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IN THE DESIGN OF UNIDO PROJECTS: 1993

REPORT

Prepared by

Industrial Sectors and Environment Division

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INTRODUCTION

The UNIDO environment programme (see IDB.6/Dec.6, IDB.10/17, IDB.10/32 and IDB.10/5 and Add.1) calls on the organization to integrate environmental considerations into its technical assistance activities. This can be accomplished in two ways: (a) by formulating free-standing projects that address environmental concerns of a global, regional or local nature or (b) by ensuring that all other technical cooperation projects incorporate an appropriate environmental component when one is needed.

The terms of reference of the Environment and Energy Branch call for it to, among other things, monitor and report on UNIDO support for United Nations system-wide efforts to respond to Agenda 21. In 1993, the Environmental Coordination Unit, as it was then called, reviewed all relevant new technical cooperation projects that had been initiated in 1992 (ISED.3 (SPEC.)).* This, then, is the second year that such an analysis has been conducted, and the intent of the analysis remains the same: to determine the extent to which UNIDO incorporated environmental considerations into the design of its technical cooperation projects, with the projects under scrutiny being those initiated in 1993.

A comparison of the results for 1993 and 1992 suggests that although the total number of technical cooperation projects decreased, from 437 to 358 projects, the share of environment projects with an appropriate environmental component increased, from 34 per cent of projects in 1992 to 44 per cent in 1993.

The share of projects that were deemed to need an environmental component but had either an inadequate one or none remained unchanged, i.e. 32 per cent in 1992 and 1993. Moreover, while the share of projects rated I (inadequate) increased, the share of those that were given the more problematic N rating (no attempt to incorporate an environmental component category), decreased. That was an improvement, although a modest one.

I. BACKGROUND

UNIDO guidance to its staff on integrating environmental considerations into technical cooperation activities comes in five forms. First, the environment programme (IDB.10/17) describes four subprogrammes (see annex I). Subprogramme I calls for enhancing the organization's environmental capacities (training of staff). Subprogramme II calls for integrating environmental considerations into developing countries' industrial development strategies and policies. Subprogramme III calls for promoting cleaner production. Subprogramme IV calls for technical cooperation in pollution abatement. The last three subprogrammes in particular enumerate ways of incorporating environmental considerations.

Secondly, the Conference on Ecologically Sustainable Industrial Development, convened by UNIDO and held at Copenhagen in October 1991, suggested five areas in which UNIDO might assist developing countries:

- Building the technical and scientific institutional capacity to develop, absorb and diffuse pollution prevention techniques and cleaner production processes (category a).
- Implementing international environmental conventions and protocols (category b).
- Determining the environmental soundness of industrial technologies (category c).

*That document is hereinafter referred to as the "1992 study".

- Integrating environmental considerations into industrial development strategies and policies (category d).
- Disseminating technical and policy information on ecologically sustainable industrial development (ESID) (category e).

Thirdly, in October 1992 the Programme and Project Appraisal Section, now the Quality Assurance Unit, issued to all staff a set of guidelines for environmental appraisal as volume II of the *Project Design Reference File*. The objectives of the guidelines are twofold. One is to provide guidance to backstopping and country programme officers on the introduction of environmental considerations into the design and development of projects under the auspices of UNIDO. The other is to help the Unit judge whether appropriate environmental measures have been included in projects.

Fourthly, one of the five development objectives of UNIDO is to promote environmentally sustainable industrial development (IDB.13/10-PBC.10/12).

Lastly, the Environment and Energy Branch (formerly the Environment Coordination Unit) has conducted an intensive in-house training programme over the past four years. Its introductory course on ecologically sustainable industrial development was repeated five times, reaching approximately 120 staff members, and it offered two environment workshops in which most UNIDO country directors participated. It has also offered in-depth training courses on analytical approaches to industrial environmental management and cleaner production potential in specific subsectors and has hosted numerous environmental awareness seminars on a wide range of environmental topics. A complementary activity is the monthly *Environmental Awareness Bulletin*, which was issued first by the Industrial and Technological Information Section and now by the Industrial Information Section. It is an informal newsletter telling UNIDO staff about the organization's industry/environment activities and of related events and developments outside UNIDO.

II. METHODOLOGY

Projects initiated in 1993 were analysed following the scheme described in annex II. Each project document was read and the project assigned a rating as follows:

E = Environmental project (project was intended to address an existing environmental problem or to prevent a potential one)

A = Appropriate environmental component (project was not an environmental project but adequately incorporated an environmental component if one was needed)

U = Unnecessary (the project did not require an environmental component)

I = Inadequate (the project required an environmental component, but the component that was incorporated was inadequate)

N = No attempt to incorporate an environmental component could be found in the project document, although it was judged that one was needed.

For E and A projects, the type of environmental component was noted and a determination was made as to whether or not the project supported one of UNIDO's four subprogrammes and/or an ESID recommendation. For I and N projects, an environmental component that could have been included was suggested.

For this purpose a list was drawn up of 17 environmental components that might be incorporated into technical cooperation projects (annex III). The components were derived from

the UNIDO environment programme, recommendations from the Conference on Ecologically Sustainable Development, the guidelines for environmental appraisal issued in 1992, and other guidelines, such as earlier UNIDO publications and those of multilateral and bilateral lending institutions. It was further refined taking into account comments on the 1992 study.

Given the constraints on time and resources, the projects initiated in 1993 had to be analysed solely on the basis of the project documents. In only a few cases did the reviewer discuss a project with the individual backstopping officer. The Environment and Energy Branch believes it should for the most part be evident from the project document whether or not an environmental component has been included into the project. It is possible, however, that in some cases environmental components that were not listed in the project document may have been included during implementation.

III. SCOPE

The 431 approved new projects reported in the "Annual report of UNIDO 1993" (IDB.12/2) were reduced to 358 by excluding some projects and combining others:

- Twenty-three United Nations International Drug Control Programme projects administered by UNIDO were excluded.
- Ten projects that funded associate experts were excluded.
- Four projects with unforeseen changes were excluded.
- Separate project numbers that were funding the same project were combined to reduce the total by 36.

Twenty-five TSS-1 projects were also reviewed in addition to the 358 technical cooperation projects and are commented on in this report (annex IV). In essence, therefore, all UNIDO technical cooperation projects initiated in 1993, excluding associate experts and activities funded outside the regular budget, were reviewed.

IV. RESULTS

General

The results, seen in tables 1 and 2, can be expressed as follows:

- The number of UNIDO's environment projects increased. Of the 358 projects analysed, 71 were determined to be environment projects, 9 more than in 1992, when there were 62, and their share increased to 20 per cent from 14 per cent in 1992. Much of the increase can be attributed to UNIDO beginning to implement Montreal Protocol-related projects (13 projects) in 1993. Measured by project allotment amount, the share increased even more, from 8 per cent in 1992 to 25 per cent in 1993.
- The share of UNIDO projects with an appropriate environmental component increased, from 20 per cent in 1992 to 24 per cent in 1993, when there were 87 such projects. Measured by project allotment amount, however, the share decreased, from 33 per cent in 1992 to 26 per cent in 1993.
- Thus, the total of E and A projects, i.e. environment-related projects, increased. In 1993, a total of 158 projects were environment-related. They constituted 44 per cent of all projects (compared to 34 per cent in 1992) and 51 per cent measured in project allotment amount (compared to 41 per cent in 1992).

- The share of UNIDO projects not requiring an environmental component (U projects) decreased, from 34 per cent to 24 per cent. Measured by project allotment amount, however, it increased, from 14 per cent to 18 per cent.
- The number of projects that appeared to make no attempt to include an environmental component, even though one was needed, declined. N projects declined from 26 per cent in 1992 to 18 per cent in 1993 in absolute terms and from 34 per cent in 1992 to 17 per cent in 1993 in terms of project allotment amount.
- The share of projects whose environmental component was inadequate increased, from 6 per cent of total projects in 1992 to 14 per cent in 1993. In terms of project allotment amount, the share of I projects increased, from 11 per cent in 1992 to 14 per cent in 1993. Perhaps more attempts are being made to incorporate an environmental component, as evidenced by the noticeable decrease in N projects, but they are not sufficient.
- The combined share of projects that lacked an appropriate environmental component when one was needed (I and N projects) remained unchanged, i.e., 32 per cent in 1992 and 1993. The project allotment share of these projects also declined, from 45 per cent in 1992 to 31 per cent in 1993.
- The total number of UNIDO technical cooperation projects declined between 1992 and 1993. The number decreased from 437 in 1992 to 358 in 1993 (excluding associate experts, drug control projects and duplicate projects). Their allotment also declined, from \$65.6 million to \$62.9 million.*

Table 1. Environmental component ratings of technical cooperation projects, 1992 vs. 1993

Rating	Description	1993		1992		Difference from 1992 to 1993	
		No. of projects	Share of total (%)	No. of projects	Share of total (%)	Share (%)	No. of projects
E	Environment projects	71	20	62	14	+6	+9
A	Appropriate environmental component	87	24	89	20	+4	-2
U	Environmental component unnecessary	87	24	148	34	-10	61
I	Inadequate environmental component	50	14	24	6	+8	+26
N	No attempt to incorporate an environmental component	<u>63</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>114</u>	<u>26</u>	-8	-51
Total		358	100	437	100		

*All mentions of dollars in this report refer to United States dollars.

Table 2. Allotment for technical cooperation projects by environmental content rating, 1992 vs. 1993

Rating	Allotment for projects			
	1993		1992	
	(Million \$)	(% of total)	(Million \$)	(% of total)
E	15.5	25	5.1	8
A	16.2	26	21.8	33
U	11.5	18	9.2	14
I	8.8	14	7.2	11
N	<u>10.9</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>22.3</u>	<u>34</u>
Total	62.9	100	65.6	100

By geographical region

The rating of environmental content of UNIDO projects by geographical region is shown in table 3 and the distribution of E and A projects is shown in table 4. In 1993, Asia had the greatest number of E projects: 22 per cent of all UNIDO projects but 35 per cent of the E projects were located there. Africa, on the other hand, had the largest share (25%) of all UNIDO technical cooperation projects in 1993 yet had only 8 per cent of the E projects initiated in that year. The shares of E projects in the other regions were roughly in line with their shares of project allotments.

Table 3. Distribution of environmental content ratings by region, 1993

Region (code)	Number of projects					Total
	E	A	U	I	N	
Africa (1)	6	25	26	14	19	90
Arab countries (10, 11, 12)	10	7	9	2	11	39
Asia (2)	25	20	15	7	13	80
Europe (4)	8	10	8	6	5	37
Interregional/global (5)	13	19	17	7	4	60
Latin America and the Caribbean (3)	<u>9</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>52</u>
Total	71	87	87	50	63	358

Table 4. Share of projects (total projects, A projects and E projects) and share of project allotment, by region (Percentage)

Region	Share of projects				Share of project allotment
	Total	E	A	E + A	
Africa	25	8	29	20	17
Arab countries	11	4	7	11	13
Asia	22	35	23	28	35
Europe	10	11	12	11	6
Interregional/global	17	18	21	20	17
Latin America and the Caribbean	<u>15</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>12</u>
Total	100	100	100	100	100

By implementing division, branch, section or unit

The distribution of technical cooperation projects in 1993 by implementing entity is displayed in table 5, listed in order of the number of E projects or E + A projects. Five substantive branches or sections (chemical industries, agro-based industries, engineering industries, metallurgical industries and industrial and technological information) accounted for 79 per cent of the E projects and 39 per cent of the A projects. The Chemical Industries Branch had 28 of the 71 environment projects (39%). One half of its projects were environment-related projects.

Table 5. Distribution of environmental content ratings by implementing entity^a

Implementing division/branch/ section/unit ^a	E	A	U	I	N	Total
Chemical Industries	28	10	5	7	6	56
Engineering Industries	10	3	3	3	1	20
Agro-based Industries	9	14	8	8	10	49
Industrial and Technological Information	5	5	8	3	2	23
Metallurgical Industries	4	3	2	2	3	14
Industrial Management and Rehabilitation	3	6	3	0	3	15
Area Programmes	2	2	11	0	2	17
Industrial Human Resource Development	2	7	4	8	4	25
Office of the Director of Industrial Operations	2	0	0	0	0	2
Industrial Policies and Strategies	1	4	2	1	1	13
Industrial Policy and Perspectives	0	3	3	2	2	10

<i>Implementing division/branch/ section/unit^a</i>	<i>E</i>	<i>A</i>	<i>U</i>	<i>I</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>Total</i>
System of Consultations	1	4	0	0	0	5
Industrial Cooperation and Funds Mobilization	1	1	3	1	0	6
Industrial Strategies and Policies	1	1	0	0	2	4
Special Measures and Activities	1	1	2	2	2	8
Feasibility Studies	0	15	3	4	4	26
Institutional Infrastructure	0	7	15	6	8	36
Office of the Director-General	0	0	3	1	0	4
Industrial Investment Programmes	0	1	4	1	7	13
Industrial Investment Programmes - Africa	0	0	0	1	1	2
Industrial Statistics and Sectoral Surveys	0	0	3	0	0	3
Investment Promotion Network	0	0	3	0	0	3
Public Relations and Information	0	0	0	0	1	1
Other	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>3</u>
Total	71	87	87	50	63	358

^aReflects organizational set-up before the restructuring of UNIDO in December 1993.

V. SUPPORT FOR THE UNIDO ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMME

Subprogramme support

In an attempt to identify trends, this analysis noted the subprogramme of UNIDO's environment programme that each E and A project supported. (For a description of the four subprogrammes, see annex I.)

Forty-six per cent of E projects supported cleaner production activities (subprogramme III); 30 per cent of them, policy and institutional support (subprogramme II); 23 per cent, end-of-pipe treatment (subprogramme IV); and 1 per cent, in-house training (subprogramme I).

Fifty-one per cent of A projects supported subprogramme II, 30 per cent of them supported subprogramme III, 19 per cent supported subprogramme IV and none supported subprogramme I.

Support for ESID recommendations

Fifty-five environment projects (out of 71) were found to support one of the suggestions of the Conference on Ecological Sustainable Industrial Development. Sixteen supported recommendation (a), building the capacity for pollution prevention techniques and cleaner production activities. Thirteen supported recommendation (b), assisting in the implementation of international environmental conventions and protocols. Nine supported recommendation (c), determining the environmental soundness of environmental technologies. Nine supported recommendation (d), integrating environmental considerations into industrial development

strategies and policies. Eight supported recommendation (e), disseminating technical and policy information on the environment.

Distribution of environmental components

The most common environmental components in A projects were environmental education and training (23 projects, 26%); environmental impact assessment (17 projects, 20%); cleaner production (12 projects, 14%); energy conservation (9 projects, 10%); end-of-pipe treatment (9 projects, 10%). All the components are listed in table 6. The environmental component that could have been included was noted for all I and N projects. For I projects, the following components could have been included: cleaner production/waste minimization (41%), environmental education and training (27%) and energy conservation (8%). For N projects the following components could have been included: the promotion of ESID policies (25%), cleaner production/waste minimization (22%), environmental impact assessment (21%) and environmental education and training (14%). Certainly many projects could have had more than one environmental component.

Table 6. Environmental components (actual and potential)

No.	Environmental component	E projects	A projects	Could have been included in I projects	Could have been included in N projects
1	Cleaner production/waste minimization	6	12	20	14
2	End-of-pipe treatment	12	9	2	0
3	Waste audit	0	0	1	0
4	Energy conservation	5	9	0	0
5	Environmental impact assessment/risk assessment/feasibility study	6	17	3	13
	Energy				
6	Clean	6	0	0	0
7	Renewable	2	0	1	0
8	CFC phase-out	13	0	0	0
9	Industrial safety	1	0	0	0
10	Environmental education and training	9	23	14	9
11	Environmental information	2	5	1	1
12	Capacity building/institution strengthening	2	2	0	2
13	Promotion of ESID policies	4	5	4	16
14	Natural resource/biodiversity management	0	2	2	2
15	Recycling	0	0	0	0
16	Remediation	3	0	0	0
17	Environmental screening	0	3	2	6
	Total	71	87	50	63

The most common component for E projects was Montreal Protocol-related projects to phase out chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) (13 projects, 18%), followed by end-of-pipe pollution abatement

projects (12 projects, 17%), environmental education and training (9 projects, 13%), cleaner production, environmental impact assessment and energy conservation.

The average (mean) allotment amount for an E project was \$225,175; however, the median was \$68,000. A breakdown of project allotment amounts is shown in table 7.

Table 7. Distribution of E projects by project allotment amounts

<i>Number of E projects</i>	<i>Project allotment amount (\$)</i>
13	1-25 000
14	25 001-50 000
20	50 001-100 000
9	100 001-150 000
0	150 001-200 000
6	200 001-500 000
5	500 001-1 million
4	over 1 million

There is no typical environmental project. Other than projects related to implementation of Montreal Protocol, there are in fact not many similar projects: they may at times have similar themes but remain relatively unconnected. Cleaner production and end-of-pipe treatment are two focuses, and energy-related environment projects (energy conservation, auditing, cleaner energy etc.) seem also to be important. A project often includes education and training and the promotion of ESID policies.

VI. WAYS IN WHICH THE VARIOUS ACTIVITIES OF UNIDO ARE ADDRESSING ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS

During the course of the analysis, certain trends became obvious in some types of projects. The following comments on these trends are not intended as a comprehensive coverage of each UNIDO programme area or as a review of the environmental performance of a portion of the organization. Rather, they seek to identify successful approaches or to suggest where the approach could have been different. All project numbers reflect the numbering in annex V, which lists the projects and notes their ratings.

Training/education

Most projects that provided training in the form of a seminar, conference, study tour or workshop had some opportunity to incorporate an environment component. The UNIDO guidelines for environmental appraisal confirms this point. Some training/education projects, however, were more successful than others in including environmental components. Still others did not incorporate the environment at all, even when it was needed. Analysis is made difficult by the fact that some project documents included a detailed training schedule whereas others were general and did not adequately address course content. Project 521, "Training course in industrial project preparation, appraisal and financing" (Warsaw, 13 September-2 October 1993), was an example of how an environmental component can be included in such projects, as was project 514

and others like it. Other projects of the same kind, however, omitted an environmental component entirely or devoted a much smaller portion of the course to it. Projects 11 and 16 were projects in which an environmental component was lacking altogether. Project 338 was a project in which waste minimization could have been included. Overall, the inclusion of environmental components into the various training courses was not consistent across the organization.

Total quality management, quality control and assurance, ISO 9000 and best management practices

Many projects involved total quality management (TQM), quality control, best management practices, ISO 9000 etc. either through education and training, process changes, studies, study tours etc. As in 1992, the Environment and Energy Branch judged that the improvement of quality control and assurance and the introduction of ISO standards or best management practices did not necessarily mean that environmental considerations had been included. If a project in this area did not explicitly mention the environment, it was rated as I, with the missing components being waste minimization, environmental impact assessment or environmental education and training (environmental components 1, 5 and 10). Project 452 provided an example of how an environmental component could be appropriately incorporated into a TQM project. Projects 7, 72, 142, 193, 196, 200 and 375 were examples of projects involving TQM and related topics that could have included an environmental component.

Rehabilitation, restructuring and conversion projects

Rehabilitation, restructuring and conversion seems to be a growing area in UNIDO. Typically, projects in this area analyse the needs of an industry and then make recommendations for its rehabilitation or they identify the rehabilitation and restructuring needs and then attempt to carry them out. Inclusion of an environmental component was uneven. Some projects, such as project 18, project 43 and projects 405 and 440, could have incorporated an environmental component. In such rehabilitation projects, environmental impact assessments could be carried out to determine the environmental problems of current operations and to make recommendations for improvements during the actual rehabilitation process. Waste and energy audits could also be carried out to determine the possibilities for minimizing waste. Environmental components 1, 4 and 5 could have been useful in such projects. Project 86 provided assistance to rehabilitate an Egyptian cement factory, but no environmental component was included. Projects 314-319 and other such rehabilitation projects in Poland all included waste and energy audits, improving not only their financial viability but also reducing their overall environmental burden. Project 232 was an example of how to include environmental considerations.

Export processing zones

Several projects aimed to stimulate the development of export processing zones (EPZs) in developing countries as a means of fostering foreign investment. The projects included feasibility studies, market studies, the review of past attempts to establish EPZs and recommendations on how to promote EPZs. Since, however, EPZs have the potential to promote environmentally unsound investment unless environmental guidelines are established and followed, projects involving them should call for the establishment of environmental guidelines, ask for an environmental impact assessment of prospective developments and require adherence to national environmental guidelines of the host country. Projects 29, 312 and 525 did not require assessing the environmental implications of proposed EPZs. Project 312 clearly needed such a study, but none was required in the project document. The expert, however, included the environmental component in his final report. Project 499 and other similar projects provided for government officials to attend a training course on EPZ development in Ireland. Those courses included environmental impact assessments and the need to conform to local environmental regulations.

Investment promotion

Many UNIDO projects involve investment promotion. This area was cited in the 1992 study as requiring more attention to environmental concerns, and indeed the environment was included in more such projects in 1993. (Examples of investment promotion projects that incorporated environmental concerns were mentioned under education and training.) However, environmental concerns still need to be more clearly incorporated into investment promotion. The projects in this area could be broken down as follows:

- Studies on investment policy and institutions, many of which generate recommendations.
- Developing investment promotion policies.
- Strengthening institutions involved in investment promotion, creating new institutions, opening UNIDO investment promotion offices or providing training on how to evaluate investment projects.
- Promoting investments by screening projects, holding seminars and bringing potential partners together.

The need for including an environmental component is stronger the closer one gets to actually facilitating the investment. For example, projects with an objective such as "to sign 124 investment project agreements" need to be screened for compliance with environmental standards. Project 77/78 and projects 94, 103 and 111 are examples of such projects that did not include the necessary environmental screening component. Project 166/168 is an excellent example of an investment promotion effort that hoped to close a specific number of investment projects and that also required that all "identified investment projects be screened by an environmental expert".

Institution-strengthening projects involve a somewhat earlier stage in the investment promotion process, although their need for an environmental component is still strong. Projects such as project 66, which was for strengthening the capacity of institutions or individuals to evaluate investment projects and/or promote investment, should also be enabling those institutions or individuals to understand environmental concerns and to evaluate the environmental implications of specific investments (environmental components 17, 13 and 10). The promotion of ecologically sustainable industrial development should be inherent in such institution-strengthening activities. Project 192 is an excellent example of a project into which an appropriate environmental component was incorporated.

The development of investment promotion policies is still further removed from actually facilitating an investment, yet it is felt that environmental components could and should be incorporated into such projects. Projects 52, 423 and 424 are examples of projects that could have incorporated an environmental component.

Studies about investment policies, activities, options etc. are the furthest removed in time from actual investment, yet when they make recommendations on future policies, investments and institutions they should have an environmental component. Projects 71, 77 and 237 are examples of projects that needed an environmental component but did not have one.

Many training and education programmes on industrial project preparation, appraisal etc. included an environmental component but others did not. Although there seems to have been some improvement in this area, further environmental considerations should be incorporated into investment promotion activities.

Promotion of small and medium-scale enterprises

Small and medium-scale enterprise (SME) projects can be analysed in much the same way as investment promotion projects. Many projects involving SMEs did not include an environmental component, even though their need for one was similar to that of investment promotion projects. Project 68/69 is a good example of incorporating environmental concerns into SME promotion: it taught the need for environmental screening of investment projects in its training programme. Projects 100, 247, 290, 321, 330 and 420 are examples of SME projects that needed an environmental component yet did not have one.

Projects that promote the use of natural resources

Several UNIDO projects promote the use of natural resources. Such projects should include environmental components requiring the sustainable use of those resources and the protection of biodiversity. In the 1992 study, projects that supported the utilization of medicinal plants were cited as needing such components. More recently, some projects, such as project 272, began to include the need to protect biodiversity, although some others did not (projects 82, 293 and 431). Projects 47, 134, 255 and others that studied, recommended and/or assisted in the use of natural resources should have had environmental components. The monoculture forests that result from reforestation are an inadequate substitute for biologically diverse forests. Overall, it is fair to say that biodiversity was not addressed in UNIDO projects.

Industrial policy

Most 1993 projects involving industrial policy studied past and current national industrial policy, attempted to strengthen an institution's or an individual's ability to formulate industrial policy, or provided an industrial policy advisor to assist a particular country. Ecologically sustainable industrial development should have been incorporated into all such policy formulation activities and recommendations. Project 166 provided for an industrial policy advisor to be placed with the Government of Qatar. The job description required the inclusion of ecologically sustainable industrial development in such policy advice. Project 301 was a similar project but did not require such an environmental component. Projects 15, 310, 334 and 394 are examples of other policy-oriented projects that needed an environmental component (environmental component 13).

Umbrella projects

Several UNIDO projects served as umbrella projects for various smaller projects within the same programme. It can be very difficult to evaluate projects that are only a small part of the larger project. The Regional Leather Project, which is being conducted in several countries, shows how an umbrella project can require the inclusion of environmental components in its smaller projects.

Technology management, promotion, development and transfer

Projects that involve the development, management or promotion of new technologies should include an environmental component. Project 376, which involved training for the management of technology, could have included information on clean technologies, environmental impact assessment and ESID. It cannot be assumed that new or advanced technology is inherently cleaner, although that might seem to be the case. A project in this area could require the review of cleaner technologies and an environmental impact assessment.

Capacity building and institution strengthening

Many UNIDO projects intend to strengthen institutions and provide them with a greater capacity to promote industrial development. They should provide institutions with the capability

to understand, develop and implement ESID policies. While UNIDO cannot force them to use this capability it can ensure that all institutions are exposed to the need for environmental components in industrial development projects and give them the tools to do so. Project 404, "Institutional strengthening of the board of investments in Sri Lanka", provides an example of including the necessary environmental component.

VII. LIMITATIONS OF THE ASSESSMENT

This assessment is subject to some limitations. First, it relies solely on the information contained in project documents. It is known, however, that in at least some cases in which the project document did not include a necessary and appropriate environmental component, one was included later, during implementation. Project 312, for example, involved the assessment of export promotion zones in Peru. The project document did not have an environmental component. As export promotion zones have environmental implications, there should have been a number of environmental components: environmental screening of potential investment projects, environmental impact assessment of site and activities, and environmental codes and rules. However, the final report submitted by the expert was included with the project document, and it could be seen that he had indeed included recommendations concerning site assessment and environmental concerns. There are also cases where an environmental component was included in the project document but then not implemented. For example, based on the project document, project 505 was judged to be an E project. However, the eight-day workshop that was meant to give equal weight to maintenance and environmental issues addressed the latter in only one three-hour afternoon session. Given the limitations of this assessment, such deviations from the project document cannot be taken into account.

A second limitation is that it was not always clear from a project document what activities will be undertaken as part of the project. There was a problem, for instance, in the many projects that entail training sessions. The schedules included in the project document varied greatly in detail: some were very specific (topic, hour and date, time allocated etc.), others were very general. It was difficult, for example, to determine how seminars on PROPSPIN and COMFAR addressed the environmental concerns of investment promotion. It is therefore possible that projects whose project document included only a very general training agenda ended up by covering the needed environmental component in the actual training.

Another limitation stems from the fact that environmental issues were sometimes addressed in the "special considerations" section of a project document. Sometimes the comment was very general (for instance, "environmental concerns are important" or "environmental problems will be addressed"), so it is difficult to determine how these concerns could be addressed. At other times, the comment was more concrete (for instance, "all investment projects will be screened for environmental effects" or "only environmentally sustainable projects will be promoted"), which at least implied a specific action.

VIII. SUGGESTIONS FOR FUTURE ASSESSMENTS

The following are suggestions for ways to enhance future assessments:

- One constraint of the current study, mentioned above, is that it is based solely on reviewing the project document. One remedy would be to speak directly with the backstopping officer responsible for the project to learn if something was left out of the project document, to gain his or her perspective etc. This would deepen the analysis and begin the process of developing solutions to any problems. A beginning could perhaps be made by choosing a sample of projects and discussing them with the backstopping officer. If no environmental component is found in the project, or if it includes an inappropriate one, solutions could be discussed.

- Certain types of projects, for example, investment promotion projects or export processing zones, could be chosen each year for more detailed analysis. Staff members of the responsible organizational entity and the Environment and Energy Branch could meet to choose appropriate environmental components for that particular type of project. It might even be desirable to write specific guidelines on how an appropriate environmental component could be incorporated into the project. This dialogue could be initiated at the branch level. Alternatively, instead of choosing a type of project to review in depth, a dialogue could be started with a different branch each year to choose specific environmental components for certain types of projects.
- The findings of UNIDO internal evaluation procedures, Project Performance Evaluation Reports and in-depth evaluations (mandatory for projects over \$1.0 million), should be incorporated into these yearly assessments so as to learn whether environmental components in projects are actually implemented as designed.

IX. INCREASING THE INCLUSION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSIDERATIONS INTO PROJECT DESIGN

UNIDO is implementing more and more environment projects. Furthermore, the organization's adherence to its own environmental guidance is also improving, as evidenced by the increased number of projects with an appropriate environmental component. However, a significant proportion (32%) of UNIDO projects in 1993 still needed to incorporate environmental concerns.

All UNIDO staff involved in project design should attend the in-house environmental training course. This would ensure a common awareness of the environment as it relates to industrial development and raise the level of knowledge. Discussions could be held among the various parts of the organization to determine which environmental components would be appropriate for which types of project. Once understood, this environmental component should be consistently incorporated into those types of project.

Besides determining which environmental component is appropriate, there seems to be a need for agreeing on how the component should be incorporated into a project. Ideally, the environmental component should be clearly addressed and stated, and it would then be evident in the output and activities portion of the project document.

The promotion of ecologically sustainable industrial development is one of the core tenets of UNIDO's industrial development mission. Yet it is not always easy to translate a theoretical ideal into concrete actions in specific technical cooperation projects. Further in-house discussions and environmental training programmes could lead to a more widely accepted and understood definition of sustainable development, as well as more concrete and consistent ways to incorporate the strategy into all of the organization's technical assistance activities.

Annex I

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF ENVIRONMENT SUBPROGRAMMES I-IV

Subprogramme I aims to enhance, by means of training, the internal capacity of UNIDO in environmental matters. This involves not only the strengthening of in-house expertise but also the identification of regional and sectoral expertise on a given problem. Expertise will be built up by means of courses, seminars, the dissemination of information bulletins and the upgrading and expanding of information and data systems. The environmental capacity of UNIDO is also to be enhanced by the development of guidelines for incorporating environmental considerations into the design and implementation of projects. Tools are being developed to assess the impact of environmental protection and rehabilitation on investment and operating costs at the enterprise level.

Subprogramme II seeks to address the problem of insufficient experience in developing countries to address environmental degradation. The objectives are to raise the awareness of environmental issues and to enhance the capacity of developing countries in industry-related environmental impact assessments, the prevention of accidents and the development of environmental policies, standards and legislation. Under this subprogramme, UNIDO produces a variety of environmental, accident prevention and safety and health guidelines. It also supports projects that help the Governments of developing countries to establish policies, standards and legislation. UNIDO may also assist countries in such areas of policy as taxation, incentives, investment and industrial development.

Subprogramme III emphasizes the prevention of industrial pollution as distinct from the alleviation of its effects. Pollution is prevented by adopting cleaner technology that reduces or eliminates waste, that makes efficient use of energy or that features recycling or reuse. Activities under this subprogramme include the following: expanding rosters of experts and institutes, developing manuals, augmenting information systems on cleaner technologies, supporting technical advisory missions and assisting developing countries in the negotiation of contracts and the transfer of technology.

Subprogramme IV offers technical assistance for pollution abatement, which cannot be ignored even if pollution prevention has a higher priority. There is still much to be done to improve the maintenance and operation of existing industrial plants and to upgrade them. Training on waste treatment and disposal must continue, and databases and technical manuals on all aspects of pollution abatement must be made available.

Annex II

METHODOLOGY FOR ASSESSING PROJECTS

1. Read document. Is the environment central to the project's objective?
2. If the project is an environmental project:
 - (a) Classify as E;
 - (b) Determine the type of environmental component;
 - (c) List the subprogramme of UNIDO's environmental programme and/or ESID recommendations that the project supports.
3. If the project is not an environmental project but adequately incorporates an appropriate environmental component (when needed):
 - (a) Classify as A;
 - (b) Determine the type of environmental component;
 - (c) List the subprogramme of UNIDO's environmental programme and/or ESID recommendations that the project supports.
4. If the project appears to include an inadequate or inappropriate environmental component:
 - (a) Classify as I;
 - (b) Identify the appropriate environmental component(s) that could/should have been included.
5. If the project requires an environmental component but none is found:
 - (a) Classify as N;
 - (b) Identify the appropriate environmental component(s) that could/should have been included.
6. If an environmental component is unnecessary for the project:
 - (a) Classify as U.

Annex III

LIST OF ENVIRONMENTAL COMPONENTS

1. **Cleaner Production/Pollution Prevention**
2. **End-of-Pipe Treatment**
3. **Waste Audit (energy, materials etc.)**
4. **Energy Conservation**
5. **Environmental Impact Assessment, Risk Assessment**
6. **Energy, Clean (clean coal, natural gas etc.)**
7. **Energy, Renewable (solar, wind, biomass)**
8. **CFC Phase-out**
9. **Industrial Safety/Occupational Health**
10. **Environmental Education and Training**
11. **Environmental Information/Publications**
12. **Capacity Building/Institutional Support**
13. **Promotion of ESID within Industrial Policy and Strategy Development**
14. **Natural Resource/ Biodiversity Management**
15. **Recycling**
16. **Remediation**
17. **Environmental Screening (in investment projects)**

Annex IV

TSS-1 PROJECTS

Of 25 TSS-1 projects reviewed (27 had been reviewed in the 1992 study), 6 (24%) were classified as E projects, compared to 4 projects (15%) in 1992; 2 (8%) were A projects, compared with 5 (19%) in 1992; 12 (48%) were U projects, compared with 10 (37%) in 1992; none were I projects, compared with 1 (4%) in 1992; and 5 (20%) were N projects, compared with 7 projects (26%) in 1992. Thus in 1992, 34 per cent of the TSS-1 projects that were reviewed were environment-related; this decreased slightly, to 32 per cent, in 1993. The number of TSS-1 projects not requiring an environmental component increased from 37 per cent in 1992 to 48 per cent in 1993. The number of I projects decreased from 4 per cent in 1992 to none in 1993 and the number of N projects decreased from 26 per cent in 1992 to 20 per cent in 1993. The number of projects lacking a necessary environmental component (I and N projects) decreased from 30 per cent in 1992 to 20 per cent in 1993.

TSS-1 projects can be difficult to evaluate as UNIDO is sometimes responsible for only part of the project. However, in some TSS-1 studies, environmental components are clearly required, particularly when recommendations for industrial development actions are included, such as in project 100. A similar project, project 17, is a good example of how an appropriate environmental component can be included.

Ref.No	Proj. No	Amount	Rating	ENV Com	ESID	Sub-pro	Branch	Regional
1	80	ncdri92028	60000	e	1	e	3 ppd/area/aj	2
2	305	ncpak92041	72000	e	1	c	3 ppd/area/aj	2
3	326	ncrab92050	46000	e	13	d	2 ppd/area/ai	12
4	457	ncyem92054	18000	e	13	d	2 ppd/area/ai	11
5	381	ncrla92058	185000	e	13	d	2 ppd/area/la	3
6	380	ncrla92057	121789	e	13	d	2 ppd/area/la	3
7	304	ncpak92040	72000	a	5		2 ppd/area/aj	2
8	17	ncbhu92026	43000	a	17	d	2 ppd/area/aj	2
9	262	ncmli2013	37700	u			io/ii/infr	1
10	211	ncivc92065	56200	u			ipct/tdp/tp/	1
11	287	ncner92015	112000	u			ppd/area/ai	1
12	92	nceth92007	40000	u			ppd/area/ai	1
13	303	ncpak92039	72000	u			ppd/area/aj	2
14	356	ncras92043	42000	u			ppd/area/aj	2
15	355	ncras92038	100000	u			ppd/area/aj	2
16	447	ncvie92045	117647	u			ppd/area/aj	2
17	448	ncvie92048	50000	u			ppd/area/aj	2
18	205	ncira92034	85000	u			ppd/area/aj	2
19	327	ncrab2051	45000	u			ppd/area/ai	12
20	245	ncmal92035	40500	u			ppd/area/p	2
21	411	ncsud92053	20000	n	13		ipct/ii/iip/a	10
22	13	n-ben92066	40300	n	10		ipct/ii/isp/s	1
23	100	ncgha92009	113000	n	13		ppd/area/ai	1
24	465	nczim92024	115000	n	13		ppd/area/ai	1
25	334	ncraf92019	104000	n	13		ppd/area/ai	1

Annex V

SUMMARY OF EACH PROJECT AND ITS RATING

This appendix contains a summary of each UNIDO Technical Assistance Project from 1993. This means all projects that were issued a PAD during the year. The summary also covers TSS-1 and TSS-2 projects and projects that provided for the support costs of projects for a total of 525 project numbers. Out of the 525, and after excluding duplicate projects (funding from different sources but with the same PADs), associate experts, drug control projects, TSS-1 and TSS-2 projects, projects that provided for the administration and management of other projects and projects with no value, there were 358 technical assistance projects that were evaluated.

The summary of a project contains a description of the project, objectives and intended output. It also indicates the rating of the project, environmental component (included or needed) and other pertinent information such as dollar amount and branch.

Projects 1-470 are arranged alphabetically by country or region (thus, a project in Afghanistan is the first project and project 469 took place in Zimbabwe). Projects 470 through 525 were projects that were identified after the initial analysis and are also listed alphabetically.

<u>Ref.No.</u>	<u>Proj. No</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Rating</u>	<u>ENV Com</u>	<u>ESID</u>	<u>Sub-pro</u>	<u>Branch</u>	<u>Region</u>
1	19	sibol93801	20500	e	13	a	2 ppd/ddg	3
2	24	dgbra92037	12000	e	12	a	2 io/t/chem	3
3	27	sibra93801	104600	e	2	d	4 io/t/agro	3
4	31	mpbra93095	150000	e	8	b	3 io/t/chem	3
5	32	sibul93802	53000	e	15	c	2 io/t/chem	4
6	33	xpbye3033	19890	e	i	a	3 io/t/met	4
7	49	sicos93801	111000	e	13	a	2 io/iis/isp	3
8	50	dgcpr91211	355700	e	15	c	3 io/t/chem	2
9	61	uscpr92120	2070072	e	2	e	4 io/t/agro	2
10	62	uscpr93003	994500	e	2	d	4 io/t/chem	2
11	63	uscpr93010	31400	e	15	a	2 io/t/chem	2
12	64	mpcpr93107	72000	e	8	b	3 ipct/iis/isp/t	2
13	65	uscpr93079	67000	e	5		2 io/t/chem	2
14	74	sicvi92801	15000	e	1	a	3 io/t/chem	1
15	76	sicyp93801	22000	e	9		2 io/t/chem	4
16	81	sidrt93801	147000	e	7		2 io/t/eng	2
17	88	mpegy93094	50000	e	8	b	3 io/t/chem	10
18	89	mpegy93121	50000	e	8	b	3 io/t/eng	10
19	90	mpegy93138	904000	e	8	b	3 io/t/agro	10
20	91	mpegy93149	263450	e	8	b	3 io/t/od	10
21	106	tfjlo92007	23752	e	11		ppd/icfmic	5
22	107	tfjlo92020	88496	e	6	a	2 ipct/tdp/tp/	5
23	113	tfjlo93010	22973	e	1	a	1 ppd/odg	5
24	120	epglo93001	30000	e	6	e	3 io/t/chem	5
25	136	xpglo93111	48830	e	7		2 ipct/tdp/tp/	5
26	162	mpi.nd93162	74000	e	8	b	3 io/t/eng	2
27	163	mpind93163	55000	e	8	b	3 io/t/eng	2
28	164	mpind93164	55000	e	8	b	3 io/t/eng	2
29	171	siins92801	101500	e	6	d	3 io/t/chem	2
30	173	usins92120	611504	e	2		4 io/t/agro	2
31	176	usint92171	13876	e	13		2 ipct/consul	5
32	187	ucint93034	74786	e	5	a	3 io/t/chem	5
33	188	ucint93054	60000	e	2	d	4 io/t/agro	5
34	189	usint92044	1539000	e	1	a	3 ppd/ddg	5
35	190	xpint93024	48490	e	10	a	2 io/os/ihrd	5
36	191	xpint93067	143800	e	11		2 ipct/tdp/inl	5
37	206	sfira92001	118823	e	2	d	4 io/t/chem	2
38	208	mpira93093	50000	e	8	b	3 io/t/eng	2
39	214	mpjor93142	66000	e	8	b	3 io/t/eng	11
40	225	dpkuw92003	354000	e	5	a	2 io/t/chem	11
41	235	xplit93051	56000	e	10		2 io/iis/imr	4
42	241	simag93802	112500	e	2		4 io/t/agro	1
43	256	simex93803	98720	e	13	d	2 io/t/met	3
44	274	simor93801	69500	e	6	d	2 ipct/tdp/tp/	10

<u>Ref. No.</u>	<u>Proj. No</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Rating</u>	<u>ENV Com</u>	<u>ESID</u>	<u>Sub-pro</u>	<u>Branch</u>	<u>Region</u>
45	279	dgnep91029	660000	e	12	a	2 io/t/chem	2
46	284	sinep93801	26000	e	2	c	4 io/t/chem	2
47	285	usnep92120	591000	e	2	a	4 io/t/agro	2
48	288	siner93801	82500	e	4	d	3 io/t/chem	1
49	313	siphi93801	57000	e	4	c	3 io/t/eng	2
50	325	siqat93801	37400	e	4	c	3 io/iis/imrb	11
51	344	usraf93184	34513	e	6	c	3 io/t/chem	1
52	345	xaraf93607	98833	e	6	c	3 io/t/chem	1
53	353	dpras93061	1346500	e	1	c	3 io/t/chem	2
54	362	ustras92120	1	e	2		4 io/t/agro	2
55	372	ustras93039	132744	e	4	e	4 ipct/tdp/tp/	2
56	373	ustras93109	82308	e	10	e	4 io/t/chem	2
57	374	ustras93043	108500	e	10	e	3 io/os/ihrd	2
58	383	xprla93105	47500	e	10	e	4 io/t/chem	3
59	389	sirom93801	16000	e	2		4 io/t/chem	4
60	390	sirom93802	31000	e	5		2 io/t/chem	4
61	401	dgsri91019	2107000	e	2	a	3 io/t/chem	2
62	418	mpsy93118	35000	e	8	b	3 io/t/eng	11
63	419	mpsy93148	235180	e	8	b	3 io/t/od	11
64	432	xptur93081	24135	e	4	c	3 io/iis/imr	4
65	445	sivca93801	96500	e	5	c	4 io/t/met	3
66	454	usvie93139	51500	e	5	d	2 io/t/met	2
67	476	xpglo93104	24300	e	1	c	3 ppd/sma/er	5
68	497	xpcub93041	20259	e	10		4 io/t/chem	3
69	505	xpint93044	67897	e	10	e	3 io/t/chem	5
70	524	xprom93129	9056	e	10		3 io/t/agro	4
71	529	xpuga93123	9462	e	10	a	3 io/t/eng	1
			15461750					

<u>Ref.No.</u>	<u>Proj. No</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Rating</u>	<u>ENV Com</u>	<u>ESID</u>	<u>Sub-pro</u>	<u>Branch</u>	<u>Region</u>
1	2	dpalb93003	614467	a	12	a	2 io/iis/isp	4
2	6	sialb93801	36500	a	1	a	2 io/t/chem	4
3	22	usbol91209	550000	a	10		2 io/iis/isp	3
4	45	xacmr93621	128000	a	17		2 ipct/ii/isp/t	1
5	68	uscpr93015	261000	a	10		3 ppd/sma/w	2
6	71	dgcub91001	47000	a	5		4 io/t/agro	3
7	73	sicub93802	95000	a	2		4 io/t/agro	3
8	75	xacvi93611	224766	a	1		3 io/t/agro	1
9	93	useth92200	353982	a	2		4 io/t/agro	1
10	117	xpglo93094	50000	a	11		2 ic/t/chem	5
11	119	xpglo93055	110298	a	1		2 ipct/cons	5
12	128	xpglo93065	56170	a	11		2 ppd/ipp/rcj	5
13	129	xpglo93012	181500	a	11		2 ipct/tdp/tar	5
14	137	dphon93007	150500	a	13		2 io/iis/infr	5
15	140	uchon93159	45900	a	13		2 io/iis/infr	3
16	144	dgind92401	960500	a	10		4 io/t/agro	2
17	145	dgind92402	844500	a	1		4 io/t/agro	2
18	146	dgind92404	2039800	a	1		4 io/t/agro	2
19	147	dgind92405	1287700	a	1		4 io/t/agro	2
20	148	dgind92407	551200	a	1		4 io/t/agro	2
21	149	dgind92410	434800	a	1		2 io/t/agro	2
22	165	usind93018	21500	a	11		ppd/ipp/rcj	2
23	166	usind93137	487500	a	5		2 ipct/ii/isp/a	2
24	175	tfint93001	178926	a	10		2 ppd/icfm/o	5
25	179	usint93073	77000	a	11		2 ipct/tdp/inf	5
26	192	udint93087	274043	a	5		2 ipct/ii/feas	5
27	194	utint93066	61430	a	10		3 io/os/ihrd	5
28	195	utint93068	49156	a	10		3 io/os/ihrd	5
29	202	udint93141	223493	a	10		3 itpd/is/feas	5
30	207	ucira93032	35000	a	5		3 io/t/chem	2
31	232	duleb2001	38200	a	13		2 io/iis/isp	11
32	238	dpmag93006	10000	a	1		3 io/t/chem	1
33	242	xamag93616	115600	a	1		3 io/t/chem	1
34	243	xpmag93013	56500	a	5		3 ipct/ii/feas	1
35	257	xpmex93073	40750	a	4		3 io/t/met	3
36	272	usmon91105	12500	a	14		2 io/t/chem	2
37	276	xpnam93075	21680	a	2		4 io/t/met	1
38	292	dgnir92008	5000	a	13		2 io/t/eng	1
39	297	sfuir93001	353982	a	2		4 io/t/eng	1
40	300	xanir93625	108800	a	5		5 ipct/ii/feas	1
41	302	sfoma93002	108199	a	13		2 itpd/is/feas	11
42	306	sipak93801	55500	a	5		3 io/t/chem	2
43	307	tfpak93001	70796	a	5		3 ipct/ii/feas	2
44	314	tfpol90916	145300	a	4		3 io/iis/imrb	4
45	315	tfpol90917	104100	a	4		3 io/iis/imr	4
46	316	tfpol90918	94100	a	4		3 io/iis/imr	4
47	317	tfpol90919	94100	a	4		3 io/iis/imr	4
48	318	tfpol90920	99100	a	4		3 io/iis/imr	4

<u>Ref.No.</u>	<u>Proj. No</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Rating</u>	<u>ENV Com</u>	<u>ESID</u>	<u>Sub-pro</u>	<u>Branch</u>	<u>Region</u>
49	319	tfpob90921	104100	a	4	3	io/iis/imr	4
50	322	dpqat93005	366500	a	17	5	io/iis/isp	11
51	328	xprab93050	20000	a	5	2	ipct/tdp/tp/	12
52	331	xpr-ab93076	33920	a	17	2	ipct/ii/feas	12
53	340	xara93618	68086	a	5	3	ipct/ii/feas	1
54	341	xpra93200	100000	a	10	2	io/t/agro	1
55	342	xara93617	187000	a	14	2	io/t/chem	1
56	348	xpra93021	279600	a	5	3	ipct/ii/feas	1
57	348	xpra93062	36500	a	2	4	io/t/agro	1
58	378	utrer93072	45454	a	10	2	ipct/ii/feas	4
59	379	xprer93097	90470	a	5	2	ppd/ipp/rej	4
60	399	siail93801	87700	a	5	2	io/t/met	1
61	407	sistp93801	67000	a	5	3	io/t/chem	1
62	421	sitha93803	51000	a	12	2	ipct/tdp/od	2
63	436	xpur93114	18000	a	10	2	io/t/eng	1
64	448	sivic93801	72550	a	2	4	io/iis/infr	2
65	450	tfvic93001	176991	a	5	2	ipct/ii/feas	2
66	452	usvic93058	1629000	a	2	2	ipct/ii/feas	2
67	464	tfzam92a10	129334	a	5	3	ipct/ii/feas	1
68	468	xpzim93079	50000	a	10	2	ipct/tdp/tp/	1
69	475	usglo93033	40000	a	4	3	ipct/consul	5
70	479	utint93067	29387	a	2	4	io/os/ihrd	5
71	481	utint93101	28670	a	10	2	io/os/ihrd	5
72	485	utint93124	28402	a	10	2	io/os/ihrd	5
73	488	utint93108	38978	a	10	2	io/os/ihrd	5
74	490	utint93100	43000	a	10	4	io/os/ihrd	5
75	493	xpbdi93008	25400	a	10	2	io/iis/infr	1
76	494	xpben93100	48000	a	10	2	ipct/ii/feas	1
77	499	xpdrk93085	29269	a	10	2	io/os/infr	2
78	504	xpint93035	44801	a	10	2	ppd/area/o	5
79	508	xpint93125	22131	a	1	3	ipct/consul	5
80	509	xpind93017	21554	a	5	2	io/iis/infr	2
81	510	xpmag92132	29673	a	10	2	io/os/infr	1
82	512	xpmoz93004	105	a	1	3	io/t/agro	1
83	514	xpphi93015	52500	a	10	2	ipct/ii/feas	2
84	516	xprab93007	17196	a	4	3	ipct/consul	12
85	519	xprat93116	15000	a	10	2	io/t/chem	1
86	522	xprla93123	28165	a	10	2	ppd/area/la	3
87	525	xpau93200	85711	a	2	4	io/t/agro	10

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<u>Ref.No.</u>	<u>Proj. No</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Rating</u>	<u>ENV Com</u>	<u>ESID</u>	<u>Sub-pro</u>	<u>Branch</u>	<u>Region</u>
1	1	duafg92007	12600	u			ppd/ipp/rej	2
2	10	sfarg93071	353969	u			io/t/chem	3
3	38	uscam92152	31720	u			io/iis/infr	3
4	46	broel92001	607588	u			ipct/tdp/inl	3
5	48	dccos87010	31220	u			io/iis/infr	3
6	51	dgcpr91271	338945	u			io/t/chem	2
7	70	uccro93153	48000	u			io/t/agro	4
8	79	sicze92803	49700	u			io/iis/infr	4
9	84	sfecu93001	88496	u			io/iis/infr	3
10	87	siegy93801	15000	u			io/t/chem	10
11	95	xaeth93627	41500	u			io/iis/infr	1
12	96	xpeth93112	30670	u			io/iis/imr	1
13	98	dpgha92007	476500	u			ipct/ii/feas	1
14	102	sigha93801	93500	u			io/iis/isp	1
15	104	tf glo89905	176992	u			ppd/icfm/x	5
16	105	tf glo92C10	106350	u			odg/eval	5
17	108	tf glo92021	44248	u			ppd/icfm/x	5
18	114	tf glo93011	30000	u			ppd/ipp/rej	5
19	116	uc glo93006	47000	u			ipct/tdp/tar	5
20	118	xp glo93103	31000	u			ipct/tdp/tar	5
21	125	us glo93008	1189601	u			ipct/ii/net	5
22	126	us glo93084	1182374	u			ipct/ii/met	5
23	127	xp glo93026	325043	u			ppd/area/o	5
24	130	xp glo93061	50000	u			da/fs/fmtc	5
25	131	uc glo93064	33400	u			io/iis/infr	5
26	135	xp glo93083	6400	u			ppd/sma/w	5
27	141	sihun93801	14500	u			io/ddg/adv	4
28	143	ushun90129	330339	u			ppd/ipp/rej	4
29	172	siins93801	49988	u			io/t/met	2
30	174	xpins93132	9400	u			ppd/ddg/af	2
31	177	usint93026	28900	u			ipct/tdp/od	5
32	184	xpint93011	60000	u			ppd/sma/ec	5
33	186	xpint93122	45700	u			ipct/tdp/tp/	5
34	201	xpint93078	26100	u			ipct/ii/net	5
35	209	ucira93052	20500	u			io/os/ihrd	2
36	212	xaivc93609	90000	u			ppd/area/o	1
37	215	xp jor93028	109380	u			io/os/ihrd	11
38	219	siken93801	13500	u			io/t/met	1
39	221	xpken93143	3172	u			ppd/area/al	1
40	222	xaken93610	70000	u			ppd/area/o	1
41	226	dpkuw93006	481600	u			io/iis/infr	11
42	234	silit93801	57200	u			io/iis/isp	4
43	244	xpmag93018	94000	u			ird/stat	1
44	252	simdv93801	15000	u			io/t/chem	2
45	253	xpmdv93064	12200	u			io/iis/infr	2
46	254	simex93801	38000	u			io/t/eng	3
47	258	xpmex93022	20000	u			ipct/ii/ipp/l	3
48	260	dumli91004	1255970	u			ppd/area/al	1

<u>Ref.No.</u>	<u>Proj. No</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Rating</u>	<u>ENV Com; ESID</u>	<u>Sub-pro</u>	<u>Branch</u>	<u>Region</u>
49	265	dgmlw92021	459300	u		io/iss/infr	1
50	266	dgmlw92022	140833	u		io/iss/infr	1
51	271	xpmlw93200	18000	u		io/t/agro	1
52	275	xpmor93080	3974	u		io/t/agro	10
53	277	ucnam93174	12244	u		io/iss/infr	1
54	286	xpnep93134	20000	u		ipct/ii/iip/a	2
55	289	ucnic92199	90000	u		ipct/ii/ipp/l	3
56	298	sinir93801	84200	u		io/iss/infr	1
57	308	tfpal91d10	180000	u		io/os/ihrd	11
58	309	sipam93801	33000	u		io/t/agro	3
59	311	sfper93002	10550	u		ppd/icfm/x	3
60	329	ucrab93155	49000	u		io/iss/infr	12
61	337	xaraf93603	300000	u		io/t/agro	1
62	339	xaraf93612	149500	u		ipct/tdp/int	1
63	347	xaraf93620	31700	u		ipct/tdp/int	1
64	351	xaraf93615	162100	u		io/iss/imrb	1
65	361	ucras93013	24500	u		ird/stat	2
66	364	ustras93167	20200	u		io/t/chem	2
67	366	ustras93081	62500	u		ipct/tdp/tp/	2
68	377	ustras93114	73467	u		ppd/area/a1	2
69	392	dcaau93A01	15999	u		io/iss/infr	11
70	400	xpsil93086	54644	u		ird/stat	1
71	414	dpsyr92012	41000	u		io/t/eng	11
72	442	dpuzb93004	340000	u		ppd/area/o	4
73	451	xpvic93048	16308	u		spd/area/a1	2
74	458	dpyug93004	2200	u		io/t/agro	4
75	466	uszim92028	280000	u		ipct/ii/feas	1
76	469	uszim93106	152000	u		io/t/agro	1
77	470	ducmb91003	15257	u		ppd/area/a1	2
78	477	ustraf93012	98000	u		io/t/eng	1
79	496	xpchi93057	1693	u		odg	3
80	501	xpgio93093	1091	u		odg/aud	5
81	511	xpmlr93031	21318	u		ppd/area/a1	1
82	513	xpnic93121	1700	u		io/iss/infr	3
83	515	xprab93003	94400	u		ipct/ii/iip/a	12
84	518	xpraf93019	77000	u		io/iss/imr	1
85	520	xprer93042	35565	u		io/os/ihrd	4
86	526	xptha93016	29500	u		ipct/ii/feas	2
87	528	xpuga93109	16650	u		io/t/agro	1
			11506658				

<u>Ref.No.</u>	<u>Proj. No</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Rating</u>	<u>ENV Com</u>	<u>ESID</u>	<u>Sub-pro</u>	<u>Branch</u>	<u>Region</u>
1	7	xpalb93135	10847	i	1		io/os/ihrd	4
2	11	xparg93071	13805	i	10		io/os/ihrd	3
3	18	sibhu93801	38000	i	5		io/t/chem	2
4	36	pccam91009	192000	i	3		odg/sppo	3
5	40	uscam92061	364500	i	1		io/os/ihrd	3
6	72	sicub93801	132000	i	10		io/t/agro	3
7	85	sfegy9001	2007805	i	1		io/t/cag	10
8	111	tf glo93005	256000	i	13		ppd/icfm/x	5
9	134	xpglo93096	47700	i	7		ppd/sma/ip	5
10	142	ushun92195	884000	i	10		io/t/agro	4
11	178	usint93046	71900	i	11		ppd/sma/ec	5
12	196	utint93092	43313	i	1		io/os/ihrd	5
13	200	xpint93077	78608	i	10		io/os/ihrd	5
14	217	dpken93006	681856	i	1		io/t/agro	1
15	223	xpken93068	49500	i	1		ipct/tdp/tp/	1
16	224	xaken93601	166973	i	1		io/t/agro	1
17	246	simal93801	102000	i	1		io/iis/isp	2
18	247	dpmar93002	200000	i	1		io/iis/infr	1
19	248	xamar93619	74748	i	1		io/iis/infr	1
20	255	simex93802	100000	i	14		io/t/agro	3
21	290	ucnic93143	31000	i	1		io/iis/infr	3
22	293	dgnir92015	698400	i	14		io/t/chem	1
23	299	ucnir93088	28800	i	1		io/t/eng	1
24	312	siper93801	31500	i	17		io/iis/infr	3
25	338	xaraf93606	140800	i	10		io/t/agro	1
26	368	usras93108	72500	i	1		io/t/chem	2
27	375	usras93062	238938	i	10		icpt/tdp/tp/	2
28	376	usras93105	61947	i	10		io/os/ihrd	2
29	384	xpria93113	54000	i	10		io/t/chem	3
30	387	xpria93098	54200	i	10		io/t/chem	3
31	388	sfrok93001	108835	i	5		io/t/met	2
32	391	xarwa93602	99367	i	1		io/t/chem	1
33	405	sfsrl93001	23451	i	2		io/t/met	2
34	413	sisvn93801	44900	i	2		io/t/eng	4
35	437	dguru92011	32000	i	17		ipct/ii/isp/l	3
36	440	siusr92801	49000	i	1		io/iis/infr	4
37	460	dgzam92014	383000	i	13		ipct/ii/afr	1
38	472	pccam89006	678800	i	1		ppd/ipp/rej	3
39	474	ucarg93036	24000	i	1		io/t/agro	3
40	478	usraf93040	104000	i	1		io/os/ihrd	1
41	483	utint93099	62394	i	10		io/os/ihrd	5
42	492	xpalb93001	31126	i	13		ipct/ii/feas	4
43	495	xpbra93036	31200	i	13		ppd/ipp/rej	3
44	498	xpcvi93056	18781	i	10		io/t/chem	1
45	502	xpgua93049	34300	i	10		ipct/ii/feas	3
46	503	xpguy93058	40900	i	5		ipct/ii/feas	1
47	506	xpint93069	59134	i	1		io/t/agro	5

<u>Ref.No.</u>	<u>Proj. No</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Rating</u>	<u>ENV Con:</u>	<u>ESID</u>	<u>Sub-pro</u>	<u>Branch</u>	<u>Region</u>
48	517	xprab93120	38184	i	1		ipct/tdp/tar	12
49	523	xprom93046	18295	i	10		ipct/ii/feas	4
50	527	xpton92126	23161	i	10	2	io/iis/infr	1
		8832468						

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<u>Ref.No.</u>	<u>Proj. No</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Rating</u>	<u>ENV Com</u>	<u>ESID</u>	<u>Sub-pro</u>	<u>Branch</u>	<u>Region</u>
1	9	usalg93086	100000	n	1		io/iis/infr	10
2	12	sibah93801	81600	n	13		ipct/ii/iip/a	11
3	14	siben93801	49812	n	10		io/iis/infr	1
4	20	usbot93818	2272000	n	5		io/t/agro	3
5	21	ucbot93002	27000	n	1		io/t/agro	3
6	25	dpbra92004	100000	n	1		ppd/ipp/sta	3
7	28	sibra93802	46675	n	14		io/iis/isp	3
8	29	sibra93803	37000	n	13		io/iis/infr	3
9	34	xpbye93106	44800	n	10		ipct/ii/feas	4
10	37	uccam93057	140000	n	17		io/t/agro	1
11	39	xpcam93040	50000	n	17		io/t/agro	1
12	41	xpcar93025	59500	n	5		ipct/ii/isp/l	3
13	43	sicmb93801	26000	n	5		io/t/chem	2
14	44	xpcmr93027	86900	n	11		ept/inf	1
15	47	xpcot93074	57000	n	14		io/t/agro	3
16	52	dgcpr91582	124000	n	13		ipct/ii/iip/a	2
17	66	uscpr93035	206500	n	13		ipct/ii/isp/e	2
18	77	dpcze93002	184600	n	13		ipct/ii/iip/a	4
19	82	sidrk93802	72500	n	1		io/t/chem	2
20	86	sfcgy93001	301721	n	1		io/t/eng	10
21	94	useth92197	40000	n	13		ipct/ii/afr	1
22	124	usglo92185	1238938	n	13		ipct/ii/feas	5
23	169	dgins90019	682000	n	1		io/t/met	2
24	193	usint93075	191150	n	1		io/os/ihrd	5
25	197	utint93116	39773	n	1		io/os/ihrd	5
26	198	xpint93002	125600	n	1		io/t/agro	5
27	203	dgira93002	427000	n	1		io/t/agro	2
28	237	dpmag91006	228500	n	13		ipct/ii/iip/a	1
29	240	simag93801	146000	n	1		io/t/agro	1
30	251	xpmau93039	84200	n	10		io/os/ihrd	1
31	264	simli93801	126000	n	1		ipct/ii/feas	1
32	301	sfoma93001	184974	n	17		io/iis/isp	11
33	310	sipar93801	48500	n	5		io/t/agro	3
34	321	duprc92001	34000	n	13		io/iis/infr	1
35	330	usrab93005	70000	n	13		ppd/sma/ex	12
36	332	dpra93010	110000	n	1		io/iis/isp	1
37	336	tfrm92002	183150	n	13		ipct/ii/iip/a	1
38	343	xpra93045	29500	n	17		ipct/tdp/tar	1
39	346	xara93614	39000	n	10		io/os/ihrd	1
40	350	xara93608	55977	n	5		ppd/area/al	1
41	367	usras93090	42624	n	1		ppd/sma/ex	2
42	385	xpria93118	59000	n	10		io/t/met	3
43	386	xpria93043	50000	n	10		ipct/tdp/int	3
44	394	dusau92002	337986	n	13		io/iis/isp	11
45	398	xasen93613	266000	n	5		io/t/agro	1
46	408	brsud91001	620000	n	12		ipct/ii/iip/a	10
47	409	dpsud91003	250000	n	17		ipct/ii/iip/a	10

<u>Ref.No.</u>	<u>Proj. No</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Rating</u>	<u>ENV Com.</u>	<u>ESID</u>	<u>Sub-pro</u>	<u>Branch</u>	<u>Region</u>
48	415	dusyr92008	146000	n	13		io/t/chem	11
49	420	sitha93802	57000	n	13		io/iis/infr	2
50	422	sitha93804	34000	n	5		io/t/chem	2
51	423	dutog90004	9746	n	13		io/iis/isp	1
52	425	sitr93801	13300	n	13		ppd/ipp/rel	3
53	427	situn93801	52000	n	10		io/iis/infr	10
54	428	xatun93604	34000	n	12		io/iis/imrb	10
55	431	situr93801	71125	n	5		io/t/chem	4
56	435	siurt93801	49850	n	5		io/iis/imr	1
57	439	sfusr93001	53995	n	5		io/iis/imr	4
58	441	dpuzb93002	104500	n	10		io/iis/infr	4
59	446	duvie90c05	161760	n	5		ipct/ii/feas	2
60	453	usvie93078	200000	n	5		io/t/chem	2
61	455	ucvie93089	36500	n	17		ppd/area/a1	2
62	456	ucvie93115	55480	n	5		io/iis/infr	2
63	467	xpzim93010	29000	n	10		io/t/met	1
			10885736					
	358							
		Total	62893661					