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**ENVIRONMENTAL CONSIDERATIONS IN THE DESIGN OF
UNIDO PROJECTS: 1994**

REPORT*

Prepared by
Industrial Sectors and Environment Division

* This document has not been edited.

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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.)).* It then carried out the report again in 1994 (for 1993 projects).

Therefore, with the analysis of UNIDO's 1994 projects, this is the third year that such an analysis has been conducted and the results are beginning to be recognized and disseminated throughout UNIDO. The continued improvement in UNIDO's environmental performance may in part be attributable to the successful introduction of this report on a yearly basis. The intent of this year's analysis remains the same as in the previous two years: 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 1994.

A comparison of the results for 1994 and 1993 suggests that although the total number of technical cooperation projects continued to decrease, from 358 to 340 projects, the share of environment projects with an appropriate environmental component continued to increase, from 44 per cent of projects in 1993 to 50 per cent in 1994.

The share of projects that were deemed to need an environmental component but had either an inadequate one or none, decreased from 32% in 1993 to 28% in 1994. However, the share of projects rated I (inadequate) significantly decreased, while the share of those that were given the more problematic N rating (no attempt to incorporate an environmental component category), increased.

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.

Second, 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).

Third, 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.

Fourth, 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 five 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 1994 were analyzed 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 16 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 and 1993 studies.

Given the constraints on time and resources, the projects initiated in 1994 had to be, once again, analyzed 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 still believes it should 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 total amount of approved new projects reviewed totalled 340 after excluding:

- United Nations International Drug Control Programme projects administered by UNIDO.
- Projects that funded associate experts.
- Projects with unforeseen changes.
- Separate project numbers that were funding the same project were combined to reduce the total by 20.

Thirty-one TSS-1 projects were also reviewed in addition to the 340 technical cooperation projects and are commented on in this report (annex IV). In essence, therefore, all UNIDO technical cooperation projects initiated in 1994, 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 340 projects analyzed, 75 were determined to be environment projects, 4 more than in 1993, when there were 71, and their share increased to 22 per cent from 20 per cent in 1993 and 14 per cent in 1992. The increase correlates to UNIDO's growing implementation of Montreal Protocol-related projects (23 projects in 1994 compared to 13 in 1993) and the increasing number of cleaner production projects (23 in 1994, up from only 6 projects in 1993). Measured by project allotment amount, the share has increased even more, from 8 per cent in 1992 to 25 per cent in 1993 and to 39 per cent in 1994.
- The share of UNIDO projects with an appropriate environmental component continued to increase, from 20 per cent in 1992 to 24 per cent in 1993, to 28 per cent in 1994. The number of such projects increased from 87 projects in 1993 to 95 in 1994. Measured by project allotment amount, however, the share continued to decrease, from 33 per cent in 1992 to 26 per cent in 1993 and now 24 per cent in 1994.
- Thus, the total of E and A projects, i.e. environment-related projects, increased. In 1994, a total of 170 projects were environment-related. They constituted 50 per cent of all projects in 1994 (compared with 44 per cent of all projects in 1993 and 34 per cent in 1992) and 63 per cent measured in project allotment amount (compared to 51% in 1993 and 41 per cent in 1992).
- The share of UNIDO projects not requiring an environmental component (U projects) has continued to decrease, from 34 per cent in 1992 to 24 per cent in 1993 to 22 per cent in 1994. Measured by project allotment amount it decreased, from 18 per cent in 1993 to 17 per cent in 1994.
- The number of projects that appeared to make no attempt to include an environmental component, even though one was needed, increased. N projects declined from 26 per cent in 1992 to 18 per cent in 1993 before increasing to 24 per cent in 1994 in absolute terms. The project allotment amount remained at 17 per cent in 1994 as in 1993.

- The share of projects whose environmental component was inadequate decreased, from 14 per cent of total projects in 1993 to 3% per cent in 1994. In terms of project allotment amount, the share of I projects decreased, from 14 per cent in 1993 to 3 per cent in 1994.
- The combined share of projects that lacked an appropriate environmental component when one was needed (I and N projects) decreased to 28 per cent after being at 32 per cent in 1992 and 1993. The project allotment share of these projects has also declined, from 45 per cent in 1992 to 31 per cent in 1993 and to 20 per cent in 1994.
- The total number of UNIDO technical cooperation projects continued to decline. The number has decreased from 437 in 1992 to 358 in 1993 to 340 in 1994 (excluding associate experts, drug control projects and duplicate projects). However their allotment increased from \$65.6 million to \$69.7 million in 1994.*

Table 1. Environmental component ratings of technical cooperation projects, 1992, 1993 and 1994

Rating	1992		1993		1994		Difference from 1993 to 1994	
	No. of Projects	Share of total %	No. of projects	Share of total (%)	No. of projects	Share of total (%)	Share (%)	No. of projects
E	62	14.2	71	20	75	22	+2	+4
A	89	20.4	87	24	95	28	+4	+8
U	148	34.0	74	24	74	22	-2	-13
I	24	5.4	50	14	12	3	-11	-38
N	<u>114</u>	<u>26.0</u>	<u>63</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>84</u>	<u>24</u>	+6	+21
Total	437	100	358	100	340	100		

Table 2. Allotment for technical cooperation projects by environmental content rating, 1993 vs. 1994

Rating	Allotment for projects			
	1994		1993	
	(Million \$)	(% of total)	(Million \$)	(% of total)
E	27.6	39	16.4	25
A	16.4	24	17.0	26
U	11.6	17	11.8	18
I	2.1	3	9.2	14
N	<u>12.0</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>11.2</u>	<u>17</u>
Total	69.7	100	65.6	100

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

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. The number of E and A projects was spread relatively equitably across the various regions. In 1994, Africa had the greatest number of E projects with 28 per cent of all UNIDO's E projects. This was a great change as Africa had the lowest per cent(8%) of E projects in 1993.

Table 3. Distribution of environmental content ratings by region, 1994

Region (code)	Number of projects					Total
	E	A	U	I	N	
Africa (1)	16	20	26	6	25	93
Arab countries (10, 11, 12)	13	6	6		14	39
Asia (2)	13	13	10	2	15	53
Europe (4)	13	16	13	1	6	49
Interregional/global (5)	12	23	11	2	8	56
Latin America and the Caribbean (3)	8	17	8	1	16	50
Total	75	95	74	12	84	340

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	27	22	21	21	20
Arab countries	11	17	6	11	20
Asia	16	17	14	15	28
Europe	14	16	17	18	9
Interregional/global	17	11	24	20	13
Latin America and the Caribbean	15	13	18	15	10
Total	100	100	100	100	100

By implementing division, branch, section or unit

The distribution of technical cooperation projects in 1994 by implementing entity is displayed in table 5, listed in order of the number of E projects or E + A projects.

