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**ENVIRONMENTAL CONSIDERATIONS IN THE
DESIGN OF UNIDO PROJECTS: 1995**

REPORT*

Prepared by

**Environment and Energy Branch
Industrial Sectors and Environment Division**

* This document has not been edited.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The report reviewed the 349 projects listed in Addendum 2 of the Annual Report of UNIDO 1995 to determine the extent to which they took into account environmental concerns. The share of these projects classified as either environment or adequately addressing environmental issues is 45 per cent, which is a decrease from the 49 per cent share of 1994 projects. The share of projects deemed to need an environmental component but had either an inadequate one or none continues to decrease marginally, from 30 per cent in 1994 to 27 per cent in 1995. In addition, the report for the first time reviewed selected UNIDO publications in 1995 to ascertain the extent to which they addressed environmental issues.

I. 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 initiated in 1992 (ISED.3(SPEC.)). It repeated the review in 1994 (for 1993 projects) and in 1995 (for 1994 projects).

Therefore, with the analysis of UNIDO's 1995 projects, this is the fourth year for such an analysis and the results continue 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 three 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 1995. In addition, for the first time this year, the report checked for an environmental dimension in selected UNIDO publications in the year 1995.

II. 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:

- Build the technical and scientific institutional capacity to develop, absorb and diffuse pollution prevention techniques and cleaner production processes (category a);
- Implement international environmental conventions and protocols (category b);
- Determine the environmental soundness of industrial technologies (category c);
- Integrate environmental considerations into industrial development strategies and policies (category d);
- Disseminate 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 project managers 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 during the 1994-95 biennium is to promote environmentally sustainable industrial development (IDB.13/10-PBC.10/12).

Lastly, the Environment and Energy Branch has conducted an intensive in-house training programme over the past six years. Its introductory course on ecologically sustainable industrial development was repeated six times, reaching approximately 160 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 for UNIDO staff describing the organization's industry/environment activities and related events and developments outside UNIDO.

III. METHOD

Projects initiated in 1995 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 (intended to address an existing or potential environmental problem)
- A** = Appropriate environmental component (not addressing an environmental problem but adequately incorporating an environmental component where needed)
- U** = Unnecessary (not requiring an environmental component)
- I** = Inadequate (requiring an environmental component, but the component incorporated was inadequate)
- N** = No attempt to incorporate an environmental component could be found in the project document, although it was judged to be needed.

For E and A projects, the type of environmental component was noted and it was determined 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 18 environmental components that might be incorporated into technical cooperation projects were listed (**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 by reviewing comments on the 1992, 1993 and 1994 studies.

Given the constraints on time and resources, the projects initiated in 1995 were, 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 project manager. 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 not listed in the project document were included during implementation.

IV. SCOPE

Approved new projects reviewed totalled 349 after excluding:

- 20 United Nations Drug Control Programme projects, administered by UNIDO, but dealing with drug-related matters;
- 15 projects funding associate experts;
- 22 projects already included in other projects (as TSS-2 or Multifund projects);
- 5 umbrella projects with US\$ 1 allotment;
- 9 consultations and visits;
- 1 project with unforeseen charges;
- 21 projects that were cancelled during 1995.

In essence, the scope of the analysis included all UNIDO technical assistance projects (including TSS-1) except the funding of Associate Experts and activities funded out of the regular budget.

V. RESULTS

By environmental rating

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

- The number of UNIDO's environment projects increased. Of the 349 projects analyzed, 94 were determined to be environment projects, 14 more than in 1994, when there were 80, and their share increased to 27 per cent from 22 per cent in 1994, 20 per cent in 1993 and 14 per cent in 1992. The increase correlates to UNIDO's growing implementation of Montreal Protocol-related projects (52 projects in 1995 compared to 23 in 1994). However, the number of cleaner production projects decreased (14 in 1995 as compared to 23 projects in 1994). Measured by project allotment, the share has increased even more, from 8 per cent in 1992, 25 per cent in 1993, 39 per cent in 1994 and now to 41 per cent.
- The share of UNIDO projects with an appropriate environmental component has decreased. The A projects increased from 20 per cent in 1992 to 23 per cent in 1993 to 27 per cent in 1994, before decreasing to 18 per cent in 1995 in absolute terms. The number of such projects has also decreased, from 100 projects in 1994 to 65 in 1995. Measured by project allotment, the share has also decreased, from 23 per cent in 1994 to 18 per cent in 1995.

- Thus, the total of E and A projects, i.e. environmentally-related projects, decreased slightly from 1994 to 1995. In 1995, a total of 159 projects were environmentally-related. They constituted 45 per cent of all projects in 1995 (compared with 49 per cent of all projects in 1994, 43 per cent in 1993 and 34 per cent in 1992) and 59 per cent measured in project allotment (compared to 62 per cent in 1994).
- The share of UNIDO projects not requiring an environmental component (U projects) has increased, from 26 per cent in 1993 to 21 per cent in 1994 to 28 per cent in 1995. Measured by project allotment it increased from 17 per cent in 1994 to 23 per cent in 1995.
- The share of projects in which the environmental component was inadequate increased slightly, from 3 per cent of total projects in 1994 to 5 per cent in 1995. In terms of project allotment, the share of I projects increased, from 3 per cent in 1994 to 4 per cent in 1995.
- The number of projects making no attempt to include an environmental component, even though one was needed, decreased. N projects declined from 26 per cent in 1992 to 18 per cent in 1993 before increasing to 27 per cent in 1994 and then decreasing to 22 per cent in 1995 in absolute terms. The project allotment decreased from 18 per cent in 1994 to 14 per cent in 1995.
- The combined share of projects lacking an appropriate environmental component when one was needed (I and N projects) decreased to 27 per cent in 1995 after being at 32 per cent in 1992, 31 per cent in 1993 and 30 per cent in 1994. The project allotment share of these projects has also declined, from 21 per cent in 1994 to 18 per cent in 1995.
- The total number of UNIDO technical cooperation projects continued to decline, from 464 in 1992 to 383 in 1993 to 371 in 1994 to 349 in 1995 (excluding associate experts, drug control projects and duplicate projects). Their allotment also declined from US\$ 72 million in 1994 to US\$ 68 million in 1995.

