which have a typical length of three years and an average budget of \$600 000. Each project has a principal specialist who acts as Project Chief, one to three resident technicians, and from 20 to 50 consultant/months. At any one time DRD staffing will include 25 long term field staff and about 60 short term consultants in addition to 21 permanent headquarters professionals. DRD field activities are supported by a cartographic unit at headquarters that has facilities for producing high quality color maps and graphics.

4. Activities in the Field of Energy

By official mandate, the DRD gives special emphasis to the field of energy. It assists governments in development of non-conventional energy sources by identifying and formulating specific projects within the framework of integrated development of specific areas of regions.

Current technical cooperation projects include an energy regionalization program in Bolivia, energy conservation in the transportation sector in Colombia and Uruguay, energy and the development of small human settlements in the Caribbean, and a project of energy and food production in Central America. The regional projects involve collaboration with France, Holland and the United States. For example, France provides technicians for a major integrated OAS/French Mission in Panama, Nicaragua, and Costa Rica, and Holland supports implementation of small scale energy projects in the Caribbean. In addition the Corporación Andina de Fomento representing the regional development interests of the Andean countries is cooperating with the DRD in the support of the energy regionalization program in Bolivia.

5. Activities in the field of Tourism

The Department of Regional Development also gives special attention to helping member states improve and diversify their existing tourism product and to develop new areas with potential for tourism. This is an area included in the activities of DRD in January 1985 with the objective of improving efficiency in the execution of services and developing an integrated approach to tourism rather than treating it as an independent sector.

6. Training Facilities and Publications

The technical cooperation activities of the DRD are complemented by two inter-American training centers. These centers, in addition to postgraduate level training, offer short courses in individual countries which reinforce the training component of DRD technical assistance projects.

The DRD has produced many publications that include final project reports as well as case studies that are utilized as teaching materials.

A. National Projects of Technical Cooperation, 1984-1985 Biennium

<u>Country</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>US\$thousands</u>		<u>Other Sources</u>
		<u>OAS Punds</u>	<u>National Punds</u>	
<u>DIVISION I</u>				
Colombia	Use, Substitution and Conservation of Energy in the Transport Sector	396.2	929.7	
Ecuador	Soil Conservation in the Pastaza River Basin	221.4	606.0	
Guatemala	Support in Tourism Legislation	16.6	11.2	
Haiti	Development of the Border Zone in the Area of the Central Plateau	522.3	296.0	
Honduras	Development of the Bay Islands and Atlantic Region	583.0	150.0	
Honduras	Local Development La Pas-Intibucá	87.6		
Dominican Republic	Development of the Border Zone	598.9	315.5	
<u>DIVISION II</u>				
Argentina	Regional Development in the Southern Region	767.7	610.0	
Bolivia	Integrated Development in the Amazon Region	668.7	200.0	
Brazil	Integrated Development in the Araguais-Tocantins Basin	498.3	3,857.0	
Brazil	Development Plan for the San Francisco River Valley	608.9	1,374.4	
Paraguay	Integrated Regional Development of the Chaco	669.2	888.0	

DIVISION III

Antigua & Barbuda	Natural Resources Assessment for Agricultural Development	370.4	113.2	
Antigua & Barbuda	National Sectorial Plan for the Upgrading and Development of Tourism Infrastructure	167.7	52.0	
Barbados	Strengthen Linkages between Tourism and Agricultural Sectors	30.0	16.0	
Grenada	Tourism Planning and Development	173.7	12.0	
Jamaica	Assistance to Meatt Programme	147.4	234.0	
Suriname	Integrated Natural Resources Development	505.2	100.0	71.5
St. Lucia	Tourism Development Projects	100.4	60.0	
St. Lucia	Management of Natural Resources for Development		454.4	204.5
St. Vincent	Tourism Development Planning	76.0	16.5	
St. Vincent & The Grenadines	Watershed Management		104.2	64.5
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	Natural Resources and Agricultural Sector Programming		233.0	53.0
Trinidad & Tobago	National Parks Development	113.7	36.0	
Sub-Total A1		8,301.5	10,279.5	71.5

Committee of International Development
Institutions on the Environment

Seventh Meeting
Nairobi, 22-26 May, 1986

UNEP/CIDIE/86.3/4

CIDIE QUESTIONNAIRE
OAS'S REPLY

1. DESCRIBE BRIEFLY THE INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS AND, IN PARTICULAR, RECENT CHANGES MADE FOR ENSURING FULL AND EFFECTIVE INTEGRATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSIDERATIONS IN YOUR AGENCY'S DEVELOPMENT POLICIES, PROGRAMMES AND PROJECTS.

The OAS continues to consolidate its technical assistance activities relevant to environmental considerations while maintaining the same basic institutional structure. During 1985 the activities related to tourism development were added to the functions of the Department of Regional Development thereby bringing about a strengthening of the consideration of the environmental dimension of tourism development. This is particularly critical for the Caribbean Region. Another expanding area of institutional capacity pertains to natural disasters and their relationship to environmental management. The OAS is currently attempting to incorporate disaster mitigation measures into development planning and investment project formulation.

2. DESCRIBE PROGRESS ACHIEVED AND BOTTLENECKS ENCOUNTERED AS FAR AS THE INSTITUTION OF SYSTEMATIC AND COMPETENT EXAMINATIONS OF DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES IS CONCERNED, INCLUDING POLICIES, PROGRAMMES AND PROJECTS UNDER CONSIDERATION FOR FINANCING TO ENSURE THAT APPROPRIATE MEASURES ARE PROPOSED FOR COMPLIANCE WITH THE PRINCIPLES AND RECOMMENDATIONS SET FORTH IN THE DECLARATION OF STOCKHOLM.

The OAS does not engage in "examination of development activities ... including policies programmes and projects under consideration for financing". As a technical assistance agency concerned with pre-investment and strengthening the capacity of national institutions, it makes contributions to development planning and investment project formulation by governments. Its activities are "upstream" of those of the financial institutions who constitute the majority of the membership of CIDIE.

3. DESCRIBE PROGRESS ACHIEVED AND BOTTLENECKS ENCOUNTERED AS FAR AS COOPERATIVE NEGOTIATIONS WITH GOVERNMENTS ARE CONCERNED, AND OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS, TO ENSURE INTEGRATION OF APPROPRIATE ENVIRONMENTAL MEASURES IN THE DESIGN AND IMPLEMENTATION OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES.

The OAS has recently made substantial efforts to promote technical dialogue and cooperation between the countries of the Amazon Basin particularly on subjects of hydrology, climatology, agriculture and river transportation. A series of technical meetings sponsored by the OAS in the past 18 months have resulted in cooperative agreements between the countries with potentially favourable consequences for environmental management. Ecuador and Colombia are in the process of concluding a bilateral agreement on river basin development planning in two shared watersheds with OAS in a catalytic role.

Continued negotiations with USAID have resulted in an expansion of the OAS/USAID cooperative effort on hazard assessment and natural disaster mitigation. The OAS has completed case studies in Honduras, Paraguay and St. Lucia, elaborated methodologies for incorporating disaster mitigation measures into development planning and project formulation, and has provided training on these subjects at its interamerican centers. It also participated at a recent international meeting at the US National Academy of Sciences at which the proposal to launch an International Decade of Hazard Reductions was discussed. Clear parallels were drawn at that meeting between the twin issues of environment and development and disasters and development.

Despite good intentions, no specific cooperative agreements between the OAS and other members of CIDIE have been discussed in the last several years.

4. DESCRIBE PROGRESS ACHIEVED AND BOTTLENECKS ENCOUNTERED AS FAR AS TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE ON ENVIRONMENTAL MATTERS TO DEVELOPING COUNTRIES, AT THEIR REQUEST, IS CONCERNED, THUS DEVELOPING THEIR INDIGENOUS CAPACITY, AND FACILITATING TECHNICAL COOPERATION BETWEEN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES.

The OAS concentrates its technical assistance efforts on pre-investment activities and the stages of development planning which precede the submittal of programmes and projects for financing by banks and other institutions. It also assists governments in strengthening institutional capacities for development planning and project formulation. An important goal of its assistance is to incorporate environmental concerns into the development process at an early stage and to strengthen national institutions which can perform this role. During the past couple of years, given the severe economic recession in the Americas and problems of foreign debt it has been observed that long term development planning and especially multisectoral pre-investment planning have given way, to a certain extent, to short term planning and smaller scale sectorially-oriented projects. This, coupled with rapid reduction in the availability of technical assistance funding at the planning and pre-investment stages, may be contributing to a reduction in efforts to incorporate the environmental dimension into the early stages of development planning in the Americas. While international development banks continue to manage substantial loan resources, the funds for non-reimbursable multilateral technical cooperation are drying up at an accelerating rate.

5. IDENTIFY FAVOURABLE CONSIDERATION, IF ANY, OF PROJECT PROPOSALS THAT ARE SPECIALLY DESIGNED TO PROJECT, REHABILITATE, MANAGE OR OTHERWISE ENHANCE THE HUMAN ENVIRONMENT, THE QUALITY OF LIFE, AND RESOURCES THERETO RELATED.

There is a gradually increasing demand for projects of "environmental rehabilitation" in the Americas. The OAS has recently received requests for soil conservation in the Pastaza River Basin in Ecuador, beach erosion control in Grenada, reforestation in St. Kitts, and watershed management and erosion control around the Peligre Dam in Haiti to give but a few examples. Some of these projects will result in financing proposals to international banks or bilateral donors. A trend toward requests for urban environmental rehabilitation may be anticipated given the rapid urbanization underway in the Americas and tendency to ignore the destructive impact of current patterns of urban growth on the natural resources base and ecosystems on which urban areas depend.

Question number 5 also makes reference to project proposals to "protect .. manage or otherwise enhance the human environment" which are issues so broad that they virtually incorporate all of the technical assistance activities of the OAS. No answer to this part of the question will be attempted. A brief summary of the current technical cooperation program of the Department of Regional development is presented as a separate document.

6. ALSO IDENTIFY INITIATION AND/OR COOPERATION IN RESEARCH STUDIES LEADING TO IMPROVEMENT OF PROJECT APPRAISAL METHODOLOGIES OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION MEASURES, INCLUDING COST-BENEFIT ANALYSIS.

The major research project on hazard assessment and natural disaster mitigation being undertaken jointly with USAID is described under question 3 which deals with cooperative agreements. The OAS proposes to prepare and present for discussion at the next CIDIE meeting a background paper on environmental management, natural hazards and development. The paper will focus on the opportunities and constraints for incorporating natural hazard assessment and mitigation into project preparation and implementation by international development assistance agencies.

7. DESCRIBE CURRENT STATUS OF PROGRAMMES, IF ANY, FOR THE TRAINING AND INFORMATION OF OPERATIONAL STAFF IN THE ENVIRONMENTAL DIMENSION OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT.

The OAS does not have any current formal program for "training and information of operational staff" regarding the environmental dimension. Continued use and internal discussion of the 1984 OAS publication entitled: Integrated Regional Development Planning; Guidelines and Case Studies from OAS Experience has brought about some improvement of staff perspective on environment and development issues. There is a clearly perceived need for training of in-house OAS staff on environmental economics. The OAS is very interested in World Bank initiatives in this regard, both in terms of papers which it is preparing on this subject and possibilities of finally launching some related training at the Economic Development Institute (EDI) in which other international organizations might participate.

8. IDENTIFY PROGRESS ACHIEVED AND DIFFICULTIES ENCOUNTERED IN THE PREPARATION, PUBLICATION AND DISSEMINATION OF DOCUMENTATION AND AUDIOVISUAL MATERIAL PROVIDING GUIDANCE ON THE ENVIRONMENTAL DIMENSION OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES.

As a result of unanticipated demand, the OAS publication: Integrated Regional Development Planning - Guidelines and Case Studies from OAS Experience was out of print within one year of its release. A reprinting of 3000 copies has just been completed to augment the 6000 copies already distributed. The OAS is currently preparing a brochure on "Results of Technical Cooperation" which is a critical analysis of its technical assistance since 1982, evaluating particularly the degree to which pre-investment assistance has resulted in "bankable" projects.

An alarming trend is the tendency of multilateral technical cooperation agencies to sharply curtail their publication and dissemination of information in these times of budget constraint. Joint efforts between the members of CIDIE in this regard deserve exploration. The OAS, for example, has a potential for contributing to audio visual programs based on its widespread field work in the Americas in cooperation with many governments, but no financial basis to do so.

9. PLEASE IDENTIFY OTHER ISSUES, IF ANY, RELEVANT TO AN ADEQUATE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROVISIONS OF THE DECLARATION; IN THIS RESPECT THOUGHT COULD BE GIVEN TO AMENDMENTS TO THE DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES.

OAS supports the view that the Declaration of Principles should not be amended at this time and that proposals to generalize or dilute its text to facilitate the entry of new members into the CIDIE should not be seriously considered. It shares the view that CIDIE has a long way to go to become fully effective, particularly in facilitating specific cooperative action of CIDIE members in attaining the goals set forth in the Declaration.

Committee of International Development
Institutions on the Environment

Seventh Meeting
Nairobi, 22-26 May, 1986

UNEP/CIDIE/86.3/6

CIDIE QUESTIONNAIRE
UNDP'S REPLY

UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

Questions and Answers for 7th CIDIE Meeting, 21-26 May 1986

1. Describe briefly the institutional arrangements and, in particular, recent changes made for ensuring full and effective integration of environmental considerations in your Agency's development policies, programmes and projects.

The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) policies, procedures and guidelines have in the past been described in detail and shared with all members of CIDIE. Even though constant improvements are taking place, no significant changes have taken place since the 1985 report to CIDIE, although more environmental emphasis is now being given to programmes and projects. Institutionally, UNDP maintains a focal point on a part-time basis to deal with environmental aspects of the programme, supported through a heterogeneous technical capacity to cover specific environmental aspects. UNDP has also increased its efforts to strengthen field staff capacities through the provision of guidelines and sharing of information not only at Headquarters but also in the field, as most of the ACTIVITIES ARE OF A DECENTRALIZED NATURE. In this undertaking UNDP is receiving support from UNEP.

2. Describe progress achieved and bottlenecks encountered as far as the institution of systematic and competent examinations of development activities is concerned including policies, programmes and projects under consideration for financing to ensure that appropriate measures are proposed for compliance with the principles and recommendations set forth in the Declaration of Stockholm.

During the period 1983-1985, some 3712 of UNDP's proposed and on-going development projects were reviewed for their environmental component and impact. A total of 1157 were classified according to a perceived environmental impact as being either positive or negative projects. Of them, 516 were included as active or completed projects registered onto the computerized environmental data base at UNDP headquarters. The total value of projects thus characterized is US\$251 million.

An effort has been made to improve the methodology used and results obtained to determine the environmental impact of UNDP-funded projects, and subsequent rating system. It was found necessary to include all projects to ascertain whether environmental constraints and opportunities inherent in them have been explicitly taken into account. All projects are now assigned a rating under the environmental data base to facilitate proper identification and tabulation and to avoid overlooking projects that have not been analyzed for their environmental impact.

A factor that emerged as a constraint is the difficulty to keep an updated computerized inventory of projects. It became evident that the assessment is done most of the time after projects are approved, limiting the possibility to incorporate corrective measures within the project design. Improvements of UNDP performance in the assessment of development projects include the preparation of policy guidelines and revised general programme and project formulation methods, as well as revision of actual assessment procedures.

3. Describe progress achieved and bottlenecks encountered as far as co-operative negotiations with governments are concerned, and other international organizations, recipients of development financing, to ensure integration of appropriate environmental measures in the design and implementation of economic development activities.

The United Nations Development Programme is undertaking a systematic approach to improve programme and project quality. In December 1985, new guidelines were adopted to reflect this emphasis on UNDP's role and responsibilities. The new guidelines stress the need to facilitate the systematic consideration of all the funds and programmes under the responsibility of the Administrator, in the preparation of country programmes. Other possible sources of funds are also to be taken into account to the extent that governments concur with this in a country programming context. This effort is intended to elicit the interest of other potential donors, thereby giving more concrete meaning to the country programme as a framework for coordinating external technical cooperation. Thus more systematic consultations are possible within the United Nations system as well as with bilateral assistance organizations and non-governmental organizations, and multilateral financing institutions.

Another feature of the new country programme guidelines is the emphasis placed on the systematic assessment of technical cooperation requirements and priorities. Based on such assessments, main objectives are to be defined, constituting the very structure of the country and allowing proper project identification and rational coordination based on linkages between the objectives of the programme.

Certain key notions on programme and project quality are in keeping with the "Declaration of Environmental Policies and Procedures relating to Economic Development". Among them, a growing consensus around the need for a more comprehensive definition of development that comprises a well-informed and intersectorially balanced work, a need for strengthening the individual government's ability to take coordinated economic and legal measures, the need for integrated problem definitions and responsive, comprehensive and reliable solutions, a need for greatly enhanced support of ecosystem rehabilitation, redevelopment and affirmative projects, and the need for comprehensive training and education programmes.

4. Describe progress achieved and bottlenecks encountered as far as technical assistance on environmental matters to developing countries, at their request, is concerned, thus developing their indigenous capacity, and facilitating technical cooperation between developing countries.

The UNDP does not intervene in the provision of technical assistance to beneficiary countries as this is the main responsibility of specialized agencies of the United Nations system. UNDP is essentially a funding source for technical assistance and for pre-investment studies preparation.

5. Identify favourable considerations, if any, of project proposals that are specially designed to protect, rehabilitate, manage or otherwise change the human environment, the quality of life, and resources thereto related.

The UNDP is making stronger efforts to ensure a rigorous and systematic approach to the identification and selection of projects. Identification of approaches and solutions to particular development problems are seen as shared responsibilities of the host government and of UNDP as the financing institution. This approach will be reflected in revised policy directives under preparation.

The more active role of UNDP in project identification requires reinforcement of its technical and managerial capability. An important step in this direction is the creation of the Project Development Facility, which will finance project identification missions to assist governments in conducting a rigorous examination of development problems in the priority sectors of country programmes, and developing various options for the solution of given problems. In this way, a sound basis for decision-making is established, enabling the selection of the most appropriate approach.

Other steps have also been taken to deal with this critical part of the project cycle. The new guidelines on the role of UNDP in Environmental Management provide a framework for analysing national development programmes and for environmental management of a country's human and other natural resources. The technical assistance programming process seeks to harmoniously incorporate the environmental dimension and productively link these objectives with UNDP activities in the country and with those of other national and international agencies.

6. Also identify initiation and/or cooperation in research studies leading to improvement of project appraisal methodologies of environmental protection measures, including cost benefit analysis.