Table 5. Distribution of environmental content ratings by implementing entity*

<i>Implementing division/branch/ section/unit</i>	<i>E</i>	<i>A</i>	<i>U</i>	<i>I</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>Total</i>
Chemical Industries	22	11	4	2	11	50
Environment and Energy	15	1				16
Engineering Group	10	2	9		23	25
Metallurgy Group	9	9	1			19
Agro-based Industries	8	15	4	3	6	36
Interregional Advisors	3	2	1			6
Human Resource Development	3	11	6	1	6	27
Country Strategy and Programme	1	8	12	1	7	30
Instit. Support and Priv. Sector	1	3	7	3	12	26
Information and Research	1	3	9	1	3	17
Investment Promotion	1	3	3		8	15
Tech. Development	1	5	3		4	13
Feasibility Studies		10	2		3	15
Industrial Cooperation		2	1		6	9
Investment Promotion Network Unit			1		2	3
Office of the Director (ITDP)					1	1
Small and Medium Enterprises		4	6	1	8	19
Enterprise Dev. and Restructuring		1	2		3	6
Human Resource and Enterprise		2				2
English Translation		1				1
Office of the Director General		1	1			2
Funds Mobilization		1	1			2
Total	75	95	74	12	84	340

*Reflects organizational set-up after the restructuring of UNIDO in December 1993.

Five substantive branches or sections (chemical industries, agro-based industries, environment and energy, engineering industries and metallurgical industries) accounted for 86 per cent of the E projects and 40 per cent of the A projects. The Chemical Industries Branch had 27 of the 75 environment projects (30%). 44 per cent of its projects were environment-related projects. These same five branches also had only 20 N rated projects 24 per cent of the total. This ranged from the Environment and Energy Branch and the Metallurgy Group with no N rated projects to the Chemical Industries Branch with 11 N rated projects.

The Institutional Support and Small and Medium Enterprises Branches had significant numbers of N rated projects with 12 and 8 N rated projects respectively as well as the Investment Promotion Branch with 8 N rated projects.

The Agro-based Industries Branch had the most A rated projects with 15, followed by the Chemical Industries Branch with 11 and Human Resources Development with 11. The Feasibility Studies Branch and Metallurgy Group with 10 A rated projects each also appear to often be appropriately incorporating an environmental component into projects.

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.)

Sixty per cent of E projects supported cleaner production activities (compared with 46 per cent in 1993) (subprogramme III); 23 per cent of them, policy and institutional support (30% in 1993) (subprogramme II); 10 per cent, end-of-pipe treatment (23% in 1993) (subprogramme IV); and 1 per cent, in-house training (1% in 1993) (subprogramme I).

Fifty four per cent of A projects supported subprogramme II (51% in 1993), 27 per cent of them supported subprogramme III (30% in 1993), 10 per cent supported subprogramme IV (19% in 1993) and 4 per cent supported subprogramme I (none in 1993).

Support for ESID recommendations

All environment projects were found to support one of the suggestions of the Conference on Ecologically Sustainable Industrial Development. Thirty four supported recommendation (a), building the capacity for pollution prevention techniques and cleaner production activities. 23 supported recommendation (b), assisting in the implementation of international environmental conventions and protocols. 3 supported recommendation (c), determining the environmental soundness of environmental technologies. 5 supported recommendation (d), integrating environmental considerations into industrial development strategies and policies. 10 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 (30 projects, 32 per cent); cleaner production (20 projects, 22 per cent); promotion of ESID (14 projects, 15 per cent); environmental impact assessment (11 projects, 12 per cent); environmental screening (10 projects, 11 per cent); natural resource management (3 projects, 3 per cent); end-of-pipe treatment (2 projects, 2 per cent); Environmental technology assistance (2 projects, 2 per cent); and others (3 projects, 3 per cent). 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 (20%), environmental education and training (33%), ESID (20%) and others (30%). For N projects the following components could have been included: the promotion of ESID policies (36%), cleaner production/waste minimization (18%), environmental education and training (12%), environmental information (12%) and others (22%). Certainly many projects could have had more than one environmental component.

The most common components for E projects were cleaner production/waste minimization (23 projects, 18%), Montreal Protocol-related projects to phase out chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) (23 projects, 18%), followed by ESID (7 projects, 9%), environmental education and training (5 projects, 7%), renewable energy (5 projects, 7%) and others (17 projects, 16%).

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	23	20	2	15
2	End-of-pipe treatment	2	2	0	0
3	Energy Conservation	1	1	0	0
4	Environmental Impact Assessment	1	11	0	3
5	Clean Energy	1	1	0	0
6	Renewable	5	0	0	0
7	CFC phase-out	23	0	0	0
8	Industrial health and safety	1	0	0	0
9	Environmental education and training	5	30	4	10
10	Environmental information	2	0	2	10
11	ESID	7	14	2	30
12	Natural resource/biodiversity mgmt.	2	3	0	2
13	Recycling	2	1	0	0
14	Remediation	0	0	0	0
15	Environmental Screening	0	10	1	12
16	Environmental Technical Assistance	0	2	1	2
Total		75	95	17	84

A breakdown of project allotment amounts is shown in table 7.

The average (mean) allotment amount for an E project was \$ 368,000; however, the median was \$ 70,000. Compared to 1993, more E projects were larger in terms of allotment.

Table 7. Distribution of E projects by project allotment amounts

Number of E projects	Project allotment amount (\$)
12	1-25 000
12	25 001-50 000
17	50 001-100 000
8	100 001-150 000
7	150 001-200 000
8	200 001-500 000
5	500 001-1 million
8	over 1 million

As in previous years there is still no typical environmental project. However Montreal Protocol related projects continue to grow in importance making up 31 per cent of all environment rated projects in 1994 (23 projects) compared to 18 per cent in 1993 (13 projects). Other than projects related to the implementation of the Montreal Protocol, there are not many similar projects: they may at times have similar themes but still remain relatively unconnected and are not based on programmes. Cleaner production is of growing importance, also making up 31 per cent of E projects, but other than the National Cleaner Production Centers is not bound within a coordinated programme. The significant increase in cleaner production related projects reflects UNIDO's decision to work more in this direction. It seems that the project could be more effective if there were a coordinated, planned cleaner production programme. The promotion of ESID policies and the creation of ESID strategies continues to grow and appears to finally be finding its rightful place in many UNIDO projects. What is also significant is the drop in pollution abatement projects, from 12 projects (16% of total) in 1993 to 2 projects (3% of total) in 1994.

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.

As previously stated, this is the third year that this environmental analysis has been conducted. This is probably the first year where the results of the first two studies may have had an affect on project development. Some types of projects have overall improved in their inclusion of an appropriate environmental component. Although much improvement still needs to be made, there is still a slow but noticeable trend towards including an appropriate environmental component when needed in a consistent fashion by project type. What is clear is that there is a need for each branch to identify how an environmental component can be effectively included into a certain type of project. Once determined, this environmental component should be used consistently (see section IX for recommendations).

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 as indicated by the UNIDO guidelines for environmental appraisal. Some training/education projects, however, were more successful than others in including environmental components. Analysis is made difficult by the fact that some project documents include a detailed training schedule whereas others are general and do not adequately address course content. Overall training programmes can offer an easy way to introduce fundamental ESID concepts. Project 17, "Human Resource Development for the Sugar Industry in Iran" provided a good example of how an environmental component could be added to a training programme, as does 67 "Seminario de Alto Nivel en Industrializacion". Other training projects, however, omitted an environmental component entirely or devoted a much smaller portion of the course to it. Project 20 "Human Resources Development" which provided training in Bhutan on various project development and investment promotion activities could easily have included an environmental component as could have project 216 "Preparation of Human Resources Development Program for Post-Apartheid South Africa" in which an environmental component was lacking altogether. The inclusion of environmental components into the various training courses remains inconsistent throughout the organization although such projects are often among the easiest to include an environmental component.

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

A growing number of projects involved total quality management (TQM), quality control, best management practices, ISO 9000, international quality standards etc. either through education and training, process changes, studies, study tours, assistance with product development and product enhancement etc. As in 1992 and 1993, 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. It draws a distinction between Total Quality Management and Total Quality Environmental Management. Thus if a project in this area did not explicitly mention the environment, it was rated as N, with the missing components being waste minimization, environmental impact assessment or environmental education and training (environmental components 1, 4 and 9). Project 141 "Development and Promotion of Quality Awareness Campaign in Hungary" provided an example of how an environmental component could be appropriately incorporated into a quality oriented training project, and project 179 "Assistance to State Committee for Standardization, Metrology and Certification" provided training in ecological monitoring. Projects 38 "Institute for Auto Parts Technology", 70 "Workshop on Quality, Standardization and Metrology", 106 "Asesoría a la Pequeña y Mediana Empresa Productora de Hule Natural", 119 "Non-destructive Testing in Quality Control Programmes, Phase 2" and 316 "Workshop on Good Manufacturing Practices (GMP) in the Pharmaceutical Sector", all are examples of projects that could have included an environmental component in the quality field.

Rehabilitation, restructuring, conversion and privatization projects

Rehabilitation, restructuring and conversion continues to be a growing area in UNIDO. The area of privatization assistance is this year a particularly strong area of growth. Typically, projects in this area analyze the needs of an industry and then make recommendations for its rehabilitation or privatization or they identify the rehabilitation and restructuring needs and then attempt to carry them out. Inclusion of an environmental component in this field appears to be improving with many projects now including an environmental component. Projects 154 "Restructuring and Revitalizing the Kaliningrad Region", 161 "Seminar on Industrial Restructuring" and 334 "Recent Experience with Alternative Forms of Privatization" all provide good examples of how an appropriate environmental component can be added into a project. Some projects, such as project 128 "Restructuring Strategy for the Star Trucking Company" or 5 "Desarrollo Alternativo: Rehabilitación de la Planta Milka, Chapare" and 83 "Preparation of Industrial Enterprises for Privatization and Restructuring" could have incorporated an environmental component. In such rehabilitation and privatization 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 or privatization process. Waste and energy audits could also be carried out to determine the possibilities for minimizing waste. Environmental components 1, 3 and 4 could have been useful in such projects.

Export processing zones

Again there were 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, 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. Project 134 "High Level Advisory Services for Free Trade Zone in Qatar" did not include the necessary environmental component whereas project 160 "Development of the Aden Free Trade Zone" included strategic planning for sustainable development.

Investment promotion

Many UNIDO projects involve investment promotion. This area was cited in the 1992 and 1993 studies as requiring more attention to environmental concerns, and the environment continued to be included in more such projects in 1994. This area of projects within UNIDO appears to have made some progress in including an appropriate environmental component where needed. 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. Good examples include projects 39 "Integrated Investment Programme for India, Phase 2", which promoted also environmentally sound technology, project 88 "Investment Programme for Developing Countries", which included an environmental component in its training programme, and project 144 "Industrial Sector Surveys of Central Asian Member Countries of CIS", which gave priority to environmentally sound investment projects in investment identification activities.

Examples of projects that should have included an environmental component were project 27 "Exploration of Industrial Cooperation Opportunities between China and Selected Latin American Countries", project 40 "Promotion des Investissements pour un Developpement Industriel au Cameroun" and 247 "Promotion de la Cooperation Industrielle dans la Sous-region de l'Ocean". All could have included the promotion of ESID and/or environmental screening.

Training in investment promotion increasingly includes an environmental component as evidenced by project 137 "Workshop on Industrial Project Development, Appraisal and Feasibility Studies". Efforts should be made to standardize this environmental component in all such training activities.

Promotion of small and medium-scale enterprises

Small and medium-scale enterprise (SME) projects can be analyzed in much the same way as investment promotion projects. Projects involving SMEs seem to also be improving in their efforts to include an environmental component. Project 138 "Catalytic Support to Small and Medium Private Enterprises" and project 207 "Strengthening the Competitiveness of the Jamaican Manufacturing Sector and Sub-sectors with Special Emphasis on Small and Medium Enterprises" are a good example of incorporating environmental concerns into SME promotion. Projects 49 "Assistance a la Gestion Strategique du Developpement Industriel" and 109 "Apoyo a la Pequena Industria Nicaraguense - ampliacion" are examples of SME projects that needed an environmental component yet did not have one. They could have included ESID and/or environmental screening.

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. Progress has been made in this area as well in particular in projects that promote the use of wood resources. Projects 283 "Asistencia a la Desarrollo de un Programa Vial incluyendo Puentes Modulares de Madera" and 110 "Seminaire

de Form. aux Methodes and Techniques pour Developper la Qualite et Productivite des Materiaux et Comp. pour Construction" both promoted the sustainable use of wood resources as well as waste minimization clearly improving on past projects.

In the 1992 and 1993 studies, projects that supported the utilization of medicinal plants were cited as needing such components. Project 116 "Workshop on Industrial Utilization of Medicinal and Aromatic Plants" and others that studied, recommended and/or assisted in the use of natural resources should have had environmental component that promotes the sustainable use of resources and protects bio-diversity. Overall, it is fair to say that biodiversity continues not to be addressed in UNIDO projects.

Industrial policy

Most 1994 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. ESID has been incorporated into many such policy formulation activities and recommendations. UNIDO appears to have improved in its efforts to include ESID in industrial policy related projects. As a cornerstone policy of UNIDO it is essential that it be included in most industrial policy projects. Project 28 "Formulation of Shaanxi Province Industrial Development Strategy" and 125 "Assistance in convening the Arab Regional Meeting of Ministries of Industry" included ESID components. Projects 142 "Seminar on the Development of Industrial Cooperation between (GCC) Member States" and 48 "Programme Development and Support Services in Guinea" are examples of projects that should have had an ESID component.

Technology management, promotion, development and transfer

Projects that involve the development, management or promotion of new technologies should include an environmental component. Projects 33 and 273 "Capacity Building Course on Technology Transfer Negotiations" are good examples which involved training for the management of technology, that included information on cleaner technologies, environmental impact assessment and ESID. Project 58 "Identification of New Technologies for Strengthening the Competitiveness of Lebanese Industry" and 200 "IDDA Technology for Development Programme" could have included an environmental component that promoted the use of environmentally sound technology.

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, an environmental impact assessment or an environmental screening component.

Product and Market Development and Diversification

Several UNIDO projects provide support to improve products or processes and/or how they are marketed. Such projects should include an environmental component to ensure that environmental impacts are minimized. Project 150 "Opportunity Study-market Analysis and Conceptual Plan for the Establishment of a Plant to Manufacture Machine Tools in Gulf Coop. Council Member States" included an EIA as part of its cost benefit analysis. Projects 86 "Workshop on Sugar-cane Diversification and Market Co-operation for Selected Developing Countries" and 105 "Asesoría sobre la Tecnología más apropiada para la Producción de Tejas y Ladrillos de Arcilla" and 278 "Workshop to assess the Technical Assistance Needs of the Sugar Industry in the Arab Region" are examples of where an environmental component was necessary. Such projects offer an excellent opportunity for introducing environmentally sustainable practices and processes and minimizing the environmental burden of products.

Maintenance

A growing number of UNIDO projects provided support for different types of maintenance projects. Maintenance practices can have varying degrees of environmental impact which should be considered. Improving maintenance practices offer an excellent opportunity for minimizing environmental impact. Project 290 "UNIDO-OVG Workshop 1994 on Maintenance of Railways Infrastructure" is a good example of the inclusion of environmental considerations into maintenance practices. Project 156 "Training Course in Maintenance Management of Vehicles, Equipment and Plants" should have included an environmental component.

VII. LIMITATIONS OF THE ASSESSMENT

As in the previous reports it should be noted that such an 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. There are also cases where an environmental component was included in the project document but then not in its implementation. 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.

Another limitation stems from the fact that environmental issues are sometimes addressed in the "special considerations" section of a project document. Sometimes the comment is 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 is more concrete (for instance, "all investment projects will be screened for environmental effects" or "only environmentally sustainable projects will be promoted"), which at least implies 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 environment 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 (28%) of UNIDO projects in 1994 still needed to incorporate environmental concerns.

What is striking from the review of 1994 funded projects, as well as the reviews for previous years, is the inconsistency in incorporating an environmental component within branches and within substantive areas. Many branches designed a number of projects with an appropriate environment component and a similar number of projects that failed to include an appropriate environmental component even though it could have been done (Table 5). Similarly, within substantive areas there was considerable inconsistency. Section VI pointed out this variability within all substantive areas reviewed.

The single greatest need for increasing environmental considerations into project design is to involve the BSOs and branches more and to require all BSOs to rank their own projects as is done in this report. They should first assign a rating (one of the five categories). Then, if the project is rated as E or A, they should indicate which one of the 16 environmental components justifies their classification. This requirement would clarify the current environmental ranking of projects already done by BSOs in Industrial Sectors and Environment Division and extend it to all other Divisions.

In order that this requirement effectively increase the incorporation of environmental components, there is a need for an environmental seminar for each branch involved in the design of projects. Each branch needs to reach a consensus on how best it can incorporate environmental considerations into its activities and what is the most appropriate component for each type of project. Once understood, this environmental component should be consistently incorporated into those types of projects.

In addition, more substantive staff members should be encouraged to take the in-house environmental training course on ESID. The course introduces the staff to new ways to think about environmental considerations in the design of projects.

The promotion of ESID 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. **Energy Conservation**
4. **Environmental Impact Assessment**
5. **Clean Energy**
6. **Renewable Energy**
7. **CFC Reduction**
8. **Industrial safety**
9. **Environmental education and training**
10. **Environmental information**
11. **Promotion of ESID**
12. **Natural Resource Management/Biodiversity**
13. **Recycling**
14. **Remediation**
15. **Environmental Screening**
16. **Environmental Technology Assessment and Transfer**

Annex IV

TSS-1 PROJECTS

Of 31 TSS-1 projects reviewed (25 had been reviewed in the 1993 study), 5 (16%) were classified as E projects, compared to 6 projects (24%) in 1993; 5 (16%) were A projects, compared with 2 (8%) in 1993; 5 (16%) were U projects, compared with 12 (48%) in 1993; 1 was an I project (3%), compared with none in 1993; and 15 (47%) were N projects, compared with 5 projects (20%) in 1992. Thus in 1993, 32 per cent of the TSS-1 projects that were reviewed were environment-related; this remained the same in 1994. The number of TSS-1 projects not requiring an environmental component increased from 48 per cent in 1993 to 50 per cent in 1994. The number of I projects increased from 0 per cent in 1993 to 3% in 1994 and the number of N projects increased from 20 per cent in 1993 to 47 per cent in 1994. The number of projects lacking a necessary environmental component (I and N projects) significantly increased from 20 per cent in 1993 to 50 per cent in 1994.

TSS-1 projects can be difficult to evaluate as UNIDO is sometimes responsible for only part of the project.

Ref. #	Project #	Amount	Rating	Env. Comp.	ESID	Sub-progr.	Branch	Region
361	NC/ALB/94/01D	19,000	A	4			CPD/EUR	4
368	NC/SYR/94/01D	69,000	A	4			CSPD/ARAB	11
342	NC/CUB/94/01D	24,000	A	11		2	CSPD/LAC	3
343	NC/LAO/94/01D	9,000	A	11			CSPD/AP	2
360	NC/KEN/94/01D	115,000	A	4			CSPD/AFR	1
349	NC/PHI/94/01D	6,060	E	11	D	2	CSPD/AP	2
359	NC/ECU/94/01D	7,000	E	10	D	2	CSPD/LAC	3
357	NC/ALG/92/049	20,900	E	9	A	2	ISED/ENV	10
345	NC/PNG/94/01D	28,000	E	1	D	2	CSPD/AP	2
363	NC/IE/94/02D	100,000	E	11	D	2	CSPD/AP	2
367	NC/BGD/94/01D	40,000	I	11			CSPD/AP	2
355	NC/EQG/94/01D	80,600	N	11			HED/SME	1
364	NC/IE/94/01D	57,000	N	4			CSPD/AP	2
366	NC/IND/94/01D	166,000	N	11			CSPD/AP	2
369	NC/CAF/94/01D	79,000	N	11			CSPD/AFR	1
370	NC/CMR/94/01D	36,000	N	11			CSPD/AFR	1
358	NC/CHI/94/01D	57,000	N	4			CSPD/LAC	3
371	NC/TOG/94/01D	19,491	N	11			CSPD/AFR	1
356	NC/ANG/92/001	70,800	N	12,11			CSPD/AFR	1
354	NC/LES/94/01D	86,000	N	4,11			CSPD/AFR	1
341	NC/HON/94/01D	100,000	N	9			CSPD/LAC	3
346	NC/DRK/94/01D	86,000	N	11			CSPD/AP	2
347	NC/BHU/94/01D	40,000	N	11			HED/ISP	2
350	NC/MON/94/01D	45,000	N	11			CSPD/AP	2
351	NC/THA/94/01D	82,000	N	11			CSPD/AP	2
352	NC/ZAM/94/01D	50,000	N	11			CSPD/AP	1
365	NC/JOR/94/01D	27,250	U				CSPD/ARAB	11
348	NC/PAK/94/01D	61,000	U				CSPD/AP	2
362	NC/ROK/92/067	57,013	U				CSPD/AP	2
344	NC/INS/94/01D	136,500	U				CSPD/AP	2
353	NC/CPR/94/02D	80,000	U				CSPD/AP	2

Annex V

LIST OF PROJECTS AND THEIR RATINGS

The list of projects contains the project number, amount of the project, its environmental rating, the environment component included or needed (when necessary), the ESID statement the project supports (as applicable), the UNIDO environmental sub-programme that the project supports (as applicable), the implementing branch and the region.

Ref.#	Project #	Amount	Rating	Env. Comp.	ESID	Sub-pro	Branch	Region
215	XA/RAF/94/127	86,478	A	9		3	ISED/ME/MET	1
221	UT/INT/94/054	21,902	A	9		4	HED/HRD	5
220	XP/INT/94/037	34,000	A	9		3	ITPD/ICC	5
217	UD/INT/93/026	3,205	A	9		2	ITPD/TMS/TA:	5
93	XP/GLO/94/151	49,000	A	11		2	FMD/PF/DFI	5
214	SI/NIR/93/802	50,000	A	16		3	ISED/ME/MET	1
88	US/GLO/94/076	221,240	A	15		2	ITPD/IS/FEAS	5
96	US/GLO/94/047	22,000	A	9,11		1	CSPD/OD/QU	5
209	XA/SEN/94/613	34,548	A	1		3	ISED/AGRO	1
207	DP/JAM/94/002	598,739	A	9		2	HED/SME	3
203	XA/RAF/94/642	279,600	A	9		3	ISED/ME/ENG	1
226	XP/INT/94/058	15,204	A	9		3	HED/HRD	5
84	UC/VIE/94/011	124,000	A	10			IRD/INF	2
85	UC/VIE/94/109	45,000	A	9		2	HED/HRD	2
192	XANIR/94/625	22,000	A	15		3	ITPD/IS/FEAS	1
141	DG/HUN/94/002	115,000	A	1,11		2	OSD/ADV	4
67	XP/CUB/94/148	24,264	A	9,11		2	CSPD/LAC	3
258	XP/NAM/94/075	82,848	A	4		3	ISED/ME/MET	1
69	US/ECU/94/053	87,300	A	15		2	ISED/AGRO	3
256	SIMOZ/93/801	51,313	A	13,1		4	ISED/AGRO	1
73	XP/RAS/94/001	48,950	A	11		2	HED/HRD	2
233	UC/INT/93/182	344,826	A	9		3	ISED/CHEM	5
245	XA/RAF/94/608	146,762	A	1			ISED/AGRO	1
76	SI/PAK/94/801	105,000	A	9		4	ISED/AGRO	2
237	XP/RAF/94/011	67,700	A	9		3	ISED/CHEM	1
234	UC/INT/93/183	344,826	A	9		5	ISED/ME/MET	5
201	XA/RAF/94/634	188,600	A	9		3	HED/HRD	1
4	US/BAH/94/029	100,000	A	11		2	CSDP/ARAB	11
62	SI/BUL/94/801	15,592	A	1		3	ISED/CHEM	4
154	TF/RUS/94/001	220,000	A	1, 11, 14		4	HED/ISED	4
160	DG/YEM/94/001	10,000	A	11		2	HED/SME	11
159	XP/UZB/94/099	15,500	A	9		2	ITPD/IS/FEAS	4
155	SI/URT/93/802	40,200	A	1		4	ISED/CHEM	1
129	US/NIC/94/012	725,350	A	1,8		3	HED/SME	3
150	US/RAB/93/096	200,000	A	4		2	ITPD/IS/FEAS	12
124	XP/ECU/94/031	22,650	A	4		2	ITPD/TMS/TA:	3
146	XP/RAB/94/032	42,850	A	4		2	ITPD/IS/FEAS	12
135	XP/RLA/94/016	49,450	A	12		2	ISED/AGRO	3
144	US/RER/94/045	136,500	A	1,3		2	CSPD/EUR	4
138	DP/RER/94/004	105,800	A	11		2	HED/EDR	4
125	XP/RAB/94/130	30,000	A	11		2	CG/COOP	12
163	XP/UKR/94/115	46,332	A	11,16		2	ISED/ME/MET	4
161	XP/UKR/94/030	38,000	A	11		2	HED/ISP	4
179	SI/BYE/94/801	22,750	A	9		2	HED/ISP	4
172	XP/CMB/94/029	49,800	A	4		3	ISED/AGRO	2
177	SI/KEN/94/801	32,600	A	4,11		2	HED/ISP	1
175	UC/PAR/94/087	49,500	A	9		2	HED/ISD	3
174	DP/CEH/93/004	40,500	A	1		3	OSD/ADV	4
112	UC/NIC/94/125	94,500	A	16		2	ISED/AGRO	3
114	DA/RLA/94/323	280,000	A	15		2	CSPD/LAC	3
165	SI/ZIM/92/200	624,600	A	2		3	ISED/AGRO	1

170	XP/MOR/94/080	3,974	A	4		2	ISED/AGRO	1
116	XP/RLA/94/027	32,240	A	12		1	ISED/CHEM	3
117	XP/RLA/94/096	29,834	A	11		2	CSPD/LAC	3
166	XA/ZIM/92/609	62,357	A	4		2	ITPD/IS/FEAS	1
264	SI/NER/93/803	74,200	A	9.4		4	ISED/ME/MET	1
251	XP/SUD/94/200	13,061	A	1	4		ISED/AGRO	10
61	SI/HON/94/801	62,800	A	1.6		3	ISED/AGRO	3
256	XP/INT/94/070	12,000	A	9		2	ITPD/IS/FEAS	5
310	US/RER/94/097	83,014	A	4.8			IRD/RES	4
28	US/CPR/93/044	124,400	A	11		2	CSPD/AP	2
304	XP/INT/94/010	80,000	A	9		1	ITPD/TMS/TA	5
38	DP/IND/93/004	3,517,384	A	1.9		2	ISED/ME/ENG	2
297	UC/CAR/94/131	11,985	A	11		2	HED/HRD	3
315	XP/GLO/94/101	90,000	A	4.9	A	2	ITPD/IS/FEAS	5
39	UT/IND/94/110	555,000	A	15		2	ITPD/IS/P	2
295	XP/RER/94/102	80,000	A	1		1	ISED/CHEM	4
290	US/INT/94/065	75,983	A	9		2	HED/HRD	5
311	DG/IND/92/316	390,000	A	1		3	ISED/CHEM	2
317	XP/GLO/94/119	129,000	A	9	C	2	CSPD/OD/LDC	5
285	XP/INT/94/003	41,000	A	9		2	ITPD/IS/FEAS	5
336	TF/GLO/93/C10	145,092	A	11		2	IRD/RES	5
8	US/CAR/93/144	83,491	A	9		2	HED/HRD	3
337	TF/INT/94/001	40,939	A	3.2	A		HED/HRD	5
11	SF/BRA/93/001	46,018	A	9		2	ISED/CHEM	3
18	XP/IRA/94/062	20,500	A	1		3	ISED/CHEM	2
17	SI/IRA/94/801	91,000	A	9		2	ISED/AGRO	2
318	TF/RAS/94/001	447,181	A	11			ITPD/IS/P	2
327	TF/USR/93/004	102,000	A	15		2	ITPD/IS/P	4
325	TF/HUN/94/A90	132,500	A	1.11			ISED/CHEM	4
320	XP/INT/94/085	40,000	A	15			TPD/TMS/TA	5
288	UT/INT/94/061	27,372	A	9		2	HED/HRD	5
35	US/IND/93/140	1,266,400	A	5		3	ISED/ENV	2
283	XP/COL/94/019	63,000	A	12		2	ISED/AGRO	3
143	UT/RER/94/101	42,857	A	4		2	ITPD/IS/FEAS	4
51	SI/GHA/94/803	73,500	A	15		2	ISED/CHEM	1
273	XP/BRA/94/008	37,280	A	4		3	ITPD/TMS/TA	3
52	DP/ETH/93/005	593,218	A	2	c	4	ISED/AGRO	1
272	DP/MAG/91/004	195,325	A	11		2	HED/SME	1
269	XP/INT/94/122	4,500	A	9	E	4	ISED/ME/MET	5
274	SI/SIL/94/801	60,200	A	4		2	ISED/ME/MET	1
276	US/INT/94/032	58,444	A	9		3	ITPD/ICC	5
279	UC/TUR/94/042	35,432	A	9.11		2	HED/HRD	4
282	US/INT/94/119	51,000	A	15		2	ISED/ME/MET	5
281	UT/INT/94/078	144,400	A	11.9		3	DA/LD/T/E/C	5
187	MP/SYR/94/412	2,883,277	E	7	B	3	ISED/CHEM	11
338	TF/GLO/94/009	5,310	E	12	D	2	ISED/CHEM	5
329	TF/ROM/93/A10	214,000	E	1	A	3	ISED/ME/MET	4
249	XA/RAF/94/623	30,153	E	6	A	3	ISED/CHEM	1
2	MP/ALG/94/404/6	25,000	E	7	b	3	ISED/CHEM	10
339	XP/MOZ/94/124	18,550	E	11	E	2	ISED/ENV	1
162	SI/UKR/93/801	49,500	E	1.2,13	A	4	ISED/ME/MET	4
271	US/RER/94/108	73,800	E	9	D	3	ISED/CHEM	4
331	TF/KEN/94/F10	347,500	E	1.2	A	4	ISED/AGRO	1
148	SI/HUN/94/801	98,000	E	4.13	A	4	ISED/ME/MET	4

332	TF/MEX/92/D10	166,500	E	13	A	4	ISED/ME/MET	3
335	TF/GLO/93/U13	125,487	E	6	C	3	ITPD/TMS/TD:	5
268	XP/INT/94/128	15,250	E	9	E	1	ISED/CHEM	5
259	DP/MAG/88/025	782,102	E	6	E	3	ISED/ME/ENG	1
145	DU/RER/91/G31	88,000	E	11	B	3	HED/ISP	4
262	US/RAF/94/080	69,500	E	6	A	2	ISED/ENV & C	1
263	US/RAF/94/068	113,970	E	1,2	A	4	HED/HRD	1
153	XP/RLA/94/105	6,800	E	1	A	4	ISED/CHEM	3
314	US/RER/94/105	104,700	E	1,9	A	4	ISED/AGRO	4
168	US/SLO/94/072	417,500	E	1,11	E	3	ISED/ENV	4
241	MP/EGY/94/416	1,643,040	E	7	B	3	ISED/ME/ENG	10
299	US/MOR/92/095	95,000	E	11	E	2	ISED/ENV	10
300	XP/NIR/94/043	39,500	E	3	C	2	ISED/CHEM	1
205	XA/RAF/94/695	69,500	E	6	A	3	ISED/CHEM	1
232	XP/GLO/94/062	98,000	E	10	A	2	ISED AND & C	5
280	MP/JOR/94/418	883,153	E	7	B	3	ISED/ME/MET	11
301	MP/NIR/94/408	100,000	E	7	B	3	ISED/CHEM	1
294	DG/CMR/92/008	47,500	E	11	E	4	ISED/ENV	1
230	XP/GLO/94/104	75,608	E	10	D	3	ISED/ENV	5
195	MP/KEN/94/401	380,875	E	7	B	3	ISED/CHEM	1
303	XA/RAF/94/607	5,069	E	5,1,13	A	3	ISED/ENV & C	1
229	XP/GLO/94/033	48,000	E	8	A	2	ISED/CHEM	5
306	XP/GLO/94/047	49,988	E	11	E	2	ISED/AGRO	5
240	MP/EGY/94/417	2,611,986	E	7	B	3	ISED/ME/ENG	10
239	MP/EGY/94/414	15,000	E	7	B	3	ISED/ME/ENG	10
238	MP/EGY/94/415	1,450,585	E	7	B	3	ISED/ME/ENG	10
305	XP/INT/94/024	38,096	E	1,8	E	2	HED/HERD	5
186	XP/TUR/93/081	22,161	E	9	C	3	ISED/ENV	4
182	SI/RUS/94/801	147,750	E	1	A	3	ISED/CHEM	4
185	SI/TUR/93/802	106,000	E	1,4	D	4	ISED/ENV	4
284	XP/INT/94/014	254,000	E	10			IRD/INF	5
173	US/CEH/94/071	415,000	E	1,11	E	3	ISED/ENV	4
140	SI/RCM/94/801	95,170	E	1,13	A	3	OSD/ADV	4
81	SI/NEP/94/801	60,000	E	1	a	3	ISED/AGRO	2
72	XP/RAS/94/002	192,000	E	11	d	2	ISED/ENV	2
74	US/RAS/94/051	155,000	E	1,9	a	2	HED/HRD	2
77	US/THA/92/120	1,108,000	E	1	a	3	ISED/AGRO	2
92	MP/GLO/94/407	100,000	E	7	b	3	ISED/CHEM	5
91	MP/GLO/94/421	75,000	E	7	b	3	ISED/CHEM	5
68	XP/CUB/93/041	15,332	E	1	a	3	ISED/CHEM	3
97	EP/GLO/94/001	88,496	E	1	a	3	ISED/ENV	5
100	US/RAS/92/20B	115,000	E	1	a	3	ISED/AGRO	2
101	US/RAD/92/20c	1,102,100	E	1	a	3	ISED/AGRO	2
71	US/RAS/94/044	132,744	E	9	a	2	ISED/ENV	2
57	MP/ARG/94/410	517,630	E	7	b	3	ISED/CHEM	3
118	XP/RLA/94/051	1,748	E	11	b	2	CSPD/LAC	3
23	SI/CPR/94/801	59,000	E	1	a	3	ISED/ME/ME	2
10	US/CHI/93/120	731,400	E	1		3	ISED/AGRO	3
19	MP/IRA/94/403	3,228,395	E	7	b	3	ISED/ME	2
21	MP/CPR/94/404	36,000	E	7	b	3	ISED/ME	2
34	MP/IND/94/423	610,160	E	7	b	3	ISED/ME/ENG	2
26	MP/CPR/94/405	36,000	E	7	a	3	ISED/ME	2
56	MP/ARG/94/413	503,094	E	7	b	3	ISED/CHEM	3
41	MP/CMR/94/411	1,935,860	E	7	b	3	ISED/CHEM	1

42	MP/CMR/94/018	20,000	E	7	b	4	ISED/ME/ENG	1
47	SI/GUI/94/801	116,000	E	2	a	4	OSD/ADV	1
115	SI/VEN/94/801	49,000	E	1	a	3	ISED/ME/MED	3
75	DU/RAS/93/066	360,000	E	12	b	2	ITPD/IS/P	2
171	SI/MVC/93/801	47,700	E	13	A	4	ISED/CHEM	1
139	MP/ROM/94/422	80,000	E	7	B	2	ISED/ENV	4
122	MP/JOR/94/419	813,887	E	7	A	3	ISED/ME/MED	11
123	MP/JOR/94/420	775,602	E	7	A	3	ISED/ME/MED	11
3	MP/ALG/94/409	25,000	E	7	b	3	ISED/CHEM	10
120	SI/JOR/94/802	55,000	E	1,14	a	3	OSD/ADV	11
127	XP/RAB/94/066	45,000	E	11	E	2	ISED/ENV	12
223	UT/INT/94/060	19,396	I	9			HED/HRD	5
307	BR/IND/92/004	398,460	I	9			ISED/CHEM	2
228	XP/GLO/94/094	159,845	I	10			ISED/CHEM	5
213	XAMOZ/94/601	96,000	I	11			HED/SP	1
212	XA/STP/94/626	42,000	I	11			HED/SP	1
208	DG/ZAM/92/026	70,456	I	11			HED/SP	1
199	XARAF/94/639	94,000	I	9			ISED/AGRO	1
78	UC/PHI/94/016	23,553	I	9			IRD/RES	2
109	UC/NIC/94/028	30,000	I	16			HED/SME	3
169	SI/BIH/94/801	23,500	I	9,16			ISED/AGRO	4
328	TF/RAF/93/B10	176,000	I	15			CSPD/AP	1
340	US/URT/94/015	962,400	I	1			ISED/AGRO	1
64	XP/CAR/94/071	9,398	N	15			ITPD/IS/P	3
70	US/RAS/94/037	76,800	N	1			ITPD/ICC	2
9	UC/CHI/93/186	45,000	N	1			HED/SME	3
59	SI/LEB/94/802	75,938	N	1,4,9,11			ITPD/OD	11
60	US/HON/93/111	450,400	N	9,11			HED/SME	3
12	SI/COL/94/801	48,000	N	1			ISED/CHEM	3
58	SI/LEB/94/801	50,000	N	11			ITPD/TMS/TD	11
53	XA/ETH/94/627	52,750	N				HED/SME	1
334	SF/BRA/92/001	0	N	1			ISED/AGRO	3
255	XARWA/94/602	121,000	N	1,16,13			ISED/CHEM	1
119	DU/RLA/92/021	100,500	N	1			HED/SP	3
277	XP/ROM/94/087	40,800	N				HED/SP	4
247	XARAF/94/616	6,215	N	11			HED/SP	1
142	US/RAB/94/021	35,250	N	1,11			ITPD/ICC	12
243	UT/RAS/94/037	16,000	N				ITPD/ICC	2
157	SI/ZAM/94/801	107,000	N				ISED/ME/ENG	1
250	XP/DJI/94/044	32,850	N				HED/SP	10
156	XP/URT/94/114	14,010	N				ISED/ME/ENG	1
253	XA/SWA/94/622	41,500	N	11			HED/SP	1
6	XP/BOL/94/020	50,000	N	9,11			HED/SP	3
128	SI/POL/94/801	12,480	N	11			HED/EDR	4
252	DG/SWA/93/002	75,000	N				HED/SP	1
20	DU/BHU/87/A04	50,000	N	11			ISED/CHEM	2
15	DP/CHD/93/001	386,800	N	11			HED/SP	1
278	XP/RAB/94/079	53,500	N	11			ISED/AGRO	12
324	SI/GHA/94/801	36,500	N	11			ITPD/IS/P	1
24	US/CPR/94/064	86,000	N	16			ISED/CHEM	2
27	US/CPR/94/027	55,000	N	15			ITPD/IS/P	2
312	XP/RAB/94/003	11,100	N	15			ITPD/IS/P	12
313	XP/RAB/94/021	35,250	N	11			ITPD/ICC	12
124	SI/QAT/94/801	32,400	N	11			HED/SME	11

316	XP/GLO/94/107	165,300	N	9	2	ISED/CHEM	5
29	US/FIJ/94/302	24,000	N	15		ITPD/IS/IP	2
22	SI/CPR/94/803	148,400	N	11		ITPD/TMS/TA:	2
321	TF/PER/93/E10	231,000	N	11		HED/EDR	3
322	SI/TOG/94/801	148,000	N	1		ISED/AGRO	1
137	XP/RER/94/103	80,000	N	11		ITPD/IS/FEAS	4
302	US/RAF/93/102	38,500	N	15		ITPD/IS/FEAS	1
31	XP/INS/94/082	20,600	N	11		CSPD/OD/QU	2
16	DP/CMR/93/009	356,000	N	15		ISED/CHEM	1
286	UT/INT/94/056	32,484	N	9		HED/HRD	5
50	UC/GHA/94/040	31,150	N	9		ISED/AGRO	1
49	DP/GUI/92/008	750,000	N	11		HED/SME	1
48	XA/GUI/94/624	45,000	N	11		CSPD/AFR	1
289	UT/INT/93/057	16,957	N	9	2	HED/HRD	5
287	US/INT/94/097	216,415	N	9		HED/HRD	5
133	XP/RAB/94/050	20,000	N	11		ITPD/TMS/TD:	12
79	DG/MAL/94/003	30,000	N	11		HED/ISP	2
296	UC/HAI/94/121	21,500	N	11		CSPD/LAC	3
37	US/IND/94/103	15,584	N	10		CSPD/OMDM	2
40	XP/CMR/94/027	31,977	N	11		IRD/PUB/PIP	1
167	EU/SLO/94/001	52,643	N	11		HED/SME	4
106	SE/GUA/94/802	77,000	N	9		ISED/CHEM	3
210	SI/GEO/93/801	145,500	N	4		HED/ISP	4
107	DG/NIC/94/027	50,000	N	11		CSP/LAC	3
197	XA/RAF/94/630	9,300	N	15		ITPD/IS/IP	1
216	XP/RAF/94/131	29,500	N	9		HED/HRD	1
105	SE/GUA/94/801	31,000	N	1,16		ISED/CHEM	3
188	US/URT/94/030	744,000	N	15		ISED/AGRO	1
189	DP/UZB/93/012	299,500	N	9		HED/SME	4
211	XP/RLA/94/069	6,800	N	12		ITPD/ICC	3
98	UT/GLO/94/303	929,110	N	11		ITPD/IS/IP/NE	5
108	XP/NIC/94/015	40,000	N	11		HED/HRD	
121	SI/JOR/94/803	36,100	N	11		HEPD/ISP	11
202	XA/RAF/94/606	52,023	N	4		CSPD/OD/LDC	1
236	SI/EGY/94/801	50,000	N	10		ISED/CHEM	10
102	DG/SLR/93/010	382,000	N	10		IRD/INF	2
196	XA/RAF/94/621	8,862	N	4		HED/SME	1
164	SI/ZIM/94/801	68,200	N	1,16		ISED/CHEM	1
200	94XA/RAF/94/638	260,000	N	9		ITPD/TMS/TA:	1
181	XA/RAB/94/628	94,100	N	11		CSPD/ARAB	12
198	XA/RAF/94/618	6,914	N	15		ITPD/IS/FEAS	1
126	XP/RAB/94/116	11,800	N	1		ISED/EM	12
83	SI/MON/94/801	85,950	N	10		HED/EDR	2
86	XP/RAS/94/004	95,370	N	1		ITPD/ICC	2
89	US/GLO/94/304	1,336,933	N	15		ITPD/IS/IP/NE	5
5	US/BOL/94/918	1,433,424	N	15		ISED/AGRO	3
82	SI/MON/94/802	107,500	N			IRD/STAT	2
176	XP/MEX/94/022	10,000	N	9,15		ITPD/IS/IP	3
227	XP/GLO/94/005	36,000	N	10		ISED/CHEM	5
110	US/RLA/94/001	117,400	N	11		HED/HRD	3
113	SE/PAR/94/301	22,500	N			ITPD/IS/IP	3
1	DP/ALG/93/008	101,900	N	11		HED/ISP	10
90	XP/RAS/94/112	362,000	N	15		ISED/ME/ENG	2
193	SI/NAM/94/801	92,000	U			ISED/ME/MET	1

194	SI/NAM/94/804	26,504	U		IRD/INF	1
308	DG/IND/93/035	2,563,400	U		ISED/ME/ENG	2
330	TF/USR/93/0A5	46,468	U		ITPD/IS/SP	4
111	US/RLA/93/129	100,530	U		CSPD/OD/WC	3
30	SI/NS/94/802	81,000	U		ISED/CHEM	2
103	UC/SRL/94/039	19,900	U		HED/EDR	2
32	US/NS/93/169	353,000	U		ISED/ME/ENG	2
7	XP/BOL/94/022	6,000	U		ISED/AGRO	3
33	XP/NS/94/009	38,060	U		ITPD/TMS/TA	2
309	XP/RAB/94/074	11,800	U		CSPD/OD/WC	12
13	SI/COL/94/802	88,000	U		HED/SME	3
147	UT/RER/94/067	22,112	U		ISED/ME/ENG	4
14	DP/CUB/94/004	84,500	U		ISED/CHEM	3
326	TF/RAS/91/E10	88,400	U		HED/HRD	2
178	XA/ZAM/94/631	121,050	U	10	IRD/STAT/	1
183	XP/ZAM/94/108	13,840	U		CSPD/OD/WC	1
323	XA/GUI/94/620	99,500	U		ITPD/IS/FEAS	1
184	XP/SEY/94/078	26,000	U		ISED/ME	1
136	SI/JOR/94/801	80,000	U		HED/SME	11
333	TF/CRO/93/D10	619,469	U		ISED/AGRO	4
191	SIMAR/94/619	39,800	U		IRD/STAT	1
319	TF/RAS/94/005	28,300	U		CPD/OD/WON	2
104	US/GLO/94/202	1,238,983	U		ITPD/IS/FEAS	5
25	US/CPR/94/126	315,000	U	9	HED/HRD	2
190	DP/UZB/93/010	1,000,000	U		HED/EDR	4
180	DP/HUN/93/007	66,340	U		IRD/STAT	4
80	XP/NEP/93/134	3,500	U		ITPD/IS/SP/NE	2
132	SI/POL/93/801	132,000	U		HED/SME	4
36	UT/IND/94/107	5,059	U		HED/HRD	2
298	UC/BOL/94/023	45,000	U		HED/ISP	3
260	XP/KYR/94/068	7,200	U		IRD/INF	4
257	XP/NIC/94/133	4,316	U		FMD/PF/GF	3
66	UC/CUB/94/024	69,000	U		ITPD/IS/SP	3
65	XA/GAM/94/618	85,855	U		HED/HRD	1
261	US/RAF/93/128	102,110	U		CSPD/OD/WC	1
224	DU/INT/93/326	65,000	U		CSPD/OD/WC	5
219	XP/INT/94/042	12,927	U		ITPD/TMS/TD	5
63	DG/BUL/93/002	73,000	U		HED/ISP	4
222	XP/INT/94/100	53,398	U		HED/HRD	5
225	UT/INT/94/007	72,481	U		HED/HRD	5
218	US/INT/94/008	63,150	U		ISED/CHEM	5
242	XP/RER/94/072	5,150	U		ISED/ME/ENG	4
158	DP/SAU/93/001	1,233,040	U		HED/ISP	11
235	XP/INT/94/013	191,000	U		HED/ISP	5
246	XA/RAF/94/614	7,315	U		ISED/AGRO	1
244	US/GLO/94/086	95,000	U		GMODG/SPO	5
87	US/GLO/93/175	149,800	U		ITPD/IS/SP	5
231	XP/GLO/94/111	10,000	U		ITPD/TMS/TD	5
248	XA/RAF/94/619	311,217	U		HED/SME	1
265	XP/NER/94/106	12,774	U		CSPD/AFR	1
267	XP/INT/94/078	20,500	U		ITPD/ACC	5
149	XP/RER/94/110	67,900	U		CSPD/OD/WC	4
204	XA/RAF/94/635	121,000	U		IRD/INF	1
45	XA/CVI/94/611	46,234	U		ISED/CHEM	1

44	XP/CVI/94/126	3,200	U		PPD/AREA/AF	1
291	XA/TOG/94/617	72,000	U		HED/ISP	1
43	XP/GBS/94/048	7,200	U		CSPD/AFR	1
151	XP/SAU/94/150	20,534	U		ISED/ME/ENG	11
292	DU/TOG/90/004	30,000	U		HED/ISP	1
293	SI/MOR/94/801	100,000	U		ISED/AGRO	10
46	XP/GAB/94/052	2,096	U		CSPD/AFR	1
99	SF/MAG/93/001	265,487	U		ISED/ME/ENG	1
94	US/GLO/92/101	72,300	U		CSPD/OD/WC	5
152	XP/SAU/94/076	26,000	U		ISED/ME/ENG	11
270	XP/MAG/94/018	55,200	U	10	IRD/STAT	1
131	XP/MCD/94/098	1,790	U		CSPD/EUR	4
54	XA/ETH/94/602	6,502	U	9	ISED/ME/ENG	1
55	XP/BIH/94/095	5,135	U		OSD/ADV	4
206	SI/NAM/94/803	127,000	U	10	IRD/STAT	1
275	XP/SIL/94/086	74,800	U	10	IRD/STAT	1
95	XP/ETH/94/040	21,650	U		HED/SME	1
254	XA/MAR/94/619	38,000	U		HED/SME	1
130	DU/MOL/93/001	8,500			ISED/AGRO	4