Table 1. Environmental rating of technical cooperation projects, 1992, 1993, 1994 and 1995 (including TSS-1 projects)

Rating	1992		1993		1994		1995		Difference from 1994 to 1995	
	No. of Projects	Share of total %	No. of projects	Share of total (%)	No. of projects	Share of total (%)	No. of projects	Share of total (%)	No. of projects	Change in % share
E	66	14	77	20	80	22	94	27	14	5
A	94	20	89	23	100	27	65	18	-35	-9
U	158	34	99	26	79	21	97	28	18	7
I	25	6	50	13	13	3	17	5	4	2
N	121	26	68	18	99	27	76	22	-23	-5
Total	464	100	383	100	371	100	349	100		

Table 2. Allotment for technical cooperation projects by environmental rating, 1994 vs. 1995 (including TSS-1 projects)

Rating	Allotment for projects			
	1994		1995	
	(Million US\$)	(% of total)	(Million US\$)	(% of total)
E	27.8	39	27.7	41
A	16.6	23	12.5	18
U	12.0	17	15.9	23
I	2.1	3	2.4	4
N	<u>13.1</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>9.8</u>	<u>14</u>
Total	71.6	100	68.3	100

By geographic region

The rating of the environmental content of UNIDO projects by geographical region is shown in **Table 3**. The Asia region had the greatest number of projects (34) classified as either environment projects or projects adequately addressing environmental issues. It also had the greatest number of projects (18) classified either as inadequately or failing to address environmental issues.

Table 3. Distribution of environmental ratings by region, 1995

Region (code)	Number of projects					Total
	E	A	U	I	N	
Africa (1)	21	11	21	7	18	78
Arab countries (10, 11, 12)	21	6	15	2	7	51
Asia (2)	19	15	16	3	15	68
Europe (4)	10	13	11	1	14	49
Interregional/global (5)	14	14	21		11	60
Latin America and the Caribbean (3)	<u>9</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>43</u>
Total	94	65	97	17	76	349

By implementing division, branch, section or unit

The distribution of technical cooperation projects in 1995 by implementing entity is displayed in **Table 4**.

Three substantive branches or sections (Chemical Industries, Engineering and Metallurgical Industries and Environment and Energy) accounted for 87 per cent of the E projects and 21 per cent of the A projects. The Chemical Industries Branch had 32 of the 94 environment projects (34 per cent) with 78 per cent environmentally-related. These same three branches also had only 9 N rated projects, 11 per cent of the total. This ranged from the Environment and Energy Branch with no N rated projects to the Chemical Industries Branch with 5 N rated projects.

The Chemical Industries and Industrial Policies and Private Sector Development Branches had the most A rated projects with 10 projects each, followed by the Agro-based Industries Branch with 8 and Human Resources Development Branch with 7.

The Agro-based Industries and Small and Medium Industries Branches had significant numbers of N rated projects with 10 N rated projects each as well as the Industrial Policies and Private Sector Development Branch and Investment Services with 9 and 8 N rated projects respectively.

By environmental component

The distribution (actual or potential) of environmental components by project rating is displayed in **Table 5**.

The most common environmental components for E projects were ODS and GHG reduction (50 projects) and cleaner production/pollution prevention (14 projects); and for A projects promotion of ESID within industrial policy (18 projects) and environmental impact assessment (10 projects).

The environmental component that could have been included was noted for all I and N projects. For I projects, the one component which could have been included most often was promotion of ESID within industrial policy (8 projects). For N projects the following components could have been included: promotion of ESID within industrial policy (28 projects) and environmental education and training (12 projects). Certainly many projects could have had more than one environmental component.

As in previous years, there is still no typical environmental project. However Montreal Protocol related projects continue to grow in importance making up 33 per cent of all environment rated projects in 1995 (52 projects) compared to 31 per cent in 1994 (23 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 makes up 15 per cent of E projects, as compared with 31 per cent in 1994. This calls for a better coordinated and planned cleaner production programme. The promotion of ESID policies and the creation of ESID strategies remains relatively unchanged as does the number of pollution abatement projects.

Table 4. Distribution of environmental 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	ISED/CHEM	32	10	6	1	5	54
Engineering & Metallurgical Ind.	ISED/EM	29	2	12	1	4	48
Environment and Energy	ISED/ENV	21	2				23
Country Prog. and Funds Mobilization	CFD	4	5	7	2	8	26
Agro-based Industries	ISED/AGRO	3	8	6	1	10	28
Technology Services	ITPD/TS	3	5	4	1	4	17
Human Resources Development	HEPD/HRD	1	7	2		2	12
General Management	GM		1	1		2	4
Office of the Managing Director (CFD)	CFD/OMD		2	5	1	1	9
Office the Managing Director (RPD)	RPD/OMD						
Industrial Statistics	RPD/STAT			2			2
Studies and Research	RPD/RES					1	1
Public information	RPD/PUB						
Office the Managing Dir. (HEPD)	HEPD/OMD					1	1
Enterprise Dev. and Restructuring	HEPD/EDR		2	8	3	4	17
Small and Medium Industries	HEPD/SMI		3	10	5	10	28
Ind. Policies & Private Sector Dev.	HEPD/IPPS		10	11		9	30
Office the Managing Director (ISED)	ISED/OMD						
Office the Managing Director (ITPD)	ITPD/OMD						
Investment Services	ITPD/IS	1	2	1		8	12
Investment Promotion	ITPD/IS/IP		2	17	1	4	24
Feasibility Studies	ITPD/IS/FEAS		4	2		1	7
Industrial Information	ITPD/INF			3	1	2	6
Total		94	65	97	17	76	349

Table 5. Distribution of environmental components (actual and potential)

<i>No.</i>	<i>Environmental component</i>	<i>E projects</i>	<i>A projects</i>	<i>Could have been included in I projects</i>	<i>Could have been included in N projects</i>
1	Cleaner Production/Pollution Prevention	14	8	2	5
2	End-of-pipe Treatment	1	1	0	0
3	Energy Conservation	4	3	0	3
4	Environmental Impact Assessment	2	10	2	6
5	Clean Energy	0	0	0	0
6	Renewable natural resources	3	3	0	0
7	ODS and GHG reduction	50	2	0	0
8	Industrial safety	2	3	1	1
9	Environmental education and training	0	7	2	12
10	Environmental information/publication	1	2	1	4
11	Promotion of ESID within Industrial Policy	6	18	8	28
12	Natural resource management	3	1	1	2
13	Recycling of industrial wastes	4	0	0	0
14	Remediation	0	1	0	0
15	Environmental Screening	0	2	0	10
16	Environmental Technology Assessment and Transfer	0	3	0	4
17	Industrial water use	1	1	0	0
18	Solid waste/Hazardous waste	3	0	0	1
	Total	94	65	17	76

By size distribution

A breakdown of project allotment amounts is shown in **Table 6**. The average (mean) allotment amount for an E project was US\$ 295,000; however, the median was US\$ 50,000. In 1994, the mean allotment was US\$ 368,000 and the median was US\$ 70,000.