Project preparation is an area to which UNDP is devoting increased attention. In actual practice, projects to be financed by UNDP are mainly prepared by the executing agencies. Based on the findings of UNDP's internal review of project quality, the Administrator has decided that a clearer definition of responsibility should be given to UNDP and the host government. Overall responsibility should rest with the host government. Operational responsibility for the technical work related to preparing the project in detail is an attribution of the executing agent. Identification of approaches and solutions to particular development problems is a shared responsibility of the host government and of UNDP as the financing institution concerned, as well as the subsequent selection process. In this respect, attention has been directed toward improving the application of the existing project design methodology. One of the steps taken in this regard is that all project documents are to be supplemented by a completed checklist and by a design matrix. The purpose is to ensure that all basic design factors have been taken into account and to provide a better basis for UNDP's appraisal of the project. A special note addressed to environmental concerns has been prepared for inclusion in the revised UNDP Policies and Procedures Manual.

7. Describe current status of programmes, if any, for the training and information of operational staff in the environmental dimension of economic development.

The United Nations Development Programme does not have current training programmes for the staff on environmental matters that complement the normally distributed information in the form of technical materials and guidelines. Nevertheless, UNDP is aware that more effective ways of improving staff's ability to deal with programmes and projects more comprehensively should be developed through changes in recruitment guidelines and staff training components.

8. Identify progress achieved and difficulties encountered in the preparation, publication and dissemination of documentation and audiovisual material providing guidance on the environmental dimension of economic development activities.

Not applicable.

Committee of International Development
Institutions on the Environment

Seventh Meeting
Nairobi, 22-26 May, 1986

UNEP/CIDIE/86.3/1

CIDIE QUESTIONNAIRE
UNEP'S REPLY

UNITED NATIONS ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMME

REPLY TO CIDIE QUESTIONNAIRE
- SEVENTH CIDIE MEETING -

The United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) fully agrees that the reporting on the organizational, institutional, procedural and substantive advances made in the implementation of the Declaration should be done through the use of a more structured and interconnected questionnaire.

The CIDIE Secretariat has accordingly prepared a questionnaire in terms of UNEP's Misc. 1354-02 of 18 February 1986 which was circulated to all member institutions. UNEP hopes that all member institutions will complete the questionnaire so as to ensure a thorough and comprehensive discussion at the Seventh CIDIE Meeting.

1. DESCRIBE BRIEFLY THE INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS AND, IN PARTICULAR, RECENT CHANGES MADE FOR ENSURING FULL AND EFFECTIVE INTEGRATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSIDERATIONS IN YOUR AGENCY'S DEVELOPMENT POLICIES, PROGRAMMES AND PROJECTS.

Within UNEP two sets of institutional arrangements have been undertaken since the last CIDIE meeting to better enable UNEP to promote the integration of environmental concerns in development plans, programmes and projects. The first has been to strengthen the CIDIE Secretariat through the recruitment of a research assistant. The second set of arrangements relate to restructuring of the Office of the Environment Programme which should inter alia lead to an improved internal coordination and cross-fertilization of UNEP's programmes, including their relation to development issues. The Office of the Environment Programme is now divided in three sections:

1. Earthwatch,
2. Environmental Management, and
3. Support Measures.

Each section has been placed under the responsibility of a Coordinator at the level of a Director (D-2). Annex I describes the functions of each section in detail.

2. DESCRIBE PROGRESS ACHIEVED AND BOTTLENECKS ENCOUNTERED AS FAR AS THE INSTITUTION OF SYSTEMATIC AND COMPETENT EXAMINATIONS OF DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES IS CONCERNED INCLUDING POLICIES, PROGRAMMES AND PROJECTS UNDER CONSIDERATION FOR FINANCING TO ENSURE THAT APPROPRIATE MEASURES ARE PROPOSED FOR COMPLIANCE WITH THE PRINCIPLES AND RECOMMENDATIONS SET FORTH IN THE DECLARATION OF STOCKHOLM.

Since the Stockholm Conference UNEP has been advocating the concept of sound environmental management, namely, that long term and sustained development was only possible if environmental concerns were integrated in the development process at an early or conceptual stage. It is only during the last three to four years that developing countries have started to respond in substantial numbers and approach UNEP requesting methodologies necessary for such integration. In order to meet these requests adequately, UNEP has undertaken the following activities:

- (a) The development of guidelines for environmental impact assessment (e.i.a.), cost benefit analysis of environmental protection measures, integrated physical socio-economic and environmental planning, and environmental accounting. Guidelines have already been issued in relation to e.i.a.. With financial support from UNDP, UNEP has prepared operational guidelines to assess and minimize the possible adverse environmental impact of development activities under the following titles: Pesticide Use on Industrial Crops; Irrigation in Arid and Semi-Arid areas; Watershed Development; Pulp and Paper Industry; Hides and Skins Industry; and Coastal Tourism. These were inter alia distributed to the UNDP Resident Representatives for their use and comments. Most comments received showed that the guidelines were found to be useful and effective. Since then UNEP has also prepared environmental guidelines for Afforestation and Agricultural Mechanization Projects which are now being edited for publication. Work on guidelines on environmental accounting is currently underway in cooperation with the World Bank.
- (b) A Clearing-house mechanism has been instituted within UNEP to broker small, manageable technical assistance requests from developing countries for the integration of environmental considerations in development projects, to identify major environmental problems facing a selected number of developing countries and to establish an integrated programme consisting of a set of activities (projects) to solve them.
- (c) Selective assistance to certain countries (e.g. Syria) to integrate environmental concerns in their five year development plans.
- (d) The holding of seminars to advise on the institutional structure of the national environmental machinery and on means to tackle environmental problems in certain selected countries with vulnerable eco-systems. A seminar to strengthen the institutional capabilities for environmental planning and management of development was held in Cyprus in January 1986. Similar seminars are planned in Swaziland, Lesotho and Rwanda. This activity has been undertaken in cooperation with UNDP.
- (e) Since February 1986, UNEP has been providing funding to UNDP in the amount of US \$24,000 in consultancies to assist in the review of UNDP's Policies and Procedures Manual (PR1) to incorporate environmental considerations in all UNDP-financed development projects.

3. DESCRIBE PROGRESS ACHIEVED AND BOTTLENECKS ENCOUNTERED AS FAR AS COOPERATIVE NEGOTIATIONS WITH GOVERNMENTS ARE CONCERNED, AND OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS, TO ENSURE INTEGRATION OF APPROPRIATE ENVIRONMENTAL MEASURES IN THE DESIGN AND IMPLEMENTATION OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES.

Detailed negotiations have been held with the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) led by the Director for Special Assignments and a high-level consultant, which included a review of all IFAD funded projects to identify the presence or lack of environmental concerns. These negotiations were later joined by the Executive Director of UNEP. More recently (March, 1986) the Executive Director accompanied by the Director for Special Assignments held discussions with the Government of Australia on ways and means to integrate environmental concerns in dryland rehabilitation programmes.

- 4 DESCRIBE PROGRESS ACHIEVED AND BOTTLENECKS ENCOUNTERED AS FAR AS TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE ON ENVIRONMENTAL MATTERS TO DEVELOPING COUNTRIES, AT THEIR REQUEST, IS CONCERNED, THIS DEVELOPING THEIR INDIGENOUS CAPACITY, AND FACILITATING TECHNICAL COOPERATION BETWEEN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES.

As already stated above (see Q.2), UNEP has been operating a Clearing-house mechanism since 1982, in support of technical cooperation activities with and between developing countries. The functions of the Clearing-house mechanism cover (a) the identification of country or sub-regional environmental priorities, (b) the preparation of programmes and projects to meet serious environmental problems, (c) the mobilization of domestic and external (i.e. development assistance) agencies to implement these programmes and projects, including organization of co-financing arrangements, monitoring and evaluation, and short-term expert assistance to review, or advise on priority environmental problems. The Clearing-house is supported through project funding, trust funds and other arrangements with, in particular, the Governments of the Federal Republic of Germany, Netherlands, Sweden, Norway, Finland and Argentina.

The Clearing-house has prepared programmes for Botswana, Indonesia, Jordan, Peru, Togo and Tunisia and more recently for Ecuador, Papua New Guinea and for the countries of the Zambezi River system. Through the Clearing-house assistance was also channelled to Burundi, Rwanda, Peru and to fourteen developing countries in the field of control of toxic chemicals. The Clearing-house maintains a compendium of some one hundred technical assistance projects for aid mobilization.

5. IDENTIFY FAVOURABLE CONSIDERATION, IF ANY, OF PROJECT PROPOSALS THAT ARE SPECIALLY DESIGNED TO PROTECT, REHABILITATE, MANAGE OR OTHERWISE ENHANCE THE HUMAN ENVIRONMENT, THE QUALITY OF LIFE, AND RESOURCES THERETO RELATED.

Since its inception in 1973, UNEP has undertaken some 1000 projects, which were all specially designed to protect, rehabilitate, manage or otherwise enhance the human environment, the quality of life and resources thereto related. The cost of these projects to the UNEP Fund was about US \$260m, Supporting Organizations and Cooperating Agencies contributed to the cost of these projects about US \$370m. Over and above, these projects induced governments to spend some US \$700m. in support of national, monitoring stations, research, preparations of meetings etc. The Environment Fund contributions thus catalyzed four times as much resources from CA's, SO's and governments. The most obvious results have been achieved, as expected, within the UN-System. The co-operation of organs and organizations of the system through joint programming, the System Wide Medium Term Environment Programme (SWMTEP), and the biennial programme budgets formulated on the basis of SWMTEP, made it possible for UNEP to mobilise from the system large financial and human resources as well as the wealth of technical information collected over long periods of time.

Some results of UNEP's catalytic efforts are:

- (i) A growing number of countries are now taking environmental considerations into account in their economic development plans.
- (ii) A number of governments have developed national environmental legislation.
- (iii) UNEP's projects in environmental education implemented in co-operation with the African Association for Literacy and Adult Education enabled it to mobilize funds from other donor agencies in FRG, Canada and Sweden for incorporating an environmental dimension into adult education in 21 African countries.
- (iv) UNEP's activities resulted in the Institution of World Environment Day activities financed from local resources in more than 70 countries.
- (v) GEMS programme has generated significant evolution in the approaches of agencies towards environmental monitoring and has induced a substantial contribution by national governments for the establishment or strengthening of their inputs to the various monitoring networks. This can be roughly estimated at \$200 million.
- (vi) Through INFOTERRA national environmental referral and document-delivery networks have been established in many countries.
- (vii) The Climate, Ozone and CO₂ programmes have led to the initiation and stimulation of considerable research work by national institutions the value of which may be over \$500 million.

- (viii) Through the DESCON mechanism about \$36 million has been raised for anti-desertification projects.
- (ix) The IRPTC programme incited many governments and non-governmental institutions to become network partners leading to a considerable increase in flow of information of data on chemicals.
- (x) The Integrated Project on Arid Lands in Kenya has generated a 20 million DM donation from the FRG which enabled the project to continue after the end of UNEP's input and led to the establishment of the Kenya Arid Lands Research Station (KALRES) which has a good prospect of becoming a permanent institution serving other countries as well.
- (xi) The Government of Sri Lanka has launched, as a result of UNEP's input, a one million dollars programme on installation of biogas plants, solar photovoltaic units and windmills.
- (xii) Almost all governments participate in UNEP's activities at their own cost in attending and in hosting technical meetings, and the preparation of reports and studies for these meetings or hosting UNEP meetings etc.

6. **ALSO IDENTIFY INITIATION AND/OR COOPERATION IN RESEARCH STUDIES LEADING TO IMPROVEMENT OF PROJECT APPRAISAL METHODOLOGIES OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION MEASURES, INCLUDING COST-BENEFIT ANALYSIS.**

As already indicated above (see Q. 2) UNEP has initiated programmes leading to the development of guidelines and methodologies for environmental impact assessment, environmental accounting, environmental cost-benefit analysis, and integrated physical socio-economic and environmental planning. The environmental accounting research is currently underway in cooperation with the World Bank. Since its inception UNEP has spent about US \$1,176,000 on research studies leading to the improvement of methodologies and tools for inclusion of environmental concerns in developmental decision-making.

7. **DESCRIBE CURRENT STATUS OF PROGRAMMES, IF ANY, FOR THE TRAINING AND INFORMATION OF OPERATIONAL STAFF IN THE ENVIRONMENTAL DIMENSION OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT.**

UNEP's long-term objectives in environmental training are two-fold. The first is to obtain the incorporation of environmental components into the training activities of UN agencies, other inter-governmental, and regional and national institutions. The second objective is to provide developing countries with trained decision-makers, advisors, or educators who will be able to assist their respective governments in incorporating the environmental dimension into their development policies, programmes, projects, and activities.

In order to meet these objectives UNEP in cooperation with the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) launched a programme in January, 1985, to produce a Core-Curriculum, which introduces environmental components in the training programmes of 11 ECA - sponsored organizations. The activities, which included data collection on the training courses of ECA - sponsored institutions have culminated in a joint UNEP/ECA/African Development Bank (ADB) Development Training Workshop, which was hosted by the ADB in Abidjan, Ivory Coast, from 18 to 23 November, 1985.

The workshop was attended by two representatives of each ECA-sponsored institution. The workshop recommended inter alia that training materials be developed which can adequately respond to the needs of the region, and cater for the teaching of the instructional units developed in the Core-Curriculum, which include:

- (1) environmental management for development;
- (2) environmental assessment and standardization;
- (3) drought and desertification;
- (4) social, economic and environmental implications;
- (5) environmental population trends and resources use.

It is expected that a follow-up workshop will be convened to evaluate the degree of implementation in incorporating the approved Core-Curriculum into the training programmes of the various ECA-sponsored organizations. The ADB has agreed to devote up to 5% of their course time to environmental issues.

8. IDENTIFY PROGRESS ACHIEVED AND DIFFICULTIES ENCOUNTERED IN THE PREPARATION, PUBLICATION AND DISSEMINATION OF DOCUMENTATION AND AUDIOVISUAL MATERIAL PROVIDING GUIDANCE ON THE ENVIRONMENTAL DIMENSION OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES.

UNEP's Information Programme is aimed at creating awareness among the Governments and the public of the implications of environmental change and at fostering environmental management and control. A great number of publications dealing with environmental issues are being produced and published, and circulated to a wide audience (Governments, International Organizations, NGO's, etc.). Since January 1985 the Information Service is producing the newsletter 'UNEP News' bi-monthly in English, French and Spanish (circulation 10,000), while in addition the following publications were issued recently:

- UNEP Brochure 'Conserving the Future',
- Environment: A Dialogue among Nations,
- Environmental Refugees,
- Radiation: Doses, Effects, Risks,
- Guidelines to Environmental Impact Assessment in Developing countries,
- Needs and Specifications for an International Microbial Strain Data Network,
- Large Scale Water Transfer: Emerging Environmental and Social Experiences,
- Integrated Rural Energy Planning, and
- Voices from the Desert.

Through the establishment of TVE (Television Trust for the Environment) in 1985, UNEP is additionally:

- stimulating the production and dissemination of audio-visual programmes in developing countries;
- stimulating the production of films complementing UNEP's programme activities;
- developing an international distribution network and promoting new audio-visual productions;
- producing an Environmental Film Catalogue.

9. PLEASE IDENTIFY OTHER ISSUES, IF ANY, RELEVANT TO AN ADEQUATE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROVISIONS OF THE DECLARATION; IN THIS RESPECT THOUGHT COULD BE GIVEN TO AMENDMENTS TO THE DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES.

UNEP is of the opinion that the Declaration of Principles still contains valid and contemporary goals and objectives, and that therefore there is no need to amend the text. CIDIE's first priority should be to move vigorously promote and pursue the implementation of the operative paragraphs of the Declaration and to discuss thoroughly progress achieved and bottlenecks encountered. At each session, especially the bottlenecks encountered should be analyzed and fully discussed with a view to exchanging experience and promote research and other measures to overcome these obstacles.

COMMITTEE OF INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
INSTITUTIONS ON THE ENVIRONMENT

Seventh Meeting

Nairobi, 22 - 26 May 1986

Reports by CIDIE Members for presentation
under Agenda UNEP/CIDIE/86.1, item 2

UNEP/CIDIE/86.2/1

Report on the
Environmental Activities of the World Bank, 1985-1986

SEVENTH MEETING
OF THE
COMMITTEE OF INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE INSTITUTIONS
ON THE
ENVIRONMENT
NAIROBI, KENYA

May 22-26, 1986

THE WORLD BANK

Report on Environmental Activities

1985-1986

During the reporting year, the World Bank continued to promote and implement its long-standing policies and procedures concerning the environment, public health, occupational health and safety and human ecology in the context of its economic development activities -- these being fully consonant with the terms of the "Declaration of Environmental Policies and Procedures Relating to Economic Development."

Policy

No major changes were made in the Bank's policy to promote sustainable development in its member developing countries and to minimize adverse consequences for the natural resources and environmental systems that underpin and support their national economies. It continued its work with regard to the identification of environment-affecting impacts arising from projects which it finances and providing for measures to prevent, mitigate or ameliorate seriously harmful consequences in the projects. Some 250 new Bank/IDA projects and 100-110 new IFC projects were reviewed, with about 60% of the Bank/IDA projects requiring the incorporation of some environmental measures and 95% of the IFC requiring similar treatment.

The Bank continued to promote "environmental" projects; i.e., projects whose principal objectives and purpose are the management, restoration, rehabilitation, protection and/or conservation of the environment and its natural renewable resources.

Several new policy papers were initiated and are now nearing promulgation. They are "Wildlands: Their Protection and Management in Economic Development," and the "Management of Cultural Property in Economic Development," the latter concerned with archaeological sites and their disposition in development activities.

The Bank's five-year policy dealing with tribal peoples was the subject of a retrospective study of its implementation. Results are expected to be released later in 1986.

Earth Resources Analysis

During the reporting year, an Earth Resources Analysis Center was established in the Bank's Office of Environmental and Scientific Affairs. This was an outgrowth of work commencing in 1984 in conjunction with the US (NASA) and reported on at the Sixth CIDIE meeting.

The principal objective of the Center's work is to more directly influence national patterns of development among the Bank's member developing countries that will include a purposeful consideration of the environmental and natural resource constraints (and opportunities) to sustainable development. The development of a methodology for integrating the environmental and natural resource dimensions is emerging and is being increasingly seen as a vital tool for guiding environmentally sound economic development. The expected successful outcome of this initiative could energize the change to the identification and promotion of national development strategies that offer hope of being sustainable in the face of mounting human pressures.

The Bank's move to such a macro strategic approach to environmental/resource management is seen as a necessary outcome of the continuing and accelerating degradation and destruction of the natural resource base and associated environmental systems in developing countries around the world as reported in a spate of recent studies.

Pesticides: Policy, Guidelines and Action

The Bank's policy and guidelines relating to the identification, procurement, storage, handling and use of pesticides was reported on at the Sixth CIDIE meeting. Briefings for embassy personnel were conducted in Washington, as well as briefings for the press and environmental organizations. The Bank's posture has been well received and is leading to increased support for its efforts to create regional PEST (Pesticide Evaluation and Safety Training) Centers. Replication of its successful Caribbean center in the Far East and Africa now seems assured, and plans for inaugurating those much-needed centers are underway.

Major Hazard Facilities, Their Assessment and Control

At its Sixth meeting, CIDIE members were furnished with guidelines relating to risk assessment and disaster prevention in hazardous facilities. This preliminary work has now been followed by the production of a detailed manual, "Industrial Hazard Assessment Techniques," designed to facilitate the implementation of the guidelines. The guidelines and manual, and the approach they promote, were the subject of a briefing for embassies in Washington. Great interest was expressed in the Bank's approach, including its serious consideration by the US Environmental Protection Agency and the corporate community.

To further promote and facilitate its approach, the Bank prepared the necessary software package for use on the personal computer. This allows all the necessary steps to be taken to assess the risks and consequences of major hazard accidents and to provide for the most effective preventive measures.

CIDIE members will be notified when the software package is available (3-4 months). It is further expected that the software, presently in English, will be made available in Spanish and French.

Environmental Economics

An active, ambitious program is currently underway to markedly improve the state-of-the-art for handling externalities in economic development schemes and cost/benefit analysis. A state-of-the-art paper is nearly completed and work has commenced on a broad-scale program to assess physical environment/human activity linkages in land and water management, emphasizing economic consequences, junctures at which policy interventions might succeed, and the types of policy interventions which would prove useful.

Legislative Oversight and Inquiry - US

The US Congress continued to carry out a series of hearings into the environmental policies and practices of the multilateral development finance institutions to which the US is a donor. Attention was focused on the World Bank. Criticism generally centered around the issue of insufficient resources being devoted to the Bank's environmental activities. Ten recommendations for strengthening the Bank's programs were transmitted to the Bank's President. In its reply to the Congress, the Bank stated it would give serious consideration to the recommendations, along with some of its own prescriptions.

These activities continue, culminating in a special meeting of the Bank's Board of Executive Directors to see what steps should be taken to strengthen the Bank's environmental work.

Environmental Training - Economic Development Institute

Efforts to provide oft-requested training in environment and development at the Bank's Economic Development Institute (EDI) continue, and it is hoped that these renewed efforts will be successful. Arrangements for curriculum development, course offerings, and their financing, are under consideration with a view to a program of work starting in the next fiscal year. CIDIE members are aware of similar abortive efforts in the past, and it is hoped these will bring to fruition CIDIE's long-standing interest in seeing such training available through the EDI.

An integrated science, technology and environment curriculum has been under preparation for a year and it is expected to become available for field-testing in the early Fall of 1986.

March 12, 1986

INVENTORY OF CIDIE DECISIONS AND THEIR FOLLOW-UP

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1. FIRST SESSION

- 1.1 The meeting consisting of representatives of the signatories to the Declaration decided that it would designate itself as the "Committee of International Development Institutions on the Environment" (CIDIE).

This was done.

Subsequently at the Second Session, it was decided that the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) would provide the Secretariat for the CIDIE and the member institutions would designate CIDIE Focal Points, which they have done.

At the Fifth Session, the offer of UNEP to continue to provide Secretariat services to the CIDIE was accepted.

At the Sixth Session, some of the members stated that they were of the opinion that the arrangements for UNEP to provide the services of the Secretariat were of a temporary nature as they saw certain advantages in the rotation of the Secretariat. Other members felt that these arrangements should be permanent due to UNEP's broad international, catalytic and coordinating role.

- 1.2 It was agreed that each member institution should prepare a progress report on its activities during the preceding year in furtherance of the implementation of the terms of the Declaration of Environmental Policies and Procedures relating to Economic Development.

At the Second Session written reports were presented by the African Development Bank, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the World Bank, and oral reports were made by the Asian Development Bank and the Caribbean Development Bank. The Commission of the European Communities (CEC) stated that their participation was in line with their policy of cooperating with developing countries on environmental matters as included in the Second Environment Action Programme adopted in 1977.

At the Third Session the World Bank prepared a progress report on its environment-related activities from 1981-1982 and a compendium of environmental guidelines and handbooks. The Inter-American Development Bank likewise presented a summary of its actions to assist member countries in the field of environmental management. The Asian Development Bank and the Commission of the European Communities prepared brief reports on their activities. The European Investment Bank prepared a paper on its procedures with regard to environmental protection.

At the Fourth Session, the Commission of the European Communities and the World Bank prepared progress reports on their environment-related activities from 1982-1983. The Asian Development Bank prepared a brief report on its activities. The Inter-American Development Bank prepared a paper entitled The IADB and the Environment, and UNDP prepared a report on its activities in the implementation of the Declaration of Principles.

At the Fifth Session, in addition to written reports submitted by the African Development Bank, the Asian Development Bank, the Commission of the European Communities, the European Investment Bank, the Inter-American Development Bank, the United Nations Development Programme and the World Bank, all members present made statements on progress in implementing the Declaration of Principles.

At the Sixth Session, written progress reports were submitted by the African Development Bank, the Asian Development Bank, the Commission of the European Communities, the European Investment Bank, the Inter-American Development Bank, the Organization of American States, and the World Bank. Oral presentations were made by the Caribbean Development Bank and the Commission of the European Communities.

It was agreed at this Session that a more structured and inter-connected questionnaire should be prepared to assist in the standardization of reporting on the organizational, institutional, procedural and substantive advances made in the implementation of the Declaration. Following that decision a revised questionnaire was developed by the Secretariat and distributed to the members for their completion with a view to achieving more comparable data. It was agreed that UNEP will also complete the questionnaire.

The responses to the questionnaire will replace the written annual progress reports formerly presented by the CIDIE members. The Secretariat will prepare a discussion paper summarizing the responses received.

The revised annual reporting procedure was accepted and welcomed by all member institutions as a useful basis for an exchange of information regarding the integration of the environmental dimension in development policies and programmes.

1.3 It was decided that the following inter-institutional co-operative efforts were to be followed: (a) exchange of information and documents; (b) exchange of staff and provision for training; and (c) provision of mutual technical assistance.

(a) Exchange of information and documents:

At the Second Session the Asian Development Bank agreed to provide the Committee with a list of country profiles prepared by an environmental specialist, which summarized national environmental legislation and environmental management structures. This was done.

At the Third Session, the Inter-American Development Bank and the World Bank provided the Secretariat with training materials. The United States Agency for International Development (USAID), acting as observer, did the same. USAID also offered to circulate to participants its latest compendium of training activities. In addition, the CEC proposed to undertake an inventory of existing training activities in the field of environment and development and a general evaluation of these activities in the light of the needs of the different target groups to which they were addressed with a view to improving the existing programmes. The CEC would cooperate with other participants in this study and work closely with the Secretariat.

At the Fourth Session it was proposed that CIDIE could provide a forum for member institutions in cooperation with other development assistance agencies and commercial banking institutions to exchange experience on scientific and technical requirements for environmentally sound and sustainable development and the management of the environmental component of development projects. Members recognized the great value of CIDIE as a forum for exchanging experience among member institutions. It was felt that this role should be continued and strengthened. It was agreed that members would consult amongst themselves on their policies and practices in respect of (a) the control of acid precipitation, particularly desulphurisation, and (b) pesticides and their use. The Committee noted that mutual exchange among members on environmental guidelines was already taking place: this should be continued, and further encouraged. The CEC expressed the view that there should be better use of existing information on environmental education and training and suggested that the UNESCO newsletter CONNECT/CONNEXION should receive wider distribution and that there should be division of labour among institutions. The Committee considered that it would be valuable to give the study on "Environmental Education and Training in and for Developing Countries", prepared by the CEC, wider distribution. Committee members were requested to send additional information to the CEC after which the report would be finalized for distribution. This has been done.

At the Fifth Session UNEP stated that a handbook containing practical information and guidelines for developing countries on environmental impact assessment is in the process of publication. The handbook, entitled "Guidelines to Environmental Impact Assessment in Developing Countries", has since been published and is available from the Secretariat. The handbook has been widely distributed, including to CIDIE members.

At the Sixth Session it was agreed that the Secretariat and Member Institutions should continue to distribute publications and reports of interest to all other member institutions. The World Bank presented a paper on the Guidelines for the Selection and Use of Pesticides in World Bank-financed projects. The Secretariat prepared a list of publications available in UNEP which was distributed to all CIDIE members. The names of the CIDIE members and their designated Focal Points have been given to UNEP's documents distribution section to be placed on the mailing list to receive regular UNEP publications.

All CIDIE members agreed to the usefulness of exchanging sectoral and specific information and promoting distribution of scientific studies, etc. The implementation of this recommendation could be better organized.

(b) Exchange of staff and provision of training:

At the Second Session USAID offered to cooperate with UNEP in preparing a pilot regional training workshop for suitable professionals to demonstrate existing experience of incorporating environmental aspects into development projects. Plans for the pilot regional workshop have been postponed because of the current political situation in the Gulf area where it was proposed to hold the workshop.

Also at the Second Session the World Bank reported that it was planning a course in the EDI on environmental economics and the environmental aspects of development projects suitable for professional development project designers. UNEP was to be consulted on the substantive aspects of the course. The World Bank said it could fund the actual running of the course but needed assistance in financing its preparation. Participants agreed to cooperate as appropriate with the World Bank in the preparation of the course. There was not, however, sufficient interest in making financial contributions to the holding of the course.

At the Third Session the Federal Republic of Germany stated that it would be inviting environmental Focal Points from aid agencies to participate in a one-week seminar on environmental impact assessment in 1983. UNEP and the other participants were requested to assist in organizing this seminar. The Federal Republic of Germany, in cooperation with UNEP, held a four-day seminar from 9 to 12 April 1984 on "A Practical and Cost-Effective Approach to Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA)". This was attended by representatives of the EIB, FAO, UNEP, WHO and IUCN, and various other representatives from German Organizations and the University of Aberdeen.

At the Fourth Session the World Bank reported that a draft training course curriculum on environmental economics and incorporation of environmental aspects into development projects had been prepared. A number of members expressed their support including willingness to review course material and eventually to help translate material. Unfortunately, due to financial constraints, the course on environmental economics as proposed by the World Bank's EDI has not been able to proceed.

From 4-15 June 1984 a training course was held at the East-West Center, Honolulu, on "Environmental Economic Evaluation of Development projects". This course was jointly sponsored by the World Bank, UNEP and the East-West Center. The participants at this training course were from China, India, Indonesia, Korea, Malaysia, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Solomon Islands, Sri Lanka, Taiwan, and Thailand.

CIDIE members seem to agree to the usefulness of exchanging relevant staff and undertaking joint training activities. Due to various circumstances, however, almost no follow-up has taken place to the many proposals and suggestions in this field.

(c) Provision of mutual technical assistance:

It should be noted that as of the end of February 1986 UNEP is providing funding to UNDP in the amount of US \$24,000 in consultancies to assist in the review of UNDP's Policies and Procedures Manual to incorporate environmental considerations in all development projects.

1.4 It was decided that one sectoral study would be selected for concentration each year.

At the Second Session the Committee deferred a discussion on possible concerted activities in certain areas of environment and development. It had originally been considered that a focus by the Committee on a given theme at each meeting might prove a practical way of applying the principles of the Declaration. It had been recognized that concentration on one theme should in no way exclude others.

At the Third Session there was general support by the Committee for the choice of a main theme for reflection and examination at each meeting. It was considered that themes with a strong resource management component would be particularly useful.

At the Fourth Session deforestation was the theme for consideration by the Committee.

At the Fifth Session, four themes of shared interest in connection with the examination of policies and practices of members were selected with a view to agreeing on consistent attitudes. These were as follows: (a) Emission Control of Sulphur Oxides. Papers were presented and discussed on this topic by the European Investment Bank, the Commission of the European Communities and the World Bank. It was agreed that in most cases the costs of SO₂ control were by far out-weighed by the damage caused by SO₂ emissions. The relevance to all CIDIE members of technical comments on the question of air pollution and sulphur dioxide control guidelines was that of the growing importance of regional/global distribution of emissions; (b) Pesticides and their Use. The Sierra Club presented comments on the subject and the World Bank also presented draft guidelines on the use of pesticides. The paper prepared by the Sierra Club urged that wherever possible the CIDIE members should attempt to control the procurement and use of dangerous pesticides, and that training on the use of these chemicals be incorporated in any project under consideration by the members in which the use of such pesticides was anticipated. It was also suggested that the developed countries should make more funds available for research on pest control, principally on IPM. The recommendations made in these two papers were commended at the meeting and member institutions were encouraged to adopt them; (c) Health and Safety Implications of Development Projects. The Asian Development Bank presented a document they had prepared on this topic and a brief discussion followed in the Committee; (d) Conservation of Soils and Land Resources. The Commission of the European Communities presented a paper on this subject, which was considered to be of use in the preparation of guidelines on the conservation of soils and land resources.

At the Sixth Session it was agreed that at the following session one subject of a technical nature and one subject of an organizational/internal nature should be discussed. To this end the following items have been selected for discussion at the Seventh Session: Management of the African Crisis as a technical subject; and Procedures of Project Identification, Formulation and Design by the Asian Development Bank as an organizational/internal subject.

Furthermore, it was agreed at the Sixth Session, that a more structured approach should be adopted to the selection of themes and that a Five-Year Programme of Work containing time-bound elements would be worthwhile. A draft Five-Year Programme of Work has been developed by the Secretariat and will be discussed at the Seventh CIDIE meeting.

The practice of preparing and discussing in depth a specific theme of shared interest has gained important ground over the years. Almost no attention however has been paid so far to possibilities of monitoring and evaluating the results and impacts of the discussion on the policies and programmes of the CIDIE members, as well as to their publication and dissemination.

2. SECOND SESSION

- 2.1 It was decided that the Secretariat should prepare draft guidelines on specific priority subjects chosen by the CIDIE for annual consideration and possible endorsement and use by the member institutions.

Following the Second Session the Secretariat began collecting guidelines relevant to environment and development from members. The Inter-American Development Bank provided guidelines as environmental checklists for agricultural, energy, industry and mining projects. The World Bank provided a compendium of its environmental guidelines and handbooks. With financial support from UNDP, UNEP has prepared operational guidelines to assess and minimize the possible adverse environmental impact of development activities under the following titles: Pesticide Use on Industrial Crops; Irrigation in Arid and Semi-Arid Areas; Watershed Development; Pulp and Paper Industry; Hides and Skins Industry; and Coastal Tourism. These were distributed to the UNDP Resident Representatives for their use and comments. Most comments received showed that the guidelines were found to be useful and effective. Since then UNEP has also prepared environmental guidelines for Afforestation and Agricultural Mechanization Projects which are now being readied for publication. It was agreed that it would be valuable to have a clearer picture concerning available guidelines not only from the multilateral financing institutions but also from the bilateral agencies and other relevant sources in the United Nations system. It was stated that UNEP would be continuing to collect appropriate guidelines from the CIDIE members.

At the Fourth Session the CEC presented a survey carried out on environmental guidelines for development projects entitled "An Analysis of Development Agency Procedures and Guidelines for Planning and Assessment." It was generally agreed that there must be flexibility in the use of environmental guidelines, and several members agreed to consult with each other when developing new, or modifying existing guidelines. It was agreed that the survey presented by the CEC should be more widely circulated after it had been suitably edited in consultation between the Commission and its consultant. This survey has now been widely circulated including to the members of the CIDIE. It was also agreed to hold a CIDIE workshop in the future to review experience on use of environmental guidelines and to consider common approaches for specific problem areas. To date, partly due to lack of funds, this workshop has not been held. The subject will be raised for discussion at the Seventh Session.

At the Fifth Session the OAS presented the results of a study undertaken on "Integrated Regional Development Planning: Guidelines on Case Studies from OAS Experience". In this study a series of guidelines was prepared which reflects the methodology used by the OAS in integrated regional development planning. Furthermore a number of thematic papers were presented during this Session by the World Bank, the EIB, the CEC and the Sierra Club, containing recommendations which the member institutions were encouraged to adopt. (See para. 1.4, page 7).

At the Sixth Session the World Bank made a presentation on the "Guidelines for the Selection and Use of Pesticides in World Bank-financed Projects". It was suggested that these guidelines be translated into French to make them as effective as possible. The Chairman encouraged the other CIDIE members to adopt the guidelines as presented by the World Bank.

Furthermore, it was agreed that the Chairman would draw conclusions after each substantive item and that there would be recommendations to members to use appropriate guidelines and procedures which had been presented and received consensus support.

The recommendations on preparing guidelines on specific priority subjects has up to now resulted in the presentation of sets of specific guidelines for information purposes. Efforts to apply and test and review the experience on the use of the guidelines have not been undertaken or reported upon.

2.2 Encouragement was given to bilateral aid agencies to establish a declaration on environmental policies and procedures similar to the Declaration signed by the CIDIE members. (USAID declared its willingness to seek opportunities to bring bilateral organizations together for this purpose.)

At the Third Session, it was stated that it had been decided not to consider the question of a declaration for bilateral donors at this stage. However, a number of bilateral donors indicated their interest in considering an appropriate declaration of intent concerning environmental principles and economic development.

At the Fourth Session the USAID representative suggested that a suitable occasion be found for an informal exchange of views of interest among bilateral donors in signing the CIDIE Declaration or something similar. The Committee said it would welcome the signing of the Declaration by bilateral development assistance agencies and their becoming members of CIDIE. In the meantime arrangements would continue to be made for them to be associated with the work of the Committee as observers.

At the Fifth Session the USAID representative presented two options for the issuance of a joint declaration with bilateral donors: the signing, or some form of adoption by the bilaterals, of the existing Declaration of Principles, or, developing a separate statement expressing updated goals and objectives. USAID noted consultations would be initiated with other bilaterals to discuss these two options.

During the Sixth Session, the bilateral aid agencies met simultaneously but separately at the invitation of USAID, to discuss aspects of the integration of environmental concerns into their development aid policies. A press communique was released on the occasion of World Environment Day (5 June 1985) jointly by the CIDIE members and the bilateral aid agencies. In view of the possible addition of new members, including bilaterals, and bearing in mind the progress made to date, the Secretariat was asked at the Sixth Session to prepare and circulate to members for comment and advice, draft amendments to the CIDIE Declaration on Environmental Policies and Procedures relating to Economic Development. This has been done and the proposals will be discussed at the next session of the CIDIE.

Efforts to promote and have the bilateral aid agencies adhere to the Declaration of Principles or adopt a similar Declaration have not yet yielded concrete results.

3. THIRD SESSION

3.1 It was decided to review attitudes and practices with regard to development financing and assistance as they related to environment in two areas, namely: (a) education and training; (b) guidelines for and management of the project cycle.

(a) Education and Training:

A study on "Environmental Education and Training in and for Developing Countries" prepared for the Commission of the European Communities was presented at the Third Session. Bearing in mind the growing decentralization in developing countries, the principal recommendation in the study was that of environmental training of trainers of development officers. The role of NGOs in making governments aware of environmental education and training needs was emphasized.

(b) Guidelines for and Management of the Project Cycle:

At the Fourth Session a draft discussion paper "Environmental Management in Relation to the Project Cycle" was presented by the Asian Development Bank, which described how environmental considerations were incorporated at various stages of the project cycle operated by international development banks. The project cycle was reviewed and the environmental input discussed at each stage, i.e. identification, fact finding, pre-appraisal/appraisal, negotiations, implementation and supervision, and evaluation. Introduction of the environmental aspects at the earliest stages was considered crucial. An Environmental Impact Assessment should be carried out during the fact finding phase.

At the Fifth and Sixth Sessions, the OAS made a presentation based on its experience in incorporating the environmental dimension into integrated regional development planning and investment project formulation. (See para. 2.1, page 10). The OAS assists governments to generate development strategies, formulate investment projects and manage regional development. This process deals with the early inclusion of the environmental dimension and a multisectoral approach to development planning and project formulation. It was considered that an effective way to formulate environmentally sound projects was to undertake multisectoral planning and to deal with the environmental dimension at early stages of the pre-investment phase. It was agreed that funding agencies, where their mandates permitted it, should move in the direction of giving greater support to pre-investment actions that result in environmentally sound investment projects.

4. FOURTH SESSION

4.1 It was decided that the first part of the meeting would be held in camera (CIDIE members only), observers from bilateral aid agencies and NGOs to participate in the open sessions.

This was done. However, it was agreed at the Fifth Session that there should be no distinction drawn between members and observers in so far as participation in the work of CIDIE was concerned.

5. FIFTH SESSION

5.1 At the Fifth Session it was agreed that the CIDIE should continue to develop its mandate and activities on an ad hoc and evolving basis.

At the Sixth Session the Secretariat was asked to prepare and circulate to members for comment and advice, appropriate draft amendments to the CIDIE Declaration on Environmental Policies and Procedures relating to Economic Development. This was done. The proposals will be discussed at the next session.

5.2 It was also decided that there should be no overloading of the agenda, and that there was a need to work with established priorities.

At the Sixth Session it was agreed that there was a need to move away from the present excessive fluidity to a more concrete agenda. In this respect a draft Five-Year Programme of Work with time-bound elements has been prepared by the Secretariat and circulated to the members for their comments. The final draft of this Programme of Work will be discussed at the next CIDIE session.

5.3 There was a consensus view that budget funds outside of project-related training were becoming increasingly scarce and CIDIE members should try to ameliorate the situation.

6. SIXTH SESSION

6.1 It was decided that UNEP in its own capacity as a CIDIE member should prepare a report on its activities relating to CIDIE over the last year.

In the future UNEP, in its capacity as a CIDIE member, will complete the questionnaire which is replacing the written annual progress reports formerly submitted by the members concerning the implementation of the Declaration.

6.2 It was decided to develop a small publication which should be prepared by a consultant and reviewed by members before finalization, on the activities, policies and procedures of the CIDIE without mentioning individual member institutions by name.

The aim of this publication is two-fold: one is the obvious internal practical use it will be to CIDIE members and others; and the other is the function it will play in correctly disseminating the role and functions of the CIDIE to the public. The first draft of the publication will be ready mid-April 1986 and will be circulated to members for their comments.

6.3 It was agreed that the terms of reference for the consultant will be drafted by the Secretariat and circulated to the CIDIE members for their comments and approval.

This was done by 1985 and approved by the members.

COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

COM(86) 16 final

Brussels, 22 January 1986

COMMISSION COMMUNICATION TO THE COUNCIL AND THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

CONSERVATION OF NATURAL RESOURCES-COUNTERING DESERTIFICATION IN

AFRICA

FOREWORD

COMMUNITY ACTION IN RESPONSE TO AFRICA'S CRISIS

The Community is trying to develop a comprehensive approach to its relations with Africa which will cover all aspects of the problems facing the continent.

In response to drought and starvation it launched first the Dublin Plan and then the recovery and rehabilitation plan designed to give the worst hit countries the ability to respond promptly to any future occurrence of drought.

To cope with the structural economic problems it is endeavouring, along with other donors, to provide appropriate backing for domestic policy reforms in the countries concerned. Lomé III, to be implemented in close coordination with Member States' bilateral aid agencies, will be the main vehicle for such aid; under the Convention, high priority will go to rural development, and in particular to food strategies in countries which decide to adopt these on the strength of the pilot schemes run in four African countries.

The problems of structural reform themselves, however, must be set against the background of the progressive deterioration of Africa's natural heritage, seen at its most dramatic in the process of desertification taking place in arid and semi-arid zones. This is the wider context of Africa's drought and food problems. In addition to disaster relief and essential structural reforms - without which no longer-term programme can hope to succeed - a systematic policy of environmental conservation and restoration is urgently needed in Africa.

In accordance with the wishes of the European Council (Milan, June 1985), the Commission is therefore proposing a European plan to combat desertification, to which "all European aid, Community and bilateral", will give "priority ... /and/ long-term commitments, and ... organize their contribution coherently by setting up an appropriate coordination structure".

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INTRODUCTION

The deterioration of Africa's natural resources is now widespread being seen most dramatically in the arid and semi-arid zones but also in densely-populated and/or mountainous areas such as Rwanda, Burundi, the Guinea highlands, Kenya, Ethiopia, the common lands of Zimbabwe, the Kabylie mountains, etc. Its symptoms are loss of natural soil fertility, erosion and laterization of topsoil, and thinning and loss of plant cover, etc. The process may not be so obvious in wetter areas, but it poses just as much of a threat to the long-term survival of the population. While no statistical proof is available, it is likely that this is already one of the main causes of falling agricultural production in many countries. It must be halted, particularly as the tendency is for it to gather speed and spread through a knock-on effect, with deforestation modifying micro-climates and hence altering the whole ecological balance, and so on.

Observation has shown that even on the fringes of existing deserts, the desertification process largely starts in the inhabited areas. To this extent it is true to say that the desert is not spreading, but being spread. In these areas the strategy should not in the first instance be to "fence in" the desert by means of green belts, for instance, but to tackle emerging pockets of natural resources deterioration which would cause irreversible desertification if allowed to spread.

The struggle against desertification must therefore be waged over a vast area, from northern to southern Africa, wherever the natural heritage is under threat. Here, however, we concentrate on examples and recommendations relating to sub-Saharan Africa, where European financial and technical cooperation is most important.

It is nevertheless worth noting that there are also already signs of desertification north of the Mediterranean, in certain areas of southern Europe, and that its consequences for Europe could be important in the future.

The strategy is a people-centred one; man may be the major agent of desertification, but by the same token he can learn to change his ways and halt the process. Even in the sudano-sahelian zone, where climatic changes have such a large part to play in the desertification process, there are ways of limiting the damage. There is nothing inevitable about it.

It is necessary, however, for all concerned - donors, governments and the mass of the population - to become aware of the seriousness of the problem and the need for urgent action, while understanding that results will be slow to make themselves felt. Awareness is growing - at least to judge by the number of conferences and resolutions on the issue - and it is to be hoped that this will soon generate the political will needed to take the hard decisions balancing short- and longer-term interests, and to put in hand necessary but sensitive organizational reforms.

Having established the causes of the deterioration of Africa's natural resources, we will be indicating the general guidelines and priorities of an orchestrated attack on the process, and the possible European contribution to their implementation.

Giving effect to the various guidelines and priorities will be no easy task:

- communities will have to accept radical changes in their habits and ways of doing things;
- governments will have to undertake structural reforms with political, economic and administrative implications;
- donors must increase the volume of aid and accept more flexibility and longer-term commitments.

But the very scale of the challenge makes it more urgent; the long term begins today.

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

1. The deterioration of Africa's natural resources is now widespread, being seen in the declining fertility and erosion of soil and loss of plant cover. The culmination of this process is desertification stricto sensu.

The plan of action proposed in the Communication is designed to tackle the process as a whole.

2. The root cause of it is the radical imbalance created by development; with the transition from subsistence farming to a money economy, growing pressure is exerted on agricultural land, accentuated by rapid population growth and aggravated by the general fragility of natural resources in tropical zones, together with climatic fluctuations - i.e. drought. These factors operate in various ways in the different countries and regions of Africa.

There has been a failure to adjust farming techniques and patterns to these changes, leading everywhere to soil deterioration and loss of plant cover which, if they continue, will probably become irreversible.

3. The response includes both direct and indirect measures.

- Indirect measures will include improved farming techniques to preserve the ecological balance of the productive system; guidelines are set out for crop farming, animal production and forestry (§1.2.1).

- Also needed are policies aimed at a more even pattern of settlement and slower population growth (§1.2.4).

By these indirect means it should gradually become possible to relieve the pressure on natural resources.

- Direct action to protect the natural heritage (e.g. afforestation and erosion control) is also urgently necessary, not only in conjunction with productive projects but in the form of special projects conceived for that purpose (§1.2.2).

All measures must be backed up by the development of applied research along suitable new lines (§1.2.3).

4. A comprehensive approach is necessary. Desertification cannot be halted by isolated measures. The various aspects of the problem must be tackled by carefully coordinated packages of measures - the "cluster approach". The content of each "cluster" will of course be tailored to the specific conditions obtaining in each zone or country (§1.2.5).

5. Implementation of these measures will necessitate domestic policy reforms in the countries concerned, particularly in the direction of decentralization (§2.1). The aim primarily is to give greater responsibility to those directly involved in development - grassroots organizations, local NGOs - as regards the preparation of measures which concern them. This should go hand in hand with a decentralization of administrative and financial powers away from central government to allow such development from the grassroots.

The whole relationship between the population and administration at local level needs to be reorganized and backed up by new forms of financing, with particular reference to securing the income of peasant farmers and the more efficient operation of technical and administrative services.

6. A regional approach is necessary. The desertification process takes no account of national frontiers. Counter-measures must be conceived, strategically defined, motivated and organized at the wider regional level (§2.3).

7. Critical mass and the coordinated orchestration of aid contributions (§2.4). To date the measures taken against desertification have by and large failed to halt the process because they have been scattered, inadequate and sporadic. An effective approach capable of reversing the

trend must be on a sufficiently large scale to reach a certain minimum threshold in terms of three factors:

- comprehensiveness of approach (welding the different measures outlined at para. 3 into an overall plan to be carried out according to a sequence properly coordinated in time and space);
- concentration and coordination of commitments: aid donors should agree to devote a significant proportion of their contribution to this work and get together with recipient countries and other donors to ensure the consistency of their action;
- continuity of commitments over a long period, given the special nature of the struggle against desertification.

8. Sequences of measures will have to be organized on a realistic basis, however, reconciling the need for "critical mass" with the inadequate funds available and the number of bodies involved. It will not be possible to tackle everything at once, but it is important to ensure that the limited sub-groups of measures are coordinated in time and space. We envisage, in this connection, giving priority to the "tree" theme (§2.4.2).

9. Donors too will have to change their development policies to accommodate this new dimension by means of:

- greater flexibility in financing operations;
- a gradual increase in funding as countries become more able to carry through systematic desertification control policies; increased aid and policy reforms are interlinked;
- long-term continuity of action.

In any event, priorities will have to be re-ordered to accommodate this new dimension of development work and release the necessary resources (§2.5).

10. Because of the importance of its cooperation with Africa, Europe has a special responsibility for implementation of the strategy and the European Council has decided to give it priority; it wants the Community contribution proper to be combined with those of the Member States in a European Plan which will in turn be coordinated with aid from other donors. On a more general level, if it is to provide practical support for guidelines and priority measures to halt deterioration of natural resources it must:

- increase the proportion of its aid devoted to rural development, with particular emphasis on more intensive farming, while maintaining the long-term ecological balance of peasant agricultural systems;
- give priority consideration to specific, direct action on natural resources;
- give priority where necessary to support for population policies drawn up by recipient countries;
- make appropriate administrative arrangements to ensure that it has the human and technical resources necessary for effective implementation of environmental operations.

The Commission's task will be to coordinate all the resources available at Community level: Lomé III, food aid, NGO cofinancing operations, financial protocols for the southern Mediterranean countries and the special budget headings (§3.1).

The Lomé programming operation currently under way takes full account of the new objective. The need now is to translate agreement in principle into concrete measures. For the purpose of implementing the indicative and regional programmes, the Commission should reach agreement with the various countries concerned on a set quantitative target for specific desertification control measures (§3.1.1).

Priority should likewise be given under the new southern Mediterranean protocols to the campaign against desertification (§3.1.2).

Food aid must also be deployed, in the form of food-for-work programmes or by the use of counterpart funds to cover certain local costs of environmental conservation measures. Sums could be allocated specifically to this end (§3.1.3).

NGOs, by reason of their position and the nature of their operations, will have a major role to play in this field (§3.1.4).

Special lines of credit will continue to be used for this purpose, giving the Community a wider margin of manoeuvre and initiative in promoting a goal which impoverished countries tend to postpone (§3.1.5).

11. The deployment of resources specifically allocated to protection of the natural heritage must be accompanied by procedural changes to build in a permanent "environmental reflex", and the acquisition by development agencies and administrations of greater expertise in the field of conservation (§3.1.6).

12. To reach the critical mass where a significant impact can be made on desertification control, Community aid must be backed up by the coordinated deployment of bilateral aid from the Member States. Such a pooling of effort calls for:

- the establishment of common operating principles based on the guidelines and priorities set out in this Communication;
- close coordination in the field in accordance with the highly flexible arrangements illustrated in the flow-chart at Annex 3 (§3.2).

13. In this way the Community and its Member States together can provide significant support for the environmental protection policy Africa needs to ensure its long-term survival.

14. At the end of the Communication we give several examples of significant measures for the control of desertification.

CHAPTER I - GENERAL GUIDELINES AND PRIORITIES FOR A POLICY
OF DESERTIFICATION CONTROL

CHAPTER I - GENERAL GUIDELINES AND PRIORITIES FOR A POLICY OF
DESERTIFICATION CONTROL

1.1 The root of the problem

Why should Africa as a whole be more at threat than any other continent from the deterioration of its natural resources? Part of its vulnerability comes from the fragility of such resources in tropical areas, and the climatic fluctuations which result in drought. But the scale of the phenomenon and its seriousness are due above all to a radical imbalance inherent in the continent's development. The shift from subsistence farming to a money economy, coupled with the population explosion, have resulted in a considerable extension of cultivated areas and pressure on the land. The speed at which these developments have occurred has upset the balance between man and the natural resources he exploits; with few exceptions, peasant farmers and herders have failed to adapt their methods sufficiently to the requirements of change. Broadly speaking the response has been to bring more land into use, with all that implies in the way of deforestation and the use of marginal land, and to crop more intensively (i.e. simply by reducing fallow periods), without, however, taking measures to reconstitute natural soil fertility. This has led to today's widespread exhaustion of the land, overgrazing and deforestation which may lead, if nothing is done, to irreversible desertification.

This is the root cause of the deterioration of Africa's natural heritage: man, having failed to change farming and management methods to keep pace with the rapid growth of demand, is over-exploiting the land; populations have grown beyond what the resources can support, breaking down the traditional balance and ultimately creating desert.

Naturally, all things being equal the deterioration is swifter and more marked in areas where the ecological balance is intrinsically fragile (the Sahelian zones and mountain regions), particularly under the impact of successive droughts. But ecological vulnerability and climatic fluctuations are facts which must be accepted, at least in the short and medium term, and simply make it all the more essential and urgent to put in hand a strategy of desertification control centred on man and his capacity to manage the environment. It is pointless to argue about the possible effect on the climate of deteriorating natural resources (particularly deforestation in coastal areas); this is just one more reason for pressing ahead urgently with the recommended measures.

1.2 General guidelines and priorities for desertification control

Given the root cause of the problem, a threefold attack is required:

- development of intensified farming techniques which allow long-term regeneration of natural resources;
- specific environmental conservation measures (erosion control, reforestation);
- matching of population density to available resources (policies on population movements and slowing-down of demographic growth).

1.2.1 Intensification of farming methods and protection of the environment

In areas where the land's carrying capacity is now inadequate, the priority must be to find more intensive methods of farming which increase the productivity of scarce factors (land, water, trees) while maintaining their capacity for regeneration.

The following changes will be needed:

- a rethink of rural development policies, which still tend to envisage extension of cultivation (e.g. mechanized ploughing to extend area under cultivation without accompanying measures to preserve soil fertility);
- systematic consideration of the conservation factor in the planning and implementation of operations designed to increase output;
- specific conservation projects, e.g. reforestation of the West African "reservoir", erosion control programmes, etc.

For the purposes of discussion we will make the usual distinction between crop-farming, animal production and forestry, but in practice operations should be planned and implemented within a systematic framework addressing all aspects of the problem: at the bottom of the scale, the farming plots of individual communities, then a grouping into homogenous zones, covered in turn by general land use/development plans indicating the geographic pattern of operations by region or country.

1.2.1.1 Intensification of crop-farming

(a) The emphasis in the first instance should be on rain-fed crops; these supply the bulk of Africa's agricultural output and are most relevant to peasant farmers.

The introduction of technical advances to date has by and large been lopsided, with undue weight on export crops and only passing attention to other crops. Furthermore, the measures used to boost the yields of cash crops have often proved too drastic for Africa's frail ecological systems (use of animal traction solely with a view to extending areas under cultivation, manuring inadequate for selected strains of seed etc.).

Intensification of rain-fed agriculture will involve a broad-based approach to peasant farming systems as a whole, covering both subsistence and cash crops and integrating livestock and crop farming, utilizing the multi-purpose tree (e.g. Acacia albida) in this context.

Such a holistic approach will use modern techniques chiefly to increase soil yields while conserving long-term productive potential; packages of innovations (some of which are ready to be used by farmers) will therefore include anti-erosion methods (contour ploughing, intercropping, hedge-planting etc.) and measures to conserve natural soil fertility (ploughing in herbage, basic manuring, planting of certain varieties of tree etc.).

While some of these methods are already usable, however, it will not be easy to disseminate them; unlike the conventional measures centred on cash crops, their value will become apparent only in the longer term and thus is not always clearly understood. Also, they may be costly, and the increasingly impoverished peasant farmers in over-populated areas may not be able to afford them. There may also be problems with the land tenure system; it will be difficult to persuade peasant farmers to undertake costly, laborious measures to improve land which does not belong to them individually, particularly where individual holdings are liable to constant shifts.

It will therefore take a certain amount of effort to lay the foundations for the success of these policies: efficient extension services and socio-culturally and economically appropriate systems of medium- and long-term credit must be set up, while some land tenure systems may need reform. This involves the whole socio-cultural, financial, technical and administrative framework of rural development. In general, the problem is not a lack of natural resource potential - except in some arid areas - but the practical difficulty of introducing more efficient farming methods in short order.

(b) Irrigation should be encouraged wherever feasible and necessary, in order to regulate and develop crop production, particularly in arid and semi-arid areas where the population is already too dense for the resources available, and where there is little scope for improving rain-fed crops. But which type of irrigation should we support?

Past results have been very uneven. Despite considerable investment the new large or medium-sized irrigation schemes set up each year barely make up for those fallen into disuse or in need of rehabilitation. The basic problem which recurs every time is of course management capacity, which is inadequate to ensure the efficient operation of these schemes. Small-scale irrigation generally proves much more successful.

In the first instance, therefore, we should concentrate on small-scale, inexpensive schemes in which peasant farmers can genuinely be involved and which they can manage themselves.

However, this approach will not be possible everywhere, or may not prove enough to meet the needs; sometimes a more ambitious scheme may be called for, along the lines of the Senegal Valley Development. These must be approached with caution, however, given their cost and the management problems, and they should be broken down for technical purposes into units manageable by local communities. Priority should be given to rehabilitation of existing schemes (e.g. by the Office du Niger in Mali).

On the environmental side, care should be taken to minimize the possible damage (e.g. salinization) which can be caused by badly-planned or managed irrigation schemes. Irrigation projects, like operations concerning rain-fed crops, must always include a soil conservation component.

1.2.1.2 Encouraging stock-farmers to support desertification control

Nomadic herding, as an extensive form of stock-rearing, has become a major cause of desertification. Traditional approaches to wealth accumulation and government livestock policies designed to help stock farmers by such direct and simple means as veterinary support and watering-points have led to a huge increase in numbers of cattle, sheep and goats; overgrazing in turns damages the soil and strips it of plant cover.

To prevent this we need to encourage more efficient grazing methods which can increase the carrying capacity of pasturage, for instance rotation of grazing and the planting of fodder crops or shrubs. Wherever possible, greater use of agricultural by-products should be encouraged.

But if livestock policies are to succeed there has to be a shift towards more active participation by stock-farmers themselves. They should be encouraged to form graziers' associations with exclusive grazing rights in designated areas. Members would collectively apply water and pasture management "codes" and stabilize individual herd numbers in the wider group interest.

The associations would also take on responsibility for certain operations in areas such as animal health, marketing and credit, taking some of the existing burden from government services.

The government departments, particularly those responsible for animal health and marketing, should gradually be reorganized so that their activities complement those of the herders' associations. They should introduce suitable price and marketing policies both to get products to market and to stabilize herds, giving farmers incentives to sell less productive animals and tying them more closely into the exchange economy.

These measures should help reduce the pressure of livestock on the environment while at the same time increasing production, but the results will not make themselves felt for a long time, since they call for radical changes of habit as well as policy and institutional changes.

1.2.2 Specific conservation measures

Measures to increase production indirectly benefit the environment in that they reduce the demands made on natural resources. They will be still more beneficial if they systematically incorporate measures specifically aimed at nature conservation (especially tree-planting and anti-erosion schemes). In some cases, however, such direct environmental measures will become independent projects with the specific purpose of protecting or restoring natural assets.

1.2.2.1 Tree conservation and reforestation

Trees and forests play a crucial part in any environmental protection programme. The tree is not only a source of timber, cheap fuel and food for man and livestock, it is a vital element in the battle against erosion and forms part of the micro-climatic balance.

Trees must therefore be protected where they exist and replanted where essential tree cover has vanished.

(a) Protection of existing woodland

ALL too often existing woodlands are poorly managed, and thus at risk of destruction by fire, excessive commercial felling or over-exploitation for fuelwood. Here again both direct and indirect measures are needed - direct, in the form of management policies including increased surveillance and controlled exploitation, and indirect, by reducing the pressures on trees through more intensive farming (reducing the need for clearance: see § 1.2.1.1), more economical use of fuelwood, and the development of alternative energy sources.

(b) More efficient use of fuelwood; alternative sources of energy

A major cause of loss of tree cover is the need for fuel, particularly around growing urban areas.

In the cities, wood is supplied commercially and here the first requirement is to see that wherever possible merchants charge prices reflecting the real value of the wood and covering the cost of its replacement (i.e. replanting). This is a prerequisite for the comprehensive strategies which need to be devised for each individual town, from incentives and assistance to charcoal burners to adopt more efficient production methods to the dissemination of more economical stoves; these, however, will only be successful if they can be made cheaper (while still allowing manufacturers adequate profit margins) and more convenient.

But all these measures will be inadequate unless accompanied by:

- afforestation schemes around towns and cities, to cater for the swift rise in demand caused by urbanization;
- investment in the development of new sources of energy to replace wood (cf. coal in Zimbabwe, gas in Abidjan), if necessary by offering (temporary) tax breaks.

At a more general level the supply of fuel to Africa's towns and cities needs to be considered within the framework of a plan covering all related aspects: impact on natural resources, reafforestation, more efficient fuel-burning, and the development of alternative sources of energy.

In the countryside trees have become so scarce that the first task is to replant, preferably with native, multi-purpose species suited to the local ecology and familiar to local inhabitants.

(c) Reafforestation programmes

Priority will be given to schemes likely to have the greatest impact on conservation or production, e.g. protection of the Fouta Djalon and Mount Nimba uplands where the major West Africa rivers have their sources; hedgerows to protect fields in areas subject to serious wind erosion; hilltops; plantations around built-up areas; stabilization of dunes, etc.

Opportunities will often be limited, however, by competing pressure from agricultural land, so it will only be possible in many cases to use marginal land to establish village plantations of multi-purpose trees (e.g. fruit trees whose leaves provide browsing for flocks). The emphasis should be on large numbers of widely-scattered schemes rather than enormous plantations. An example is the "pôles verts" approach adopted in Senegal and Mauritania, where trees have been planted for a wide variety of purposes in the irrigable parts of the Senegal River Valley (as windbreaks around developments, along canals, in less-easily irrigable areas and on hills, in order to protect the river basin).

As with other schemes, success will obviously depend on a country's ability to organize efficient forestry services, mobilize the grassroots population and make adequate funds available.

In April 1985 the Commission arranged a meeting on reafforestation with experts from the Member States, with a view to establishing operational priorities. The areas most urgently in need of attention were identified, as were the types of measure needed in each (see Annex 1).

The priority areas are:

1. important rain-fed agricultural areas with a fairly high population density (e.g. Mali's maize-cotton belt and the Kenya Highlands, which still have agricultural potential; Senegal's groundnut belt and the Mossi Plateau in

Burkina Faso, where potential is limited); the stress will be on intensified crop production incorporating a reforestation component, and where damage has already been done the emphasis will be on anti-erosion measures;

2. underpopulated areas predominantly of dry tropical forest with adequate rainfall (e.g. central northern areas of West African littoral countries): this area is currently coming under severe pressure from people fleeing from drought; here the stress will be on major replanting and management of existing forest as part of a comprehensive rural development plan;

3. densely-populated urban areas (e.g. Lagos, Bamako, Kinshasa, Kampala, Mogadishu, Dakar, Nairobi etc.): not only will the country areas round the towns be reforested, there will be planting within the cities themselves;

4. hilly areas with a large rural population (e.g. Fouta Djallon in Guinea, Lesotho, the Zaire Nile Ridge, the Ethiopian Central Plateau, mountainous islands such as Cape Verde or the Comoros, and the Bamileke country in Cameroon): emphasis on trees as means of controlling river erosion and flow, thus enabling these natural catchment areas to continue their function;

5. areas with some degree of water management (e.g. Logone Valley, Djuba Valley in Somalia, around Lake Chad, Senegal Valley, Niger Valley, Awash Valley in Ethiopia): reforestation to protect irrigated areas;

6. woodland or scrub grazing areas with low rainfall (e.g. Karamoja in Uganda, Matabeleland in Zimbabwe, Turkana in Kenya and the northern Kordofan-Darfour fringe in Sudan): emphasis on improving agro-pastoral land by better management of tree cover and conservation of natural regenerative capacity;

7. tropical rain forest with low population density but subject to severe pressure from neighbouring populations (e.g. forests on lower Ivory Coast): establishment of reserves.

1.2.2.2 Erosion control programmes

The prevention of erosion must become a key component of all productive projects in rural areas. Where the threat is most severe, e.g. in mountainous regions, especially densely populated ones, special local or regional programmes may be needed in addition. These could take the form e.g. of:

- action to protect potential natural reserves (fire prevention, control of access by people or livestock), preferably by making local groups responsible for this (see e.g. § 1.2.1.2);
- restoration or establishment of hedgerows and ditches round fields;
- reforestation of hillsides, improvements to watercourses, tapping of mountain springs;
- planting of hedges as fodder crops and barriers to erosion;
- planting of perennial crops such as tea, coffee or palms, in keeping with the character of the land and in accordance with sub-regional priorities;
- systematic planting of trees along tracks, roads and canals.

Past mistakes have shown that measures of this sort cannot be imposed irrespective of local circumstances; they must fit in with farming and social patterns and be understood and supported by local communities. otherwise they will not only fail to bring benefits but may actually damage the environment (e.g. failure to maintain banks and ditches can increase erosion by run-off).

1.2.3 Appropriate research policies

The main problem in Africa is how to achieve substantial increases in the productivity of natural resources without jeopardizing their capacity for medium- and long-term regeneration. The first requirement is rapid introduction of more modern techniques, hence the importance in the fight against desertification of research into forestry, crop and livestock farming.

However, there will need to be some shifts in the emphasis of research.

- More attention should be paid to research programmes to food crops for local consumption, and to the ecological balance of farming.

- The ecological balance needs in fact to be a research topic in its own right: how can the long-term viability of the land be ensured in the face of changes resulting from population growth and the desire for cash incomes?

- Research must become less production-oriented and more concerned with the ecologically more vulnerable - and generally poorer - areas; in this connection preference should be given to low-risk agriculture (i.e. low risk both to peasant farmers and the environment) with hardy, drought-resistant varieties requiring little in the way of commercial inputs.

- In the context of reforestation, work is needed on the development of rapid-growing, drought resistant tree varieties.

- Research into renewable forms of energy to replace fuelwood should be stepped up, not only on the technology but also on the socio-economic and cultural aspects of production, distribution and use.

- Research should be directed at establishing a detailed understanding of the whole phenomenon of desertification, of its mechanisms and its causes, both ecological and human, through among other things the study of global climatic trends and their effects. Appropriate techniques, including such advanced techniques as remote sensing, should be utilised in order to improve the capacity to operate 'early warning systems' for droughts.¹

- More research should be undertaken into the equilibria of major ecosystems and the conservation and use of genetic resources threatened with extinction in drought-afflicted areas.

All these changes will mean research centres devoting more interest to the functioning, characteristics and rationale of the different agricultural systems.

¹ See the study initiated by the Community in 1983 on the use of remote sensing to examine the desertification process around the Sahara.

A multi-disciplinary approach will be called for, since in order to modify a system every aspect of it must be understood: social, economic, crop and stock farming methods, relationship to use of pasture or woodland, etc. Accordingly, implementation of changes identified as necessary will involve crop scientists, forestry experts, livestock and fuelwood experts, socio-economic experts etc., all disciplines must help in designing "packages" of appropriate innovations.

This obviously means that multi-disciplinary research centres need to be established or strengthened; at the very least, there needs to be a considerable improvement in the coordination of sectoral research, Regional "centres of excellence" should be established or strengthened to avoid duplication of national efforts.

There will also have to be much fuller exchange of information not only between the research institutes of different countries but also between institutes, extension services and "end users". The Technical Centre for Agricultural and Rural Cooperation set up under the Lomé Convention could play an important part in this.

1.2.4 Population policies

One of the peculiarities of Africa as a whole is that it is both underpopulated as a continent and at the same time suffering problems due to very swift overall demographic growth and an unbalanced population distribution.

The intensification of agriculture advocated above will be both difficult to bring about and slow to produce results. Given the soaring birth rate, particularly in already over-populated areas, it may not be sufficient to relieve the pressure on national resources. It must be accompanied by policies aimed at securing a more even pattern of settlement and a slowing down of the birth rate.

1.2.4.1 Birth control

The population of Africa is growing at the extremely rapid annual average rate of 3%, with peaks of almost 4% in some countries; these rates are continuing to increase. At this rate Africa's population will have doubled in 25 years.

In most African countries population growth means increased pressure on natural resources, exacerbating the other causes of desertification. However sensitive, therefore, the population issue can no longer be swept under the carpet, especially when considering a phenomenon such as desertification, which is the result of an imbalance between man and his environment. Some African countries have in fact already realized the need for active birth control policies. At the 1974 UN Population Conference in Bucharest only two sub-Saharan African countries had policies designed to curb population growth - today the number has risen to 13. The 36-country Conference on Population held at Arusha in 1984 under the auspices of the Economic Commission for Africa found that high rates of population growth threatened countries' ability to maintain present living standards, and adopted the Kilimanjaro Programme of Action on Population calling on ECA member countries to ensure that free or subsidized family planning services were available and accessible to all who wanted them. It has become clear, therefore, that the population explosion constitutes a threat to development in itself, so that there is no prospect of a "natural" decline being brought about by development in the form of better education or incomes, etc.

The new awareness is reflected in some of the Indicative Programmes which have now been concluded, which note the need for policies aimed at lower population growth and birth control, or simply allude to the problem of increasing population pressure.

The Community's approach, therefore, is to raise demographic problems in the course of discussions with the ACP authorities and to assure ACP governments which so request of its willingness to support appropriate policies or programmes within the limit of its resources.

1.2.4.2 Support and incentives for population migration

Some countries or regions still have unused or underexploited cultivable land to which people from overpopulated areas tend, spontaneously or otherwise, to migrate.

- In many cases migration is a spontaneous reaction to an imbalance between population and resources, either by occupying new land inside the country or over the border, or by leaving the countryside for the towns. In other words, people abandon land which can no longer feed them properly. Thus there are major population movements from north to south (e.g. from Burkina Faso's Mossi Plateau to the Volta valleys or the Ivory Coast, or the spontaneous drift in Cameroon towards the Bénoué plains). Sahel herdsmen tend to move towards settled farming areas, or even to become sedentary themselves still further south, in the zone of dry tropical forests; in Mali, for instance, some young nomads are settling in the Gao region. Sedentary populations which migrated towards the Sahel in the relatively wet years from 1950 to 1970 are returning, while communities from the Sudanese region are colonising the better-watered Sudano-Guinean tropical forests.

Where migration is spontaneous it is highly desirable that governments should provide back up to ensure that new land is not exploited in such a way as to destroy its natural fertility, and that migrations do not cause international legal problems.

- Where natural or socio-cultural obstacles prevent spontaneous migrations, people may be persuaded to move by the offer of land concessions, financial aid or property rights, the latter in return for undertakings on proper resource management.

Past experience has shown officially-supported migration schemes to be so difficult and costly that it will generally be preferable, where this is still possible, to take measures to increase yields in the area of origin; migration should be organized only in extreme cases, as a "safety valve". In any case, migrations must be organized on a voluntary basis (people should be encouraged to leave, not forced out), and suitable arrangements and facilities must be provided on arrival. In these circumstances the Community could support policies to encourage migratory movements.

- Here we rule out migration to towns and cities as a solution to the imbalance between population and resources in certain areas. In the first place, cities are a cause of damage to the environment in the surrounding countryside, particularly as demand for fuelwood leads to deforestation. More important, however, the cities cannot offer decent conditions - above all, jobs - to those fleeing from overpopulated rural areas.

Nevertheless, in the long run, the drift of population from the countryside is not a bad thing in itself, provided it can be scaled down and incorporated in land-use plans giving particular emphasis to the development of smaller towns, which would provide a special dynamic link between urban and rural activities.¹

¹ See study financed by the Community and carried out in 1984 by "Coopération et Aménagement" (a French consultancy firm) on "The secondary towns in Africa, their role and functions in national and regional development".

1.2.5 Need to adopt an overall approach and take into account the conditions specific to each zone

The above analysis shows that the campaign against desertification cannot rely on isolated measures; for example, trees alone are not sufficient to overcome the desert. It will therefore be necessary to implement comprehensive policies and carefully coordinated packages of measures attacking the problem from various angles. It is obvious, however, that these packages, while based on the general priorities defined above, must be adapted to the special conditions and constraints of the countries and regions concerned; the problem does not take the same form in the Sahel as in the mountainous regions of Central Africa. Even in geographically similar areas, the political and administrative or other constraints may vary, so that what is possible in one is as yet impossible in another. Caution is therefore called for in the transition from the general to the particular.

CHAPTER II - IMPLEMENTATION OF GENERAL GUIDELINES AND PRIORITIES

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2.1 Groundwork for reforms in national policies

The preceding chapter shows that there are close links between efforts to prevent the deterioration of natural resources and general development problems. Success depends greatly on countries' capacity to implement reforms in their national policies, necessary to secure a general rehabilitation of economic systems. In this context, desertification control is seen as an additional dimension of the long-term view, reinforcing the recovery process taking place. Obviously, this may create conflicts of priority: how can governments, justifiably preoccupied with immediate problems of survival, harried by everyday concerns, devote sufficient attention to the problems of the future? In this context the main role of development organizations, more able to distance themselves from immediate concerns, is to help countries to overcome the dilemma by mobilizing extra resources.

This aid, even if it were generous, would have no impact unless based on a set of auxiliary measures to be taken by the countries themselves, which should, where possible, be set in the context of natural conservation strategies (as foreseen by the World Strategy for Conservation).

Any large-scale environmental protection operation must be preceded by steps to translate awareness of the problem - already apparent in many countries - into the political will to undertake far-reaching reforms of rural development operations. As regards the protection of the natural heritage, special importance will have to be attached to increasing the efficiency of administrations (institution building), and strengthening rural credit systems and technical facilities such as extension services. On a more general level, all measures aimed at intensifying crop and livestock production will depend on improved organization of the economic environment of peasant farming, including reforms of input and product pricing and marketing, already tackled in the context of the food strategies.

In short, the whole rural context must be examined and adapted, including the question of land tenure. This is obviously one of the main responsibilities facing governments, which can be supported but not taken over by foreign donors.

Desertification control must therefore be regarded not as a separate programme, but as part of a general development process. It is nevertheless advisable to draw attention to certain aspects of particular importance.

2.2 Involvement of population and administration

Giving effect to guidelines and priorities on the ground will involve millions of peasant farmers who will have to change their methods and carry out numerous small-scale operations, even if in certain cases these operations are conditional upon larger projects (e.g. river dams).

The number of people involved and the scale of the efforts will therefore require a high level of political and administrative organization, in order:

- (i) to mobilize the rural community, to convince it of the urgency of the task, and encourage it to contribute its own effort;
- (ii) to provide technical and financial back-up; this will have to be done not only by decentralized administrative departments, but also by independent NGO-type bodies.

The participation of the rural community in an organized campaign to protect the natural heritage will therefore require simultaneous operations linking administrative departments and the population. The general conditions governing such an approach, the appropriate types of financing and implementation procedures will be worked out at a later date.

2.2.1 General conditions governing the participation of the population and administration

The extent of the task is considerable, since it involves:

- (i) a substantial increase in understanding of the socio-economic and ecological systems in which communities live, their ways of life, working traditions (e.g. the very important role of women in the collecting of fuelwood), level of technology, etc.;

- (ii) the definition of appropriate technical operations compatible with these systems, account being taken of the specific problems and the capacity for assimilation of each society concerned. For example, any reforestation programme must take account of the role of the tree in a given social, economic and ecological context, since in many instances it performs a whole range of functions: conservation of the soil fertility, fodder for livestock, supply of fuelwood, timber, etc.; how can production be increased when within the existing production systems there is very keen competition for land etc.; how can the population be motivated to undertake reforestation if it is not to enjoy ownership of the trees?
- (iii) the organization of basic groups, e.g. cooperatives or village associations, in order to reduce the burden for the advisory and extension services and to mobilize the intellectual, technical and financial resources of the rural population; such groupings should be encouraged as the will and ability to assume responsibility for developing the land emerges at grassroots level;
- (iv) above all, qualitative and quantitative improvement of the basic administration so that it can provide the necessary technical backing for grassroots initiatives or even promote such initiatives. In this respect, experience with microprojects under the Lomé Convention has shown that the main reason that these were not developed further was the shortage of officials in the field to provide appropriate technical advice to ensure the success of local initiatives. Little hope can be placed in grassroots mobilization and participation (cf. past experience with "Community Development" or rural motivation operations) until administrative and technical staff with effective power of decision and corresponding financial resources are sent into the field, to work in consultation with the peasant farming population. A pragmatic solution would be to link microprojects with larger scale development projects, so that the latter's organizational infrastructure can be used.

(v) the organization of this "administration of grassroots development" must follow certain essential principles:

- * its main role must not be to do, but to get things done; it encourages, it supports, it supervises, but it must decentralize its operations in order to ensure that the local population and/or non-governmental organizations assume maximum responsibility;
- * it must carry sufficient authority to be effective, which means greater autonomy for the technical departments in relation to the general administration; the "service companies" set up in some countries, with verifiable criteria for discipline and effectiveness, would seem to offer an appropriate model;
- * it must be coordinated in the field to prevent responsibilities from becoming too diffuse, and particularly to prevent competition among departments which deal with the same peasant farmer, and which in some cases may give him contradictory instructions; this will be particularly important where conservation measures have to be adopted which may not be compatible with production operations recommended by specialist intervention boards or departments; the ideal would be to have "multidisciplinary" extension officers who can advise the village on its activities as a whole;
- * the technical message to be got across must be of proven effectiveness, otherwise extension work could eventually be undermined as peasant farmers become sceptical;
- * last, and most important, experience has shown that in the implementation of operations, peasant farmers need to be helped to take over a maximum of services and ease the burden accordingly on the technical departments. For example, rather than taking the inputs to the peasant farmers, the latter should be helped to acquire carts and take care of transport themselves; some go-ahead groups might even recruit and pay for technical support staff themselves; properly adapted training can play a role in making young people aware of the problems of desertification, while certain desertification control measures can be undertaken as part of school activities.

(vi) The mobilization of the population for specific purposes, and the strengthening of the basic administrative departments, require appropriate methods of financing.

2.2.2 Appropriate types of financing

2.2.2.1 Grassroots financial incentives

The need to provide local communities with financial aid for desertification control measures is justified for at least two reasons:

- * in areas where the land can no longer be used to grow crops or feed animals, the population is impoverished and lacks the technical and financial resources to carry out projects successfully;

- * in the case of long-range projects, the benefit to the individual may not be evident when operations apply to collectively held land or grazing grounds, i.e. if there is a conflict between the long-term collective interest and the immediate individual interest.

The financial incentives may be of various kinds:

- * food for work operations in the poorest areas where general food requirements are not met. In order for this system to work in the event of a food shortage, ready prepared programmes must be available, to be implemented when famine occurs. This means that the charity aspect of food aid can be played down, and programmes of work of use to the population itself can be carried out;

- * payment by the job in cash and/or in kind (e.g. carts, tools, etc.) are justified in the case of specific, highly labour-intensive action to protect the environment;

- * most important, aid for investment in environmental protection operations of the microproject type, as a way of encouraging and backing up the grassroots communities' own investment efforts, in the form of contributions in kind and work;

- * lastly, in order to promote the use of certain types of inputs, for example for basic phosphate manuring, it is necessary to set up systems of cheap credit, taking into account the poverty of the rural community concerned and the generalized and deferred return on use of the inputs.

2.2.2.2 Cover of extension service costs

The reorganization and strengthening of basic services will involve external financial aid to provide the resources and equipment they need to operate. This applies for example to the forestry departments, which must be strengthened if all forestry operations, no matter how well designed, are not to be doomed to failure.

2.2.2.3 Cofinancing with NGOs

In the context of the relationship between the population and administration at local level, where European and local NGOs are well integrated in local structures they can play a very useful role thanks to their own technical and financial contributions, backed up by the existing cofinancing system.

2.2.3 Decentralized methods of financing

The widespread deployment of these financial resources will require progressive decentralization of some financial decisions to administration at local level. For example, an extended programme of microprojects can hardly be administered from the capital. It should be possible for grassroots administrations and organizations which have proved their administrative capabilities to be given an appropriate "development budget" enabling them, without delay and in full knowledge of the facts, to take the financing decisions relating to the individual micro projects they support or in which they take part.

Outside providers of funds can play an important role in this movement thanks to increased flexibility and decentralization of their financing. In this respect the Community system of microprojects is particularly appropriate and should be used more widely. It allows overall commitments to be made for campaigns against desertification without prior appraisal of the micro projects to be executed. Decisions on specific projects are taken on the spot by the national authorities and the Commission Delegate. Local NGOs can be involved in these projects.

Payment of certain costs of equipment and operation of grassroots technical services should be facilitated, thus encouraging the administrative authorities of African countries to proceed with the recommended reforms by providing the resources to enable them to do so.

2.3 Need for a regional approach

By its very nature the desertification process takes no account of national frontiers (influence of the climate, regional transhumance, interaction between catchment areas and river valleys, etc.). Without strategies to protect natural assets simultaneously in various places, there is a danger that any isolated successes would have no effect on the overall phenomenon of deterioration or even that their viability would be jeopardized.

Thus the viability of all the programmes to develop the river valleys of West Africa may be undermined in the long term if the deterioration of the catchment areas of Upper Guinea gets worse. In these cases it must be possible to allocate additional resources and encourage the country concerned to take measures which may be of benefit mainly to neighbouring states.

The regional approach will also be justified when significant savings can be reckoned on for joint operations, for research, remote sensing of the desertification process, particularly for the construction of earth stations, etc.

To conclude, there should be a regional approach in the wider sense of the term when conceiving, strategically defining, motivating and organizing the campaign against desertification. The areas in which action is to be taken should be defined in terms of their socio-economically and economically homogeneous regional character.

2.4 Critical threshold and coordination of aid

2.4.1 Importance of the idea of critical threshold

Desertification tends to "snowball", requiring decisive action in order to halt the process, and the measures taken must be massive enough to resist the onslaught.

To date the measures taken against desertification have by and large failed to halt the process because they have been scattered, inadequate and sporadic. From now on a minimum threshold for intervention must be reached, to be assessed in terms of three factors:

- comprehensive approach: an analysis of the phenomenon of desertification has shown that in order to halt the process a "cluster approach" involving interdependent measures must be adopted: intensification of production methods, reforestation, measures to combat erosion, etc.
- geographical concentration of measures: the nature of the desertification problem implies operations "marking out landscapes", capable by their massive extent of having permanent effects on the environment. This does not mean that gigantic projects should be undertaken, but rather that the operations, many of which will be microprojects, are extensive enough and so grouped as to have a significant impact (see the "natural reservoir" in West Africa for example).

- continuity of operations: the special nature of the desertification problem requires operations over a long period (e.g. reforestation, technological changes in peasant farming methods, etc.). Perseverance and continuity will therefore be necessary features of commitments in the struggle against desertification.

The problem will be how to reach this "critical threshold" when financial and technical resources are limited.

2.4.2 Identification of sequences of measures, organized on a realistic basis and coordinated in time and space

The first priority in applying the overall approach is to draw up general programmes for each country attacking desertification and bringing out clearly the interdependence of the solutions to be applied, the structural reforms to be made at administrative level, the total costs of the operations, etc. However, it will not be possible to do everything at once or get everybody working together. There are too many constraints, particularly financial ones. It will also be necessary to divide the overall plan into sections which can be carried out in isolation while at the same time respecting as much as possible the implications of the "critical threshold". The plan will therefore have to be divided into sub-groups which can function independently to some extent and are capable of producing results, even partial ones, by themselves. In these circumstances the only way to achieve the global approach will be by coordinating a sequence of measures in time and space. It is in this spirit that in the initial stages we would envisage concentrating regional funds for the campaign against desertification on the "tree" theme, in the knowledge that this is a limited operation which will have to be followed up by other measures. However, it is worth giving this theme priority because of its power to motivate and its symbolic value as a victory over the desert.

2.4.3 Concentration and coordination of commitments

Generally speaking, once the priority sub-groups have been determined, aid resources should be concentrated on them. In most cases, even when the resources of an individual donor are concentrated they are not enough to reach the "critical threshold" and they have to be combined with contributions from other sources. Finally, if overall coherence is ultimately to be

ensured, i.e. if all the sub-groups are to be covered, it is obviously indispensable for the donors concerned to commit themselves over a long period on a permanent basis. In practical terms, once the overall plan for the protection of natural resources has been worked out for each country, each aid organization must:

- agree to devote a significant part of its technical and financial efforts (concentration);
- consult the country concerned and the other donors to see that the "minimum threshold" for each programme or sub-programme can be reached; this will call for active coordination aimed at uniting a group of aid donors in the common pursuit of specific objectives (e.g. reforestation).

In other words, it will be necessary for all concerned to follow a programme of specific operations involving a considerable commitment, so that the sum total of interventions, often over a long period, reaches a "critical threshold". It will also be necessary to ensure coordination of operations in space (i.e. in geographical terms) and time. This involves much more than the mere exchange of information; we are talking about financial coordination, and sound organization will be required to reach the joint objectives.

2.5 Scale of financial commitments over the long term

It is difficult if not impossible at this stage to give detailed estimates of the amount of money that will be required,¹ as little pre-feasibility work has yet been done. In any case, the speed with which operations can be implemented will depend on the growing ability of administrative authorities and local people to organize and motivate their selected tasks.

¹ Nevertheless, some estimates have been attempted. For example, in the study made in December 1984 "Lutte contre la désertification en Afrique - Bilan et propositions" GERSAR (F) calculated the global budget for the various desertification control measures at over 26 thousand million ECU over a five-year period for the 21 African countries attending the Dakar Conference (COMIDES) in 1984.

But local efforts still have to be initiated and encouraged by increased amounts of aid, especially as, given the nature of this work, one can hardly expect governments and populations already struggling for survival and living from hand to mouth to mobilize financial resources which will rarely show early returns, unless they can be sure of outside support on a long-term basis.

If priority is to be given more systematically to the control of desertification, specific financial resources will have to be mobilized. This could obviously be done by stages, as and when detailed, realistic plans of action are drawn up by African countries. In this field there are no spectacular operations which can be got off the ground simply by an injection of funds, no matter on how massive a scale. Initially, therefore, the hope would be that a re-ordering of priorities will at least allow the systematic tackling of desertification control. The first priority, therefore, is to reallocate existing resources for this new objective.

However, scope for reallocating funds is usually limited by the competing priorities on which African economies depend for their survival; there is still not nearly enough money for recovery and rehabilitation or structural adjustment programmes, and these cannot wait. It should also be stressed that the distinction between short, medium and long term refers purely to expected results, not to the urgency of the operations themselves. If donors intend to act consistently and support the mobilization of African efforts which they themselves recommend, in the medium term they will have to increase considerably the overall sums available.

To conclude, the immediate requirement for getting the campaign under way is that all concerned should (a) unequivocally endorse the priority given to desertification control and (b) set aside a specific percentage of existing allocations to enable the critical threshold to be reached and the operations to get under way.

In this mobilization of efforts the Community and its Member States obviously have a special responsibility by virtue of their importance as partners in cooperation with Africa; together, they account for more than half the aid it receives.

CHAPTER III - MOBILIZING EUROPEAN RESOURCES

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As conservation of the natural heritage in Africa has become one of the prime concerns of European cooperation policy, it is essential to work out the necessary sequence of operations. Here we consider:

- in the first place, funds administered by the Commission (Lomé III and budget resources);
- pooling of this money with funds from the Member States, as called for by the European Council;
- coordination with international bodies such as the World Bank, the FAO, IFAD, etc., and other donors.

3.1 Deploying the Community's resources

To tackle the problem of desertification in Africa the Community will be pooling all the available resources: Lomé III (under national indicative programmes and regional programmes), food aid, operations cofinanced with NGOs, financial protocols with Mediterranean countries, and special appropriations from the Community budget. The way in which the money is used will, of course, depend on the type of instrument concerned.

3.1.1 Resources from Lomé III

3.1.1.1 Stipulations of the Convention and initial results of programming

- One of the broad priorities of Lomé III is to halt all forms of damage to natural resources (see especially Articles 42 and 113 of the Convention), with particular reference to desertification.

- This has been incorporated more or less universally in the national indicative programmes drawn up to date, as a new dimension of the rural development programmes on which Community resources will be focusing. All of the 16 African countries having concluded a programme by December 1985 refer to desertification under one heading or another: objectives, focal sector, auxiliary measures by government or operation outside the focal sector; 12 also list it among priorities for regional cooperation (see Annex 2).

There is of course no indication as yet of precisely how this new dimension is to be given effect.

- A total of 1 000 million ECU is available for programming regionally; desertification control is explicitly mentioned as a priority and initial discussions have confirmed this, though actual programming has not yet taken place.

3.1.1.2 Implementation of national indicative programmes

- The first stage will be for each country or region to identify damage to natural resources and draw up comprehensive but operational plans of action based on the guidelines and priorities mentioned in Chapter I, adapted to take account of the specific local circumstances.

- The Community will work out with the countries concerned which of the guidelines and priorities its own operations should cover. As noted below, the new dimension will be reflected in two ways:

. Systematic incorporation in rural development projects and programmes of positive measures to protect the natural heritage. Agricultural projects will include soil conservation measures (hedge-planting, erosion control, introduction of methods of cultivation which preserve fertility, such as ploughing in of herbage and peat manuring, etc.). The same approach can be applied in the light of evaluations to modify current or past operations.

All this will add to the cost and complexity of operations, but that is the price we must pay to achieve the objective. It must be borne in mind when undertaking the economic analysis of projects: additional costs should be set against the ecological objective rather than the immediate growth target (i.e. the ratio of the extra cost to the additional effectiveness in terms of resource conservation).

In addition, the priority given to specific measures to protect or reconstitute natural assets, such as reforestation, erosion control or research programmes etc.

- If the new approach is to succeed minimum quantitative targets should be set, e.g. by deciding with each country that by the end of the Convention a certain percentage of the money should have been spent on measures directly related to conservation, including both the conservation "overheads" of productive projects and specific projects on afforestation, erosion control or applied research etc.

3.1.1.3 Regional programmes

- In deploying the regional funds the Community will identify and implement jointly with the countries concerned a set of genuinely regional conservation measures (a prime example is the protection of the natural "reservoir" in Guinea where the major West African rivers rise, and other examples are given in Chapter IV).

- It is also planned to use the regional money to multiply the effects of national operations. In the Sahel region and in western Africa generally the regional provisions of Lomé III offer a means of backing up and intensifying national efforts, not simply in financial terms but in terms of the arrangements to be made or decisions to be taken by individual countries in order to halt desertification on their own territory. It is clear that the more seriously a country undertakes the battle against desertification, the more it merits encouragement and support, since its contribution to a struggle of concern to the whole Sahelian and sub-Saharan region will be that much greater - the same applies, of course, to other parts of Africa.

- Specifically, the Commission is proposing to invite planning ministers from the Sahel countries, where the threat of desertification is most severe, plus a number of coastal states also affected, to a meeting on the subject of environmental conservation involving appropriate operations at both national and regional level. The programme will be worked out in close cooperation with Member States and other interested donors.

- More generally, once discussions with national and regional authorities from other areas are far enough advanced sub-regional meetings will be held, first with Delegations and then with the national and/or regional authorities concerned, to lay the foundations for regional programming under Lomé III.

There will be a suitable emphasis on desertification control, in accordance with the priorities indicated by national authorities.

- As with the indicative programmes, it will be helpful in giving effect to priorities if we can agree with the countries concerned on minimum quantitative targets, in the form of a percentage of regional resources, to be allocated to desertification control and environmental conservation and improvements in general (Article 113 of Lomé III).

3.1.2 Mediterranean financial protocols

The cooperation agreements with the southern Mediterranean countries acknowledge the importance of safeguarding agricultural and grazing resources, and a number of operations have been undertaken (e.g. studies and training schemes in Algeria, soil improvement programmes in Egypt).

The Council's negotiating directives for renewal of the financial protocols explicitly mention desertification control as a priority area for cooperation. It is of particular relevance in connection with the Community's desire to support cooperation measures involving several neighbouring Mediterranean or African countries, thus reflecting the regional scale of the problem.

It is too soon to pronounce on the exact scope of environmental programmes, which will depend on talks with the southern Mediterranean countries regarding implementation of the protocols. But a considerable proportion of the funds available under the protocols consist and will continue to consist of EIB loans, which are not suitable for specifically environmental operations; the grant component of the protocols is more appropriate for this purpose.

3.1.3 Food aid

Food aid can be used in environmental protection programmes in two ways:

- directly, in the form of allocations for "food for work" programmes (see §2.2.2.1.);
- indirectly, by use of the counterpart funds generated by structural food aid operations to finance certain local costs of conservation measures.

In countries where structural food aid is justifiable on general grounds the Community could undertake multiannual programmes, the scale of which would reflect the specific environmental protection objective. A proportion of the overall annual food allocations would be set aside for this, as is already the case for countries applying a food strategy.

3.1.4 Cofinancing with NGOs

NGO development projects in countries within Africa's semi-arid zones have traditionally accounted for an important share of Community-NGO cofinancings. The great majority of these projects relate to rural development in the broad sense, small-scale irrigation schemes, introduction of new methods of cultivation, reforestation, environmental improvement and so on, including the provision of training to enable rural communities to assimilate and continue with the work. The NGOs' presence in the field has enabled them to appreciate the crucial importance of desertification control, and they have repeatedly indicated their willingness to contribute to coordinated measures on a wider scale in this connection.

The NGOs' approach, characterized by projects initiated in response to requests from their local partners who then undertake implementation and follow-up themselves, or with volunteer assistance, is particularly well-suited to operations whose lasting success will depend on long-term mobilization and involvement of local communities.

But if the full effectiveness of the NGOs' approach is to be safeguarded, care must be taken, in meshing their projects into a wider programme chiefly implemented by governments and international donors, to respect their independence and working methods and those of their partners. The Commission will be considering how NGOs and their local partners could best make a larger and more coordinated contribution to the implementation of specifically environmental measures.

3.1.5 Special budget headings

The Community continues to have access to budget appropriations specifically designated for measures consistent with the guidelines and priorities discussed in Chapter I, notably the following:

Art. 946: ecology in the developing countries

Over four years some 500 000 ECU has been spent on studies and information or training on ecological issues for national officials and NGOs. This is directly relevant to the campaign against desertification.

Arts. 933/947: cooperation with developing countries on energy

Some of the money has gone towards studies or other measures designed to reduce demand for fuelwood.

Art. 958: special programme to combat hunger in the world

40 million ECU have been spent under this heading on measures to control desertification, with particular emphasis on forestry work, erosion control, and comprehensive studies on the phenomenon of desertification. The operations under way are pilot schemes and should provide useful lessons for work in this field under Lomé III.

Once the regulation is finally approved a sizeable proportion of the 29 million ECU entered under this article for 1985 can be spent in the same way.

Art. 7330: Science and Technology for Development (programme administered by DG XII in liaison with DG VIII)

The Community has allocated 30 million ECU to promotion of development-oriented agricultural research, mainly with a high technological content, in Europe, the aim being to establish close cooperation with research institutes in developing countries. The money has seeded additional contributions of around 100 million ECU from European research establishments.

Already 3.25 million ECU has been committed for research which will help in the fight against desertification: development of drought-tolerant food plants, selection of rapid-growing drought-resistant tree species, research into water resources and their management, development of semi-arid or arid land and more efficient use of natural pastures. The programme is currently being revised and extended with a view to Council approval in 1986. The new programme should:

1. include a section designed to strengthen developing countries' own research capabilities;
2. place more emphasis on applied research to be carried out in the field;
3. give priority to research topics related to desertification control.

Art. 967: operations to promote the implementation of an overall Mediterranean Policy and cooperation at the regional or sub-regional level

This entry in the draft 1986 Commission budget will be usable for desertification control measures; such operations are explicitly covered.

Art. 7328.8: Research Programme "Climate and Natural Disasters"

This Programme should have available ECU 17 M for the period 1986-1990. Although it is largely focussed on Europe, as far as the study of the impact of climatic factors is concerned, the Programme involves the study of the past and possible future trends of global climate. There will also be a chapter on the problems of desertification.

While it is not desirable that resources should be too widely scattered, these special budget headings will continue to be useful:

- as supplementary resources, they can be deployed on various long-term or innovatory policy directions which might not be picked up by impoverished countries with more pressing concerns in mind;
- they can provide a more organized, regular basis for involvement by European bodies in activities within their own field (e.g. research centres working on renewable forms of energy);
- the Commission sometimes needs greater flexibility than is offered by resources tied up in contractual agreements, to give it more scope for manoeuvre and initiative; in this connection it will be calling for an extension of Article 946 ("Ecology in the developing countries") to provide a simplified procedure under which it can call on top consultants, organize meetings and commission studies on specialist topics, perhaps involving countries outside the ACP group (e.g. further study of desertification by means of remote sensing).

3.1.6 Procedural and administrative factors

As well as providing funds, we need to adopt various procedural and administrative measures to translate concern for the environment into practical terms.¹

3.1.6.1 The environmental "reflex"

In addition to setting financial targets, and in order to ensure that they are meaningful, the Community will need to make various administrative and procedural arrangements to see that the conservation factor is automatically incorporated in its development operations. One practical step has been to include "effect on the environment" in the check list for projects and programmes set out in the new Manual for preparation and appraisal of operations, providing guidance for recipient countries, consultancy firms and Commission officials preparing such projects or programmes.

This will serve as a reminder to those concerned:

- (a) to consider any damage to the environment which might be caused by various types of project, particularly productive projects;
- (b) to study positive measures to accompany implementation of the main project for the purpose of conservation.

3.1.6.2 Educating those involved in the project/programme "cycle"

To ensure that the environment "reflex" becomes built in, repeated information campaigns will be necessary to develop awareness of the importance of a goal which is liable to be quickly forgotten under pressure of day-to-day concerns. These campaigns need to reach everyone involved in programmes in Africa as well as Europe.

¹ See also the communication of the Commission to the Council of 31 October 1984 "The Environmental dimension of the Community's development policy" (COM(84)605).

- Development organizations should be encouraged in the first instance to exchange notes on problems encountered and ways of overcoming them; the experience can then be applied in the field. This ongoing process of feedback and follow-up should be one of the prime responsibilities of international development bodies, which can use their geographically extensive experience to advise those working in the field.

Consultancies, which are frequently called on to undertake feasibility studies, can play a particularly valuable part by translating guidelines and priorities into concrete measures; it is therefore especially important that they should be made aware through appropriate channels of the conservation factor.

- The real targets, however, are the people in the field, from the highest to the lowest government officials, grassroots groups and local NGOs. It will be essential to have appropriate educational materials (films, pamphlets etc.) for use with the lower echelons of the administration and the communities concerned. The informative and analytical material should be practical and specific to each individual area, so that villagers can identify with it.

3.1.6.3 Administrative improvements

To give effect to all these measures specialist units of experienced staff must be set up within the administrations concerned and given the means to continue studying desertification control, prepare and coordinate action, collect and disseminate information from around the world, and provide a flow of ideas and experience to those responsible for preparing and implementing projects and programmes; in short, to ensure cross-fertilization of ideas between organizations in this field. Most administrations, including the Commission, are still poorly-endowed in this respect; the staff available for this job needs to be strengthened to take account of the new tasks to be undertaken in this field.

Naturally, the central set-up needs its equivalent in the field, and we will be considering the desirability of specialist regional environmental advisers whose job would be to inform and advise Delegations on the issues concerned.

3.2 Member States resources and coordination of Community aid

The Community alone cannot hope to influence environmental protection policies. But by bringing in the Member States Europe can and must hope to exert a significant influence.

The Council of Europe has accordingly called for a joint approach to be developed along the following lines:

- Greater convergence between Member States' aid policies to ensure that an increased proportion is allocated to rural development, with particular reference in this context to protection of the environment; this is a prerequisite for reaching the necessary "critical mass".
- Jointly defined guidelines for sectoral operations relating to desertification control. This Communication is a step in that direction, but it needs to be followed up by consideration of proposed measures at a more practical level. In accordance with the approach adopted in other sectors, we should provide generously for meetings and exchanges of views between Member States' and Community experts so that experience can be shared and common approaches worked out. The meeting with Member States' forestry experts in April 1985 is an example of this process, and will be followed by similar meetings.

There should also be regular meetings between those members of the special units in Member States' administrations and the Commission dealing with desertification; this would constitute a sort of steering committee (chaired by the Commission) which, on the Commission's initiative, could suggest and organize various appropriate activities.

- In the field there will be coordination on an ad hoc basis between those with significant responsibilities in a given country for environmental protection programmes. Commission Delegations, possibly assisted by regional advisers (see § 3.1.6.3) on the desertification problem, can help organize this open-ended "à la carte" coordination.

- The main thing, then, is not to establish rigid coordination procedures or a specialist task-force, but to find the political will for working together on a fluid, decentralized basis, in the implementation of a jointly-defined desertification control policy. This is the approach called for by the Milan European Council meeting in its conclusions on desertification. The Commission will therefore be taking whatever measures are suitable to carry out its role of organizer and motivator.

The flow-chart at Annex 3 indicates the general pattern of coordination.

- In view of the scale of the problem, it is clear that coordination should extend to embrace all multilateral or bilateral financing agencies involved in desertification control.

- Coordination among donors is all the more important in that the funds available to tackle desertification are hardly commensurate with the scale of the problem, and are often allocated mainly to short-term measures, this in a situation where overall ODA is becoming tighter. If the urgency and importance of desertification control is accepted, then in the longer run donors will undoubtedly have to increase the overall sums significantly.

- The Commission is ready to take an active and leading role in the struggle against desertification in the African countries which wish it to do so, initially in coordinating, under the guidance of the Governments concerned, the various sources of European aid, and subsequently by involving other interested donors and lenders.

CHAPTER IV - EXAMPLES OF SIGNIFICANT DESERTIFICATION CONTROL OPERATIONS

CHAPTER IV - EXAMPLES OF SIGNIFICANT DESERTIFICATION CONTROL OPERATIONS

To halt desertification will be a long, hard, complicated struggle, but the task is urgent if the damage is not to become irreversible. It is vital that the interest and efforts of all concerned - donors, governments and the population as a whole - be harnessed to the task.

In response to the psychological and political need to "raise consciousness" the Commission proposes, in addition to the patient, systematic work to be undertaken in each country, to highlight some examples of operations which convincingly demonstrate the comprehensive approach at sub-group level, and the concepts of geographical concentration, critical mass, grassroots participation and the regional approach.

Some of the operations have already been mentioned in the course of the Commission's coordination with the various ACP States concerned in preparation for the programming of Community aid under Lomé III, others came up in the course of major conferences on desertification, e.g. COMIDES in Dakar (1984 and 1985). They should be discussed further with the ACP States, in liaison with the Member States and other interested donors.

The examples in question are:

1. Development of the middle Senegal River Basin, including the woodland grazing areas of the immediate hinterland: this involves tree-planting schemes, management of surface and underground water resources and some intensification of livestock production over an area of 35 000 km² in all.

2. Protection of the north and east faces of the Fouta Djallon and Simandou ranges, natural "reservoirs" in which the main rivers of sudano-sahelian West Africa rise, including the Senegal, Faleme, Gambia, Rio Djeba, Niger and Sankarani. The approach here is to counter erosion due to rainfall by means of reafforestation, controlled grazing, and terraced crops etc., which should help regulate the flow of these increasingly torrential watercourses. The area of operations covers some 70 000 km².
3. Sudan's El Obeid region, in the heart of the Sahelian zone, which is coming under very severe pressure from communities driven from their traditional lands by drought. In order to improve conditions for them, a multiplicity of fairly small-scale schemes needs to be undertaken involving reafforestation, grazing land, and the economic management of what little surface or ground water is available. Operations will probably cover an area of 40 000 - 50 000 km².
4. Intensification of agriculture coupled with active erosion control measures in Ethiopia's Wollo and Godjam districts, involving reafforestation, small-scale water engineering schemes and improvement of catchment areas, all with extensive grassroots participation. Area: 35 000 km².
5. Development of Kagera with a view to settlement of rural overspill population (listed in Burundi's Lomé III indicative programme as a regional cooperation priority): 35 000 km².
6. Development of areas on the Zambia, Mozambique and Zimbabwe borders along the Zambesi valley aimed at reconciling conservation of their unique natural potential and the need to establish new settlements in some districts in order to receive migrants from overpopulated areas.

Simultaneously with these desertification control measures proper, it is important to continue with studies covering much wider geographic areas like the southern fringe of the Sahara, the Horn of Africa, Southern Africa or the Zaire-Nile Ridge, with the aim of analysing the different phenomena involved in desertification and their likely effect on agriculture, and attempting in particular to forecast availability of water from the major rivers.

Studies of this type, making extensive use of remote sensing, are already under way in West Africa; similar work needs to be done for the Horn and Central and Southern Africa.

An issue to be considered independently is the supply of energy to domestic and small industrial users in cities such as Lagos, Dakar and Kinshasa. At the moment this largely takes the form of fuelwood or charcoal. However rapidly forests near these cities can be developed or planted - and it is essential to press ahead with this work - consumption will continue at least for the next few decades to run well ahead of annual tree production, and this would be bound to lead eventually to the destruction of all tree cover in a radius of up to 200 km around the cities. The implications for urban and rural populations alike are most serious.

We should encourage the use of fossil fuels - oil, gas, and coal - even if they have to be imported, in order to relieve pressure on the local ecology caused by the massive demand for fuelwood (see § 1.2.2.1 (b)). The seriousness of this situation and the urgency of measures to counter it require action on a large scale to "insulate" energy supply/demand in cities and their hinterland.

ANNEXES

ANNEX 1

FORESTRY-RELATED OPERATIONS BY GEOGRAPHICAL AREA
DEFINED IN TERMS OF MAIN ECOLOGICAL FACTORS

I. Major rain-fed agricultural areas of fairly high population density

- (a) damaged areas:
 - protection of catchment areas, control of erosion
- (b) areas with potential:
 - restoration of tree cover in cultivated areas
 - establishment of protective hedgerows around fields (phase one) and plantations for fuelwood (phase two)
 - windbreak alleys
 - village plantations (multi-purpose woods)

All work to be integrated with farming activities and tackled by primary catchment area and locality.

II. Sparsely populated areas, predominantly of dry tropical forest, with adequate rainfall

- (a) damaged areas: protection - national parks, reserves, prevention and control of bush fires
- (b) areas with potential: intensification of agricultural output, integrated with forestry measures.

III. Densely populated urban areas

- restoration of wooded areas around cities
- management of forests to supply wood and charcoal
- more efficient production of charcoal from wood
- planting of trees in gardens, avenues, private lots in cities

Note: similar measures to be taken in secondary towns.

IV. Hilly, densely populated rural areas

- (a) dense rural population, adequate rainfall
 - measures to control river erosion
 - rectification of thalwegs, protection of springs, primary catchment areas and banks, contouring
 - restoration of tree and scrub cover
 - prevention and control of bush fires
- (b) inadequate or erratic rainfall
 - control of river erosion, rectification of thalwegs, protection of springs, primary catchment areas and banks, contouring.

V. Areas with managed water resources (irrigation schemes, floodplains, boreholes, etc.)

- (a) outlying protection of irrigated areas
 - restoration of dry woodland
- (b) immediate protection
 - planting of windbreaks
 - regeneration of natural floodplain forest
 - village multi-purpose plantations
 - industrial timber plantations
 - dune fixing.

VI. Woodland grazing areas of low rainfall

- improvement of agropastoral land through more efficient tree management
- protection of natural regenerative processes
- protection of trees around semi-permanent watering-places
- dune fixing
- prevention and control of bush fires.

VII. Sparsely populated tropical rain forest

- establishment of reserves.

CONSERVATION AND DESERTIFICATION CONTROL IN LOME III
INDICATIVE PROGRAMMES -- 16 AFRICAN COUNTRIES

ANNEX 2

SAHEL COUNTRIES	STATUS OF OPERATIONS (component of focal sector, objective of cooperation etc.)	CHARACTERISTICS (principal measures contemplated, regional component)
MALI	<u>Component of "focal sector" for Community aid:</u> desertification control	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reform of land tenure (to enable water resources to be developed) • Active grassroots participation • Regional cooperation priority
SENEGAL	<u>Component of focal sector:</u> desertification control	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Efficient use of water resources (d. r. ex-ploitation plan, "poles verts", village water supplies etc.) • Active grassroots participation • Regional cooperation priority
BURKINA FASO	<u>Component of focal sector:</u> integrated desertification control	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regulatory measures; national desertification control plan; creation of national coordinating unit; establishment of nurseries • Efficient use of water resources • Regional cooperation priority
NIGER	<u>Component of focal sector:</u> desertification control; conservation and restoration of natural environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Desertification control and fuelwood substitution programme • "Poles verts", village water supplies • Grassroots participation • RIB: study on use of lignite as substitute fuel • Regional cooperation priority
CAPE VERDE	<u>Auxiliary measures by government:</u> desertification control	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Soil conservation, reafforestation • Regional cooperation priority

SARL COUNTRIES (contd)

COUNTRY	STATUS OF OPERATIONS (component of focal sector, objective of cooperation etc.)	CHARACTERISTICS (principal measures contemplated, regional component)
CJAD	<p><u>Component of focal sector</u>: conservation of natural heritage</p> <p><u>Objective</u>: protection of natural resources, desertification control</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Grassroots motivation . Back-up measures (legislation, regulatory measures, preventive action); financial and technical assistance . Regional cooperation priority

CENTRAL AFRICA
EAST AFRICA

COUNTRY	STATUS OF OPERATIONS (component of focal sector, objective of cooperation etc.)	CHARACTERISTICS (principal measures contemplated, regional component)
CENT. AF. REPUBLIC	<u>Objective:</u> conservation of natural heritage; soil conservation; desertification control	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Plan of action for worst-affected area . Grassroots training . Efficient use of plant and animal resources . Regional cooperation priority (protection of sources of the Chari)
BURUNDI	<u>Objective:</u> protection and conservation of land and forest resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Erosion control . Reafforestation . Regional cooperation priority (reafforestation of Kagera basin) OBEK
TANZANIA	<u>Auxiliary measure:</u> control of erosion; protection of the environment	
RWANDA	<u>Objective:</u> protection and conservation of land and forest resources; protection of the environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . arable farming/woodland grazing policy, protection of ecosystem and efficient use of natural resources (esp. wood)

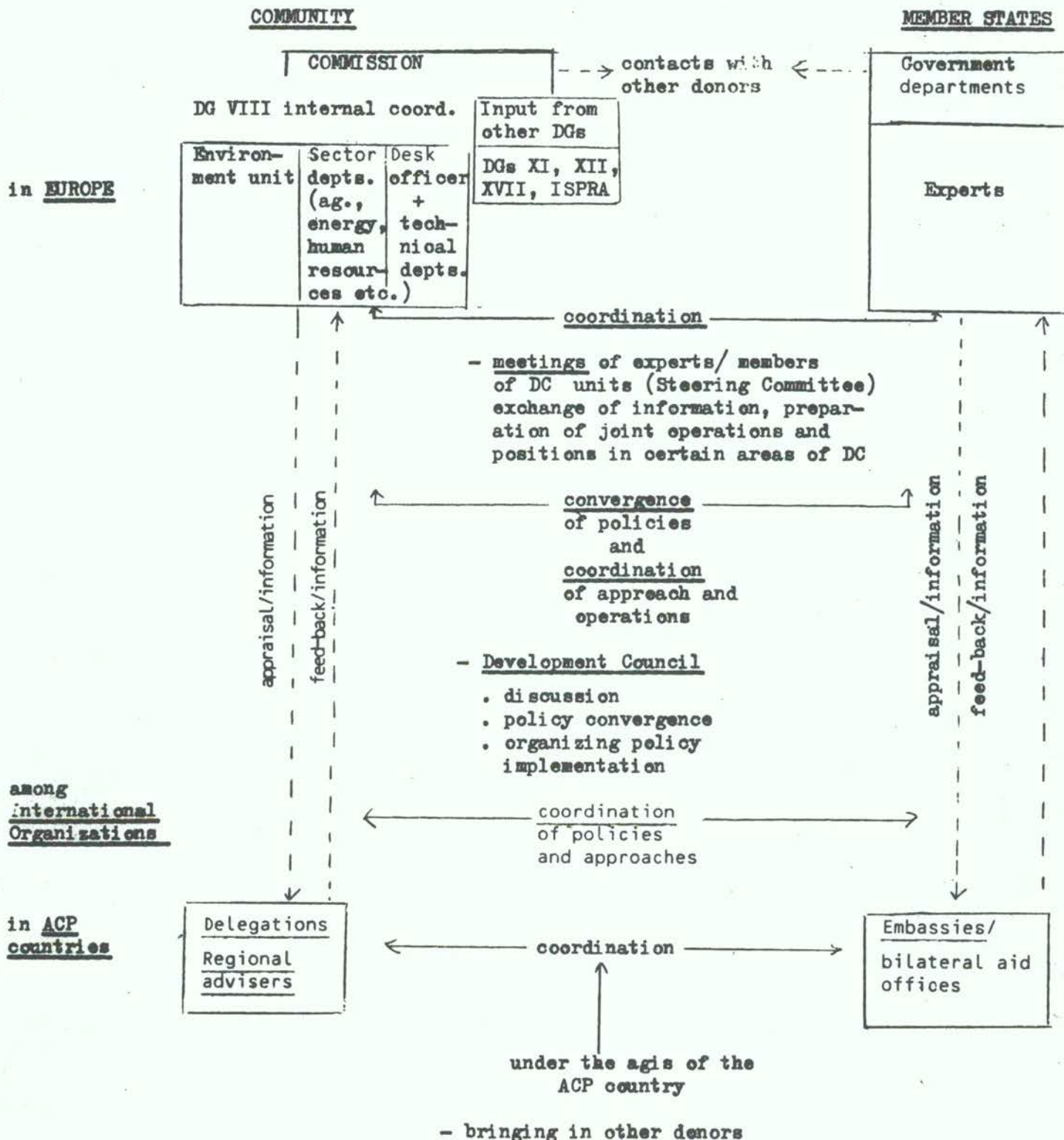
SOUTHERN AFRICA

COUNTRY	STATUS OF OPERATIONS (component of focal sector, objective of cooperation etc.)	CHARACTERISTICS (principal measures contemplated, regional component)
ZIMBABWE	<u>Objective:</u> preservation of natural resources (water, soil, forests, livestock)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Establishment of a nature conservation policy . Incorporation of ecology criterion in decisions on development projects . Regional cooperation priority
SWAZILAND	<u>Auxiliary measures:</u> protection and efficient use of natural resources (water, soil)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Incorporation of conservation criterion in deciding on development operations
LESOTHO	<u>Focal sector:</u> development of natural resources (water, energy) <u>Objective:</u> control of soil erosion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Grassroots consciousness-raising . Improved methods (management of water resources and grazing, control of livestock) . Reafforestation, soil conservation
MALAWI	<u>Objective:</u> preservation of natural resources (esp. forest)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Incorporation of conservation criterion in deciding on development operations . Inventory of forestry resources . Soil conservation . Regional cooperation priority

SOUTHERN AFRICA (contd)

COUNTRY	STATUS OF OPERATIONS (component of focal sector, objective of cooperation etc.)	CHARACTERISTICS (principal measures contemplated, regional component)
BOTSWANA	<u>Focal sector: development and conservation of natural resources (90% of Indicative Programme)</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Measures on water, soil and forestry resources, wildlife and livestock (research, natural parks, veterinary control of livestock etc.) . Incorporation of conservation criterion in deciding on development operations . Grassroots consciousness-raising, esp. on problems of overgrazing . Regional cooperation priority
ZAMBIA	<u>Objective: conservation of the environment and natural resources</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Establishment of a national natural conservation strategy . Incorporation of conservation criterion in deciding on operations . Regional cooperation priority (soil, water, control of epidemic diseases)

Coordination of Community and bilateral European aid
for desertification control (DC)



17.IV.86

STRUCTURAL ASPECTS OF DEVELOPMENT IN AFRICA

Rehabilitation and revival plan for the African countries most affected by the drought

The Milan European Council emphasized that it was vitally important that, in order to prevent a repetition of the famine situation, alongside emergency action there should be short and medium-term measures on the one hand and long-term measures on the other.

As regards short and medium-term measures, the Development Council of 4 November 1985 welcomed the rehabilitation and revival plan for the African countries most affected by the drought put forward by Mr NATALI, and approved the general guidelines for the plan, for which an amount of 108 MECU has been earmarked, in addition to aid from the Member States.

The Council heard a report from the Commission on progress in implementing the plan, which is already well under way and due to be completed by the end of 1986. It congratulated the Commission on the conditions under which the plan had been implemented, and, in particular, on the Commission's swift action.

Conservation of natural resources - countering desertification in Africa

The question of the conservation of natural resources and of countering desertification in Africa is a long-term issue, the importance of which was referred to by the Milan European Council, which placed particular emphasis on the need for European aid as a whole, whether Community or bilateral, to give priority to this

type of operation.

In the light of the above the Commission submitted a communication proposing a coherent overall policy, consisting of specific measures for the protection of natural resources and in the agricultural sphere and the implementation of suitable research policies and appropriate population policies and putting emphasis on the concentration of the means available at Community level (Lomé Convention, food aid, NGOs, southern Mediterranean countries) and on co-ordination between the Commission and the Member States as well as with other donors.

The Council expressed its appreciation of this significant communication, approving its analysis and general approach.

It decided to implement a long-term European Action Plan which would unite the resources of the Community and the Member States to counter desertification.

At the same time it emphasized, inter alia, the importance of close co-ordination of the actions of the Member States and of the Community, as well as of other providers of capital, and noted the Member States' favourable attitude on the matter.

At the end of the discussion the Council approved the following Resolution, which defines the broad lines to be followed in implementing the Plan:

"The Council:

- Bearing in mind the disastrous drought and famine which struck certain African countries in 1984/1985 and required a massive emergency effort by the international community to save millions of human lives,
- Recalling the plan to restore and revitalize the African countries most affected by drought, approved in broad outline at its meeting in November 1985, which is currently being implemented and is designed to bring about a resumption of rural economic activity in the countries concerned,
- Recalling that the Lomé III Convention pays special attention to drought and desertification control, for the first time devoting a special chapter to it, and that environmental concerns have also been recognized in the co-operation agreements between the Community and the southern Mediterranean countries,
- Considering that long-term measures must be taken to reduce the possibility of a repetition of catastrophes such as those which have occurred on several occasions since 1972 and to give some lasting effect to policies and programmes for rural development and food security,

- Considering the major efforts undertaken in recent years, particularly in providing aid for food strategies, which are now beginning to bear fruit,
- Recalling that the European Council in Milan in June 1985 considered it vital, in the light of the importance of present requirements in the field of environmental protection, in particular the battle against desertification in the developing countries, for all European aid, Community and bilateral, to give priority to that type of action and for donors to make long-term commitments and to organize their contributions coherently by setting up the appropriate co-ordination structure,
- Considering that such long-term measures can achieve their objectives only if they are integrated into the priorities of, and receive full support from, the countries and regions in which they are implemented,
- Aware of the scale and complexity of the problem of the deterioration of natural resources throughout the African continent,
- Aware, too, of the importance of taking the environmental dimension into account in all development measures and policies,

- Having taken note of the Commission communication entitled "Conservation of natural resources - Countering desertification in Africa" and approved the analysis it contains and the proposed general approach, which involves mainly attempting to secure a better equilibrium between man and the environment,

AGREES to a long-term European Action Plan to counter desertification which will unite the resources of the Community and the Member States, and the main points of which are as follows:

1. The Community and its Member States will give priority, in their respective co-operation programmes, to action to combat the deterioration of natural resources.
2. The campaign will involve both direct action (re-forestation, measures to combat erosion, etc.) and indirect action (appropriate training and research, improvement of farming methods which will maintain soil fertility, promotion of a better equilibrium between populations and resources, rational use of energy resources, including firewood, etc.).
3. In this context, it is necessary to seek a strategy which draws largely on people: without their active participation, no measure has any chance of success. Men and women are largely responsible for creating the desert in their daily struggle to feed their families, but, by the same token, they are the most important agents in halting the process.

4. In the light of past experience, and in order to avoid measures being inadequate, piecemeal or too short, the Council emphasizes the importance of attaining a minimum intervention threshold. The effectiveness of this minimum threshold or "critical mass" depends on three considerations:

- the approach must be global and comprise a series of interdependent measures;
- a degree of geographical concentration is desirable, so that measures will have a lasting impact on the environment;
- the long-lasting nature of desertification requires that there be some continuity in the measures, so that the necessary long-term results can be attained.

To this end, it would be desirable in the initial phase for the various donors to set quantitative objectives within their present funding for financing projects directly related to nature conservation.

Obviously the use of such resources will be effective only if, as part of global, national and regional plans, it underpins the efforts of the partner countries to achieve the same objective.

It will probably prove necessary in due course, as implementation of the plan progresses, for donors to intensify their efforts.

5. The two sides will also have to introduce a series of administrative and procedural measures to ensure that environmental protection becomes an automatic response in development activity.

This response should mean that those responsible will bear in mind both the negative impact which various projects, particularly production projects, could have on the environment and other positive measures which should be undertaken to protect the natural heritage.

The Council therefore considers that efforts should be made by government authorities in the countries in question to involve local authorities more closely in the action being taken. These authorities should be encouraged to maintain and improve the dialogue with their people, so that they can act together to preserve natural resources and make rational use of them. This also requires greater administrative decentralization. Particular importance should attach to the participation of local and international non-governmental organizations and to action at regional level.

6. In view of the required scale of action the Community stresses the importance of intensive co-ordination between the recipient country, the donors and regional organizations active in the field in order to ensure maximum consistency and complementarity in existing and future programmes.

Such co-ordination involves increasing the consistency of the aid programmes of the Community and the Member States and prevailing upon them to give preference to that proportion of their aid which goes to the rural sector and particularly to environmental protection, alongside a similar effort by the recipient countries.

In this connection, the Council welcomes the Commission's intention of organizing regular meetings of members of the special units dealing with the problem in Member States' administrations and the Commission with a view to suggesting and organizing action in this sphere. It also considered that the Community, the Member States, the other donors and the international organizations should, whenever the need arises, take part in co-ordination operations - especially in the field - relating to measures to combat desertification."

FRAMEWORK FOR ANNUAL REPORTS OF ACTIVITIES OF CIDIE MEMBERS IN THE
IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL POLICIES AND
PROCEDURES RELATING TO ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

1. Institutional Arrangements

Describe the current status of your agency's institutional arrangements for ensuring full and effective integration of programs and projects.

2. Policies and Procedures for Examination of Development Programs and Projects

Describe progress achieved and bottlenecks encountered in the institution of systematic and competent examinations of development and programs and projects which are under consideration for financing to ensure that appropriate measures are proposed as mandated in the Declaration.

3. Strengthening of Agency Technical Capabilities

Describe the current status of programs of training and upgrading of your agency's operational staff in the environmental dimension of economic development.

4. Cooperative Arrangements with Governments and Organizations

Describe progress achieved and bottlenecks encountered in your agency's organizations to ensure integration of appropriate environmental measures in the design and implementation of economic development activities.

5. Technical Assistance and Training in Developing Countries

Describe progress achieved and bottlenecks encountered in providing technical assistance and training on environmental matters to developing countries, at their request, to strengthen their indigenous capacity and efforts made to facilitate technical cooperation between developing countries.

6. Research and Studies

Identify initiation of and/or cooperation in research and studies leading to improvement of project formulation, selection and appraisal methodologies, including cost-benefit analysis and other environmentally relevant investigations.

7. Publication and Distribution of Documents

Identify progress achieved and difficulties encountered in the preparation, publication and dissemination of documentation and audiovisual material providing guidance on the environmental dimension of economic development activities.

8. Developing Country Perspectives

Highlight any important activities in your member countries with respect to environmental planning and management that were particularly significant to your agency's operations.

9. Projects for Management, Protection and Rehabilitation of the Environment

Give a summary of projects supported by your agency which are of major environmental importance including especially;

- a) Capital and technical assistance projects specially designed to protect and/or rehabilitate the human environment and natural resources related thereto.
- b) Development projects requiring important measures or investments to avoid damage to the environment.

(A report may be annexed to amplify your agency's most significant programs and projects relevant to the environment).

ANNEX XIX

Meeting of the Working Group

Monday 26 May 1986

Immediately after the formal closure of the CIDIE session, the Working Group met to discuss the draft Five Year Programme of Work (see Summary Record para. 6-11). The Working Group was open-ended. It was attended by the representatives of the African Development Bank, the Asian Development Bank, the Commission of the European Communities, the Inter-American Development Bank, the International Fund for Agricultural Development, the Organization of American States, UNDP, the World Bank and UNEP. The CIDIE consultant, Dr. D.W. Hall, chaired the meeting.

The Working Group considered that instead of a Five Year Programme of Work, Priority Activities be identified to which CIDIE members would give attention. The most important of these activities would be those relating to exchange of information and training.

I. Exchange of Information

It was agreed that information exchange would be accelerated through the modified form of annual reporting based upon an Improved Framework for Annual Reports of Activities of CIDIE members in the implementation of the Declaration of Environmental Policies and Procedures relating to Economic Development (revised questionnaire) which was adopted by the Seventh CIDIE Meeting (see para. 40 and Annex XVIII). It was recalled that the salient aspects included in the information provided, would be collated and a summary of the policies and procedures applied by member institutions would be summarised and circulated by the CIDIE Secretariat. The Working Group suggested that the Secretariat should receive and circulate lists of publications of CIDIE members, which are relevant to environmental considerations and which would be catalogued by author and subject. In addition to these functions the CIDIE Secretariat should become responsible for preparing CIDIE publications.

II. Training

A. In-House Training of Staff

Many of the CIDIE member institutions were focussing, in training courses, mainly on development issues. The Working Group considered it important that within institutions the environmental awareness should be further improved. It was agreed that the promotion of this type of in-house training is not the task of CIDIE. However, the CIDIE Secretariat could give its support by an active distribution of information on training facilities and experiences.

B. Training in Developing Countries

The second area of training which warranted attention was that of assisting the developing countries, the recipients of the funds. The Working Group agreed that this aspect of training should receive high priority, having already been shown to be practical and worthwhile through the joint activities of UNEP and UNDP (e.g. the Seminar in Cyprus). Promoting this type of training could require a series of CIDIE workshops, including workshops on Environmental Management, on Environmental Impact Appraisal, and on such subjects as Pre-Investment Studies, Ex-Post Evaluation, and Environmental Guidelines. It was suggested that the CIDIE Secretariat should elaborate and submit to the CIDIE at its next session proposals for a CIDIE training programme in this field.

III. Environmental Research and Studies

Some representatives stressed the importance of further research and studies in such areas as forestry, pesticides, risk assessment, economic assessment and involvement of NGOs.

IV. Promotion of Environmental Projects

The Working Group underlined the desirability for promoting and undertaking joint projects.

V. Procedures, Methodologies and Institutional Arrangements

Time did not permit an extended discussion on this subject. It had been proposed that the process of blending environmental guidelines and monitoring/evaluation techniques used, especially in co-financed projects, should be promoted by the CIDIE Secretariat.

VI. Working Relationships with other Bodies

In relation to the promotion of an interchange of relevant information with donors and NGOs, the Working Group suggested that this could be improved through the availability of CIDIE publications already referred to and by the holding of Workshops by interested members.

ANNEX XX

CIDIE Field Trip

Over the weekend of 24 and 25 May 1986, representatives of the African Development Bank, the Asian Development Bank, the European Investment Bank, the Inter-American Development Bank, the International Fund for Agricultural Development, the Organization of American States and the United Nations Development Programme were accompanied by a representative of UNEP on a field trip to visit three projects of environmental interest.

On the 24th May the CIDIE team visited the cooperative hand-pump project for which UNDP is providing funds for community development and training and the World Bank is supplying and testing the hand-pumps. The Kenyan Ministry of Water Development has the overall responsibility for the implementation of the project and is drilling 100 boreholes. The Kenya Water for Health Organization (KWAHO) has two Kenyan graduates on site who are assisted by five local extension workers. The CIDIE team was received by Mr. Katua Munguti of the local KWAHO office, who explained the background of the project and the administrative arrangements used to charge the local inhabitants for the water supplied. The CIDIE team was then able to visit a selection of four different designs of hand-pump in use and to see some of the administrative processes in operation.

Later that day the CIDIE team visited the privately-funded Environmental Reclamation and Wasteland Rehabilitation project carried out on the disused quarry site of the Bamburi Portland Cement Factory. The CIDIE team was met by Mr. R. Haller of the Baobab Farm, who has been actively involved in the design and implementation of this rehabilitation project. He showed the team round the project site and described in detail the natural processes used in the project. In addition to visiting the advanced reclamation site, the team was shown a new tract of disused quarry where mature and sapling casuarina trees had already been planted, and where the nursery was located.

The following day the CIDIE team visited the UNDP-financed/FAO-executed prawn farm project where they were received by the FAO Representative in Kenya, Mr. J. Philips, the project manager, Mr. Kongkeo, the United Nations Volunteer project biologist, Ms. Nickerson, one of the Kenya staff members, Mr. Kavuu, and a casual employee, Mr. Hillier. The project staff gave a detailed briefing on the prawn farming project and the research activities being carried out on the various species of prawns being bred. Following a luncheon of "home-grown" prawns at one of the local restaurants, the CIDIE team was taken to the prawn hatchery which had been constructed under the project using locally appropriate methods, where they were shown the various stages in the breeding cycle of the prawns.