Table 6. Distribution of E projects by project allotment amounts

<i>Number of E projects</i>	<i>Project allotment amount (US\$)</i>
32	1-25 000
20	25 001-50 000
16	50 001-100 000
6	100 001-150 000
4	150 001-200 000
10	200 001-500 000
2	500 001-1 million
5	over 1 million

The decrease in the mean and median project allotment amounts in 1995 compared to 1994 is troubling because it shows that the administrative cost per dollar of technical cooperation delivery is increasing, at least in the case of environment projects.

VI. GUIDANCE FOR UNIDO'S ENVIRONMENT ACTIVITIES

Support for the environment programme

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, as defined in IDB.10/17, see **Annex I**.)

Twenty-three per cent of E projects supported cleaner production activities (compared with 60 per cent in 1994) (subprogramme III); 31 per cent of them, policy and institutional support (23 per cent in 1994) (subprogramme II); 45 per cent, end-of-pipe treatment (10 per cent in 1993) (subprogramme IV); and 1 per cent, in-house training (1 per cent in 1994) (subprogramme I).

Sixty-three per cent of A projects supported subprogramme II (54 per cent in 1994), 20 per cent of them supported subprogramme III (27 per cent in 1994), 8 per cent supported subprogramme IV (10 per cent in 1994) and 6 per cent supported subprogramme I (4 per cent in 1994).

Support for ESID recommendations

All environment projects were found to support one of the suggestions of the Conference on Ecologically Sustainable Industrial Development. Thirty-one supported recommendation (a), building the capacity for pollution prevention techniques and cleaner production activities; 36 supported recommendation (b), assisting in the implementation of international environmental

conventions and protocols; 12 supported recommendation (c), determining the environmental soundness of environmental technologies; 10 supported recommendation (d), integrating environmental considerations into industrial development strategies and policies; and 5 supported recommendation (e), disseminating technical and policy information on the environment.

VII. ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW OF UNIDO PUBLICATIONS IN 1995^{*)}

1. **Advanced Materials in High Technology and World Class Manufacturing: The Materials Revolution and the Challenge to World Industry in the 1990s** *Advanced Materials Technology Series, Number One, UNIDO, March 1995*

This study is the first in a new series of studies commissioned to monitor recent trends in materials science and engineering and to emphasize the determining role this discipline plays in the internal transformation, restructuring, strategic orientation and business strategies of companies involved in basic materials producing industries. This study offers an understanding of the interrelationships between advanced materials, technological leadership, competitive advantage and the challenge of the 1990s.

The study is classified as *making no attempt to address environmental issues* (rating N) because it does not address the potential environmental issues associated with new materials. An environmental component could have been environmental impact assessment (component 4) because it could have identified the extent to which advanced materials have a positive and negative impact on the environment.

2. **Beyond Quality: An Agenda for Improving Manufacturing Capabilities in Developing Countries** *prepared for UNIDO by Steven R. Wilson, Robert Ballance and János Pogány (ISBN 1-85898-120-4)*

Global manufacturing has been altered by the emergence of a new approach to production which differs radically from the principles of mass production. This approach, continuous process improvement, appears to be the key to successful manufactures in developed countries and Asian NICs. The authors of this volume argue that the methods of continuous improvement and related statistical techniques used by these successful firms are equally suitable for manufacturers in developing countries and the transition economies of Eastern and Central Europe. Using case study material from Latin America, Africa and Central Europe, the authors demonstrate that it is the skill and organization of people -- rather than sophisticated equipment -- that determines growth in productivity and product quality.

This publication is classified as *no attempt to incorporate environmental considerations* (rating N). The environmental component could have been cleaner production/waste minimization (component 1) because cleaner production could be part of a continuous improvement programme.

^{*)} Documents reviewed were those designed mainly for external circulation

3. **Export Processing Zones: Principles and Practice**

UNIDO, September 1995

This document is designed to help countries and governments considering export processing zones (EPZ) to decide when and where EPZ initiatives are appropriate and how an EPZ should be managed and organized. As a general rule, EPZs can be used in a country where suitable conditions for export-oriented industry cannot be created on a nationwide basis because of infrastructural deficiencies and administrative obstacles. But, as this document explains, it should be viewed as a temporary solution and a step towards a countrywide duty-free regime for exporters. It should therefore not be planned in isolation, but as part of a broad, long-term strategy to develop an internationally competitive manufacturing sector.

This guide is classified as *adequately addressing environmental issues* (rating A) because one section addresses environmental issues associated with EPZs. The environmental component is environmental impact assessment (component 4) because it describes the potential environmental impacts of EPZs.

4. **Genetically Modified Organisms: A Guide to Biosafety**

UNIDO in cooperation with ICGEB for the UNIDO/UNEP/WHO/FAO Information Working Group on Biosafety, Editor: George T. Tzotzos, May 1995 (ISBN 0-85198-972-1)

This volume was commissioned by a group of UN organizations, including UNIDO, to help scientists and regulators to conceptualize the major issues underlying biological safety as well as to understand how these affect policies to regulate biotechnology. Chapters in the volume address biological risk assessment, public perception of biotechnology, risk assessment and contained use of genetically modified microorganisms, safety in the contained use and the environmental release of transgenic crop plants, environmental release of genetically modified rhizobia and mycorrhizas, microbial pesticides -- safety considerations, safety in the contained use and release of transgenic animals and recombinant proteins, safety aspects of aquatic biotechnology, and safety considerations in biotreatment operations.

The publication is classified as *an environmental report* (rating E) because it concerns the environmental impact of genetically modified organisms. The environmental component is natural resource management (component 12) because its primary focus is on management of the process of genetic modification.

5. **India: Towards Globalization**

Industrial Development Review Series, joint UNIDO/Economist Intelligence Unit publication, 1995

This industrial development review of India is a survey and analysis of the country's industrial development achievements. Chapter I presents an overview of the economy and analyses the macroeconomic context of the ongoing process of liberalization, while also presenting early results and an economic outlook. Chapter II analyses the structure and performance of the manufacturing sector. Chapter III examines the performance and prospects of key industrial branches.

This review is classified as *adequately addressing environmental issues* (rating A) because one section of the review considers the environmental problems associated with industrialization in India and the institutional response. The environmental component is promotion of ESID within industrial policy and strategy development (component 11) because the review discusses the use of fiscal incentives as a complement to the existing environmental regulatory programme.

6. Industrial Development Global Report 1995

UNIDO, 1995 (ISBN 0-19-829036-5)

The theme of the 1995 Global Report is "sustaining the growth impulse". Part One analyses some of the major issues that developing countries will have to deal with if they are to achieve sustained and more equitably distributed economic and industrial growth beyond the year 2000. There can be little doubt that economic reform, industrial restructuring, deregulation and national competitiveness will assume increasing importance in both developing and developed countries. At the same time, technological developments in transport and telecommunications will bring greater globalization and a much higher degree of economic interdependence. All the aspects involved will have to be effectively integrated into new industrial development strategies with the active participation of Governments and the private sector. Part Two, as in past reports, provides economic and industrial trends, issues and prospects for the manufacturing sector in the ten regions of the world.

The publication is classified as *adequately addressing environmental issues* (rating A). Its brief coverage of environmental issues related to energy use is seen as adequate because Part One of the report is only 37 pages long and other issues of the Global Report (1991 and 1996) addressed the environmental problems of industry in greater detail. The environmental component is greenhouse gas emissions reduction (component 7) because the environmental discussion in the report is limited to energy use and the implications of the Framework Convention for Climate Change on industry.

7. International Yearbook of Industrial Statistics 1995

UNIDO, 1995 (ISBN 1-85898-257-X)

The Yearbook contains statistical indicators to facilitate international comparisons related to the manufacturing sector in two parts. Part I deals with the manufacturing sector as a whole and with its branches. Statistical indicators are presented in terms of percentage distributions, cross-country averages, ratios and real growth rates that facilitate international comparisons among selected country groups and/or countries. Part II consists of a series of country/area-specific tables showing detailed data on selected basic statistics that were reported by national statistical offices and selected indicators that were derived from reported data.

The Yearbook is classified as *making no attempt to address environmental issues* (rating N) because it does not contain information about environmental investments by the manufacturing sector. Although such statistical items are not listed in the International Recommendations for Industrial Statistics, the environmental component could have been environmental information (component 10) because UNIDO could have requested permission to collect data on capital investments for environment related activities as one element of the data on gross fixed capital formation.

8. Iran: Industrial Revitalization

Industrial Development Review Series, joint UNIDO/Economist Intelligence Unit publication, 1995 (ISBN 0-85058-864-2)

This industrial development review of Iran is a survey and analysis of the country's industrial situation. Chapter I presents an overview of the economy, analysing the macroeconomic context of the ongoing process of industrialization. Chapter II elucidates the structure and performance of the manufacturing sector. Chapter III examines the constraints and prospects of key industry branches, focusing on the emerging subsectoral investment opportunities.

This review is classified as *adequately addressing environmental issues* (rating A) because one section of the review documents environmental problems associated with industrialization in Iran. The environmental component is environmental impact assessment (component 4) because the review is limited primarily to the environmental impacts.

9. Policies for Competition and Competitiveness: The Case of Industry in Turkey

UNIDO General Studies Series, 1995, ID/SER.0/17 (ISBN 92-1-106298-5)

This book is a collection of twelve papers from an international conference on competition policies for Turkey. The findings of the studies presented here suggest that on the whole greater domestic competition is likely to enhance international competitiveness. More specifically, comparative advantage still seems to have an important role to play as a determinant of international competitiveness. In addition, policies that promote domestic competition generally reinforce the impact of comparative-advantage forces on the country's international competitiveness. Likewise, increased productive efficiency resulting from greater competition works in the same direction. Finally, reduced industrial concentration - in the wake of more competition - leads to more intense participation of industries in the "new" forms of international specialization.

The study is classified as *not requiring an environmental component* (rating U) because it is an in-depth analysis of a sharply delineated policy domain.

10. World Directory of Industrial and Technological Information Sources

UNIDO INTIB, November 1995 (ID/399)

The Directory contains a collection of profiles of suppliers of industrial and technological information from around the world. The services of these suppliers are used by the UNIDO Industrial and Technological Information Bank (INTIB) to complement the provision of INTIB's own stock of industrial information which is provided to entrepreneurs in developing countries seeking tailor-made answers to their industrial needs. This may be technologies available, manufactured products or training opportunities for one or more sectors of industry, or even a combination of these requirements.

This directory is classified as *adequately addressing environmental issues* (rating A) because it provides reference to 108 information providers in 31 countries reporting to be in the environment sector. The environmental component is environmental information (component 10).

VIII. LIMITATIONS OF THE ASSESSMENT

As in the previous reports it should be noted that 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 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.

IX. 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 project manager responsible for the project to learn if something was omitted from the project document, and to gain his or her perspective. 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 project manager. 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 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 US\$1.0 million), should be incorporated into these yearly assessments to learn whether environmental components in projects are actually implemented as designed.

IX. INCREASING ENVIRONMENTAL CONSIDERATIONS WITHIN PROJECT DESIGN

UNIDO is implementing an increasing number of environment and environment-related projects. Furthermore, the organization's adherence to its own guidelines is improving as evidenced by the increased number of projects with an appropriate environmental component over the past four years. However, the rate of improvement levelled off in 1995 compared to 1994 and a significant proportion (27 per cent) of UNIDO projects in 1995 still could have incorporated an environmental component.

What is striking from the review of 1995 funded projects and those 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 environmental component and a similar number of projects failed to include an appropriate environmental component even though it could easily have been done (**Table 4**). Similarly, within substantive areas there was considerable inconsistency.

The single greatest need for increasing the inclusion of an environmental dimension in project design is to require all project managers to rate their own projects as done in this report. As part of the coding sheet for new projects submitted to the Programme and Project Review Committee, they would assign their projects an environmental rating (one of the five categories). Then, if they rated the project as E or A, they would indicate which one of the 18 environmental components justifies their classification. This requirement, which was proposed last year but not acted upon, would ensure that some consideration has been given to an environmental dimension in each project.

Even if such a requirement is formally adopted, there would still be a need for in-depth discussions at the branch level to improve UNIDO's performance in greening its project portfolio. These discussions are needed particularly for those three branches with the greatest number of projects that could have, but did not, attempt to incorporate an environmental component in 1994 and 1995. Each of these branches needs to reach its own 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 would be consistently incorporated into those types of projects and performance would be monitored by the director of the branch.

If requested, ENV would offer those branches interested in improving their environmental performance parts of the ESID training course or a specialized course to meet their needs. The course would allow staff to formulate their own procedures for greening their portfolios.

The promotion of ESID is one of the core tenets of UNIDO's industrial development mission. The past reports have encouraged the consideration of cleaner production into the design of projects

to support this tenet. Cleaner production, however, is not the only nor even the greatest opportunity to comply with this tenet. As indicated in **Table 5**, the greatest opportunities are in the areas of industrial policy, training and screening of investment projects. Further in-house discussions and environmental training programmes could lead to a more widely understood and accepted understanding of ESID, 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 training, the internal capacity of UNIDO in environmental matters. This involves not only strengthening in-house expertise but also the identification of regional and sectoral expertise. Expertise will accumulate through courses, seminars, information bulletins and upgrading and expanding 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***METHOD 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 natural resources
7. Ozone Depleting Substances (ODS) and Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Reduction
8. Industrial safety
9. Environmental education and training
10. Environmental information/publication
11. Promotion of ESID (Ecologically Sustainable Industrial Development) within Industrial Policy
12. Natural Resource Management
13. Recycling of industrial wastes
14. Remediation
15. Environmental Screening
16. Environmental Technology Assessment and Transfer
17. Water/Industrial water use
18. Hazardous waste/Solid waste

*Annex IV***LIST OF PROJECTS AND THEIR RATING**

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

REF	PROJECT NUMBER	COST US\$	BRANCH	REGION	EVALUATION	ENV.COMP.	SUBPROG.	ESID
8	SI/ARG/94/801	29,500	ISED/CHEM	3	A	8	2	D
11	DP/AZE/95/005	327,000	HEPD/IPPS	4	A	4	2	A
14	SI/BYE/95/801	149,000	HEPD/IPPS	4	A	1	4	A
16	SI/BHU/94/801	72,000	ISED/CHEM	2	A	6	2	D
23	SI/BIH/95/801	38,425	ITPD/IS/FEAS	4	A	9	1	E
32	SI/CMB/95/801	35,854	CFD	2	A	11	2	D
37	XA/CMR/95/605	17,000	CFD/OMD	1	A	9	2	D
38	XA/CMR/95/607	10,800	ITPD/TS/TAS	1	A	14	4	A
48	SI/CPR/95/801	87,000	ISED/EM/ENG	2	A	7	1	A
58	XP/CRO/95/015	45,000	CFD/EUR	4	A	11	3	B
59	DP/CUB/95/001	75,000	ISED/CHEM	3	A	8	2	D
64	SI/DRK/95/801	99,000	ISED/CHEM	2	A	1	3	D
65	UC/DRK/95/119	203,540	ITPD/IS/IP	2	A	4	1	D
79	US/GHA/94/077	108,500	ISED/AGRO	1	A	12	2	D
88	TF/HUN/94/B90	115,000	ISED/AGRO	4	A	8	2	D
92	TS/IND/95/001	22,600	ISED/ENV	2	A	9	2	D
94	US/IND/95/114	272,450	ITPD/TS/TAS	2	A	1	3	A
95	US/IND/95/115	313,000	ITPD/IS/IP	2	A	1	3	A
104	UC/IRA/94/046	29,400	HEPD/HRD	2	A	2	2	D
106	DP/IRQ/95/001	1,680,200	ISED/CHEM	2	A	1	4	B
110	TF/KAZ/95/001	176,991	ITPD/IS/FEAS	4	A	4	3	D
122	DP/LES/94/005	805,406	CFD/AFR	1	A	11	2	B
128	NC/MLW/95/01D	139,900	HEPD/IPPS	1	A	11	2	D
143	TF/PAL/94/E10	202,000	ISED/CHEM	11	A	11	2	D
146	XP/PAL/95/011	42,000	HEPD/IPPS	11	A	15	3	D
148	XP/PAL/95/032	30,500	ITPD/IS/FEAS	11	A	4	2	D
149	XP/PAL/95/033	72,660	ITPD/IS/FEAS	11	A	4	2	D
154	FB/PER/93/759	44,000	ISED/AGRO	3	A	4	2	D
157	US/PER/95/084	40,000	ISED/AGRO	3	A	11	2	D
162	TF/POL/94/A90	500,000	HEPD/EDR	4	A	3	2	C
165	DP/MOL/94/003	71,300	HEPD/SMI & EDR	4	A	11	2	D
183	TF/SEN/92/E10	49,000	ISED/AGRO	1	A	16		
185	NC/SIL/94/01D	114,000	HEPD/EDR	1	A	11	2	D
188	SI/SLO/95/801	47,000	ISED/CHEM	4	A	15	3	A
189	XP/SLO/95/041	31,000	CFD/EUR	4	A	11	2	D
191	DP/SVN/95/001	445,000	HEPD/SMI	4	A	11	2	D
196	NC/SUD/94/01D	110,800	ISED/AGRO	1	A	11	2	D
215	DG/TUN/94/002	391,000	HEPD/IPPS	10	A	11	2	D
218	TF/TUR/95/036	16,000	ITPD/IS	4	A	4		
226	SI/URU/95/801	81,000	ISED/AGRO	3	A	11	2	D
232	TF/VIE/95/058	480,000	HEPD/IPPS	2	A	11	2	D
235	US/VIE/94/109	432,100	HEPD/IPPS	2	A	9	2	D
242	MP/ZIM/95/036	40,000	ISED/EM/ENG	1	A	7	3	A
245	TF/RAF/93/F10	379,000	CFD/OMD	1	A	6	3	D
252	XA/RAF/95/601	750,000	CFD	1	A	11	3	D
267	XP/RAB/95/017	56,600	ITPD/TS/TAS	12	A	16	2	D
274	US/RAS/95/048	150,443	ISED/ENV	2	A	3	3	D
276	XP/RAS/94/135	200,000	ITPD/TS	2	A	6	3	E
278	XP/RAS/95/068	36,145	MFRD/GM/REL	2	A	11	2	E
281	XP/NER/94/102	80,000	ISED/CHEM	4	A	1	3	A
285	UC/CAR/94/131	12,985	HEPD/HRD	3	A	9	2	E
300	IF/GLO/89/809	70,000	HEPD/IPPS	5	A	11	2	D
302	UC/GLO/95/148	143,200	HEPD/IPPS	5	A	16	4	B
308	US/GLO/95/105	952,380	ITPD/TS/TAS	5	A	4	2	A
311	US/GLO/95/144	885,000	HEPD/SMI	5	A	10	2	D
313	XP/GLO/94/107	163,300	ISED/CHEM	5	A	9	2	E
320	XP/GLO/95/029	124,046	ITPD/IS	5	A	1	4	C
330	SF/INT/95/001	175,796	ISED/AGRO	5	A	10	2	E
332	US/INT/95/106	221,239	HEPD/HRD	5	A	9	2	E
335	UT/INT/95/086	50,423	HEPD/HRD	5	A	1	2	E
336	UT/INT/95/087	43,500	HEPD/HRD	5	A	17	2	E
338	UT/INT/95/089	54,664	HEPD/HRD	5	A	3	2	E
339	UT/INT/95/090	38,420	HEPD/HRD	5	A	4	2	C
340	XP/INT/95/005	59,826	HEPD/IPPS	5	A	4	1	E
347	XP/INT/95/058	90,700	ISED/CHEM	5	A	11	2	D
2	MP/ALG/95/025	6,589,550	ISED/CHEM	10	E	7	4	A
3	MP/ALG/95/026	25,000	ISED/CHEM	10	E	7	2	A
5	MP/ALG/95/028	25,000	ISED/CHEM	10	E	7	4	A
6	MP/ALG/95/123	109,900	ISED/CHEM	10	E	7	4	A

REF	PROJECT NUMBER	COST US\$	BRANCH	REGION	EVALUATION	ENV.COMP.	SUBPROG.	ESID
7	MP/ALG/95/130	75,000	ISED/CHEM	10	E	7	4	A
12	NC/BAH/94/01D	48,400	ISED/ENV	11	E	13	3	A
13	MP/BAR/95/075	10,000	ISED/EM/ENG	3	E	7	4	A
25	MP/BRA/95/124	267,948	ISED/CHEM	3	E	7	4	A
26	MP/BRA/95/125	460,339	ISED/EM/ENG	3	E	7	4	A
27	MP/BRA/95/132	15,000	ISED/EM/ENG	3	E	7	4	A
29	SF/BRA/95/003	150,000	ISED/ENV	3	E	1	3	A
34	MP/CMR/95/022	25,000	ISED/CHEM	1	E	7	4	A
40	EG/CPR/95/G31	75,000	ISED/EM	2	E	3	4	A
41	MP/CPR/95/039	25,000	ISED/EM/ENG	2	E	7	4	A
42	MP/CPR/95/040	496,000	ISED/EM/ENG	2	E	18	4	A
43	MP/CPR/95/127	2,790,320	ISED/EM/ENG	2	E	7	4	A
44	MP/CPR/95/134	99,999	ISED/EM/ENG	2	E	7	4	D
45	MP/CPR/95/141	40,000	ISED/EM/ENG	2	E	10	2	C
56	MP/IVC/95/068	15,000	ISED/EM/ENG	1	E	7	4	B
57	MP/IVC/95/133	10,000	ISED/CHEM	1	E	7	4	B
68	MP/ECU/95/136	15,000	ISED/CHEM	3	E	11	4	D
71	MP/EGY/95/038	5,496,772	ISED/EM/ENG	10	E	7	4	D
72	DG/ETH/94/237	225,400	ISED/AGRO	1	E	1	3	A
73	DG/ETH/94/239	359,245	ISED/AGRO	1	E	1	4	D
81	UC/GUA/95/095	35,000	ITPD/TS/TAS	3	E	6	3	E
83	UC/GUI/95/003	34,000	ISED/ENV	1	E	13	4	E
89	TF/HUN/94/E90	176,000	ISED/EM/MET	4	E	1	4	D
91	SI/IND/94/801	40,000	ISED/CHEM	2	E	12	2	C
93	UC/IND/95/029	4,850	ISED/ENV	2	E	1	4	C
96	XP/IND/95/036	40,000	CFD & ISED	2	E	8	4	C
97	MP/INS/95/013	80,000	ISED/EM/ENG	2	E	7	4	B
99	US/INS/95/101	75,220	ISED/CHEM	2	E	12	3	A
101	MP/IRA/95/021	50,000	ISED/EM/ENG	2	E	7	4	B
102	MP/IRA/95/126	2,571,250	ISED/CHEM	2	E	7	4	B
103	SI/IRA/95/801	52,000	ISED/CHEM	2	E	17	4	C
107	MP/JOR/95/009	50,000	ISED/EM/MET	11	E	7	4	B
108	NC/JOR/94/02D	7,200	ISED/ENV	11	E	11	3	D
112	MP/KEN/95/137	15,000	ISED/CHEM	1	E	7	4	B
117	MP/LEB/95/070	15,000	ISED/CHEM	11	E	7	4	B
118	MP/LEB/95/071	20,000	ISED/CHEM	11	E	7	4	B
119	MP/LEB/95/072	15,000	ISED/CHEM	11	E	7	4	B
120	NC/LEB/94/01D	50,000	ITPD/TS/TAS	11	E	4	2	D
123	SI/LIT/94/802	58,100	ISED/EM/ENG	4	E	3	3	A
124	SF/MAG/94/001	221,239	ISED/ENV	1	E	11	3	C
126	XA/MAG/94/636	45,000	ISED/ENV	1	E	11	3	C
131	MP/MOZ/95/044	15,000	ISED/CHEM	1	E	7	4	B
138	NC/NIR/94/02D	76,000	ISED/ENV	1	E	11	2	D
139	MP/PAK/95/043	50,000	ISED/ENV	2	E	7	4	B
155	MP/PER/95/138	30,000	ISED/EM/ENG	3	E	7	4	B
161	TF/POL/94/A10	265,487	ISED/ENV	4	E	7	4	B
169	MP/ROM/95/010	50,000	ISED/EM/MET	4	E	7	3	B
170	MP/ROM/95/129	168,443	ISED/EM/ENG	4	E	7	2	B
171	UC/ROM/95/096	17,800	ISED/ENV	4	E	18	3	A
173	SI/RUS/95/801	85,000	ISED/ENV	4	E	1	3	A
176	NC/RWA/94/01D	43,000	ISED/CHEM	1	E	6	2	D
184	MP/SEY/95/074	15,000	ISED/EM/ENG	1	E	13	2	B
195	MP/SUD/95/035	56,500	ISED/CHEM	1	E	7	2	B
198	MP/SWA/95/014	25,000	ISED/EM/MET	1	E	7	2	B
201	MP/SYR/95/006	20,000	ISED/CHEM	11	E	7	2	B
202	MP/SYR/95/007	15,000	ISED/CHEM	11	E	7	2	B
203	MP/SYR/95/008	15,000	ISED/CHEM	11	E	7	2	B
204	MP/SYR/95/041	1,719,900	ISED/CHEM	11	E	7	2	B
205	MP/SYR/95/042	989,650	ISED/CHEM	11	E	7	2	B
211	MP/MCD/95/034	80,000	ISED/ENV	4	E	7	4	B
216	MP/TUN/95/140	30,000	ISED/CHEM	10	E	7	2	B
217	MP/TUR/95/037	50,000	ISED/CHEM	4	E	7	2	B
221	NC/UAE/94/01D	48,000	ISED/ENV	11	E	11	2	E
222	MP/URT/95/020	10,000	ISED/CHEM	1	E	7	2	B
223	MP/URT/95/033	10,000	ISED/CHEM	1	E	7	2	B
224	SI/URT/94/801	138,000	ISED/EM/ENG	1	E	1	3	A
225	NC/URU/94/01D	42,000	CFD/LAC	3	E	18	4	A
227	MP/VIE/95/011	20,000	ISED/EM/MET	2	E	7	2	B
228	MP/VIE/95/012	15,000	ISED/EM/MET	2	E	7	2	B

REF	PROJECT NUMBER	COST US\$	BRANCH	REGION	EVALUATION	ENV.COMP.	SUBPROG.	ESID
229	MP/VIE/95/047	497,070	ISED/EM/MET	2	E	7	2	B
233	UC/VIE/95/110	16,950	ISED/AGRO	2	E	2	4	A
243	MP/ZIM/95/128	312,300	ISED/EM/MET	1	E	7	2	B
244	MP/RAF/95/139	45,000	ISED/EM/MET	1	E	7	2	B
246	UC/RAF/95/165	25,000	ITPD/TS/TAS	1	E	6	3	B
280	UC/RER/95/103	102,000	ISED/ENV	4	E	1	3	A
292	EP/GLO/95/002	730,000	ISED/ENV	5	E	1	2	A
303	UC/GLO/95/153	156,350	ISED/ENV	5	E	7	3	C
316	XP/GLO/95/002	94,194	ISED/ENV	5	E	4	2	B
325	XP/GLO/95/059	61,100	ISED/ENV	5	E	1	3	E
326	XP/GLO/95/063	20,054	MFRD/PF/UNF	5	E	12	2	A
327	XP/GLO/95/065	159,000	ISED/ENV	5	E	1	3	A
328	XP/GLO/95/069	45,500	ISED/EM/ENG	5	E	7	4	C
333	UT/INT/95/015	149,455	CFD/PSM	5	E	3	3	A
341	XP/INT/95/009	87,000	ITPD/IS	5	E	1	3	C
342	XP/INT/95/012	95,000	ISED/CHEM	5	E	8	3	C
344	XP/INT/95/028	93,000	ISED/CHEM	5	E	13	4	C
345	XP/INT/95/043	105,750	ISED/EM/MET	5	E	1	3	D
349	XP/INT/95/077	15,000	ISED/ENV	5	E	3	1	E
350	XP/INT/95/083	21,000	HEPD/HRD	5	E	1	2	A
4	MP/ALG/95/027	25,000	ISED/CHEM	10	E	7	4	A
24	TF/BOT/94/C10	192,500	CFD/OMD	1	I	8		
31	US/BKF/94/104	300,000	HEPD/EDR	1	I	1		
50	US/CPR/95/031	165,000	ITPD/IS/IP	2	I	9		
52	UC/COL/95/143	47,000	HEPD/EDR	3	I	11		
60	NC/CUB/95/01D	98,000	HEPD/EDR	3	I	11		
66	SI/DOM/95/801	49,000	HEPD/SMI	3	I	11		
67	DG/ECU/93/005	25,000	ITPD/TS/TAS	3	I	11		
151	XP/PAL/94/040	59,300	HEPD/SMI	11	I	11		
190	US/SLO/95/185	94,000	ITPD/INF	4	I	11		
197	XA/SUD/95/613	40,300	ISED/CHEM	1	I	11		
207	DG/THA/93/002	273,000	HEPD/SMI	2	I	1		
240	DG/ZAM/93/003	159,400	CFD/AFR	1	I	4		
249	XA/RAF/94/610	127,600	ISED/AGRO	1	I	9		
251	XA/RAF/94/643	329,686	HEPD/SMI	1	I	10		
258	XA/RAF/95/618	32,046	CFD/AFR	1	I	12		
261	PD/RAB/92/002	1	HEPD/SMI	12	I	4		
272	US/RAS/94/112	529,000	ISED/EM	2	I	11		
15	NC/BEN/95/01D	25,040	HEPD/SMI	1	N	10		
17	SF/BOL/95/001	61,062	ISED/AGRO	3	N	12		
18	SI/BOL/95/801	68,500	ISED/AGRO	3	N	11		
22	DP/BIH/94/001	157,000	HEPD/EDR	4	N	16		
30	SF/BRA/95/002	17,925	ISED/EM/MET	3	N	9		
54	XA/PRC/95/609	38,300	HEPD/IPPS	1	N	15		
55	NC/COS/95/01D	90,000	CFD/LAC	3	N	11		
63	SI/DRK/94/801	72,500	ISED/AGRO	2	N	1		
69	SI/ECU/95/802	25,000	ITPD/TS/TAS	3	N	3		
70	SI/ECU/95/803	15,500	ITPD/TS/TAS	3	N	16		
75	XA/GAB/95/604	69,200	HEPD/IPPS	1	N	11		
77	SI/GHA/94/802	91,000	ISED/AGRO	1	N	16		
80	NC/GUA/95/01D	120,000	CFD/LAC	3	N	15		
86	TF/HUN/90/916	99,115	ISED/CHEM	4	N	9		
87	TF/HUN/94/915	88,185	ISED/EM/ENG	4	N	18		
90	UC/HUN/95/156	44,200	HEPD/IPPS	4	N	11		
105	UC/IRA/95/161	14,000	ISED/CHEM	2	N	12		
113	US/KEN/95/049	809,735	ISED/AGRO	1	N	9		
116	FE/LEB/94/001	7,500	HEPD/IPPS	11	N	11		
125	US/MAG/95/054	76,000	HEPD/SMI	1	N	11		
129	NC/MEX/94/01D	57,400	CFD/LAC	3	N	11		
132	TF/MOZ/94/001	608,718	HEPD/SMI	1	N	9		
133	US/MOZ/94/083	140,731	HEPD/SMI	1	N	9		
134	DU/MYA/93/034	13,527	EPD/HRD/WOME	1	N	9		
140	SI/PAK/95/801	67,000	ITPD/IS/IP	2	N	11		
144	UC/PAL/95/063	10,200	ISED/AGRO	11	N	4		
145	US/PAL/95/062	36,000	ISED/CHEM	11	N	1		
153	SI/PNG/95/802	64,000	HEPD/IPPS	2	N	11		
158	BR/PHI/94/001	246,458	HEPD/IPPS	2	N	11		
159	BR/PHI/94/002	94,142	HEPD/IPPS	2	N	11		
160	TF/POL/90/922	158,150	HEPD/EDR	4	N	9		

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163	TF/POL/94/900	1	FMD/PF/GF	4	N	11		
167	SI/MOL/95/802	56,500	ISED/AGRO	4	N	1		
168	SI/MOL/95/803	69,500	ISED/AGRO	4	N	3		
182	SI/SEN/94/801	75,000	ISED/AGRO	1	N	11		
193	TF/SOI/92/G10	329,300	HEPD/SMI	2	N	11		
194	US/SRL/93/021	298,600	HEPD/EDR	2	N	11		
199	US/SWA/95/164	78,000	HEPD/SMI	1	N	11		
208	SF/THA/95/001	13,275	ISED/CHEM	2	N	15		
209	DP/MCD/95/003	25,000	ISED/CHEM	4	N	4		
212	TF/MCD/94/B10	88,000	ITPD/IS/FEAS	4	N	1		
213	DG/TOG/95/001	14,500	ISED/EM/MET	1	N	11		
219	XA/UGA/95/608	37,680	HEPD/SMI	1	N	11		
220	TF/UKR/95/001	125,664	ITPD/IS/IP	4	N	11		
230	NC/VIE/95/01	6,000	HEPD/IPPS	2	N	10		
236	US/VIE/95/004	2,069,185	HEPD/SMI	2	N	11		
238	DP/YEM/95/004	643,250	HEPD/IPPS	11	N	11		
241	NC/ZAM/94/03D	68,000	HEPD/EDR	1	N	16		
247	US/RAF/95/024	101,307	ITPD/IS/IP	1	N	11		
248	US/RAF/95/080	160,001	CFD/OMD	1	N	9		
257	XA/RAF/95/612	117,000	HEPD/SMI	1	N	1		
259	XP/RAF/95/074	10,000	CFD/OMD/FIELD	1	N	4		
264	XP/RAB/94/123	100	ISED/EM/ENG	12	N	3		
265	XP/RAB/95/006	55,000	ITPD/IS	12	N	8		
269	XP/RAB/95/080	55,450	CFD/ARAB	12	N	11		
273	US/RAS/95/045	309,735	ITPD/TS	2	N	9		
275	XP/RAS/94/125	130,120	ISED/AGRO	2	N	9		
277	XP/RAS/95/018	25,000	ITPD/TS	2	N	9		
279	XP/RAS/95/075	10,000	CFD/OMD/FIELD	2	N	11		
282	XP/RER/95/022	126,250	HEPD/SMI	4	N	11		
283	XP/RER/95/038	147,090	ITPD/INF	4	N	10		
284	XP/RER/95/061	83,700	ITPD/INF	4	N	10		
286	XP/CAR/94/084	83,700	RPD/RES	3	N	11		
287	XP/CAM/95/001	120,275	CFD/LAC	3	N	11		
290	XP/RLA/95/085	10,500	ITPD/IS/IP	3	N	11		
293	IP/GLO/95/001	31,716	IPSO	5	N	15		
294	IP/GLO/95/002	74,804	IPSO	5	N	15		
295	IP/GLO/95/003	134,085	IPSO	5	N	15		
296	IP/GLO/95/004	36,843	IPSO	5	N	15		
297	IP/GLO/95/005	301,541	IPSO	5	N	15		
298	IP/GLO/95/006	5,440	IPSO	5	N	15		
299	IP/GLO/95/100	90,442	IPSO	5	N	15		
301	UC/GLO/94/C09	116,000	GM/PCO/EVAL	5	N	4		
324	XP/GLO/95/056	195,000	HEPD/OMD	5	N	4		
331	US/INT/94/120	50,000	MFRD/EVAL	5	N	4		
337	UT/INT/95/088	55,725	HEPD/HRD	5	N	9		
1	DP/ALB/93/015	250,000	HEPD/IPPS	4	U			
9	SI/ARM/95/801	42,500	ITPD/INF	4	U			
10	UC/ARM/95/169	18,990	CFD/EUR	4	U			
19	UC/BOL/94/023	45,000	HEPD/IPPS	3	U			
20	UC/BOL/95/019	30,500	HEPD/SMI	3	U			
21	US/BOL/95/113	93,000	HEPD/SMI	3	U			
28	SF/BRA/94/002	65,000	ITPD/IS/FEAS	3	U			
33	SI/CMB/95/802	110,500	RPD/STAT	2	U			
35	NC/CMR/94/01D	36,000	HEPD/SMI	1	U			
36	SI/CMR/95/801	141,800	ISED/CHEM	1	U			
39	SF/CHI/95/001	48,673	ISED/EM	3	U			
46	NC/CPR/94/01D	21,000	ITPD/TS	2	U			
47	SI/CPR/95/804	147,500	ISED/EM/ENG	2	U			
49	TS/CPR/95/001	20,000	ISED/EM/MET	2	U			
51	US/CPR/95/121	49,000	ITPD/IS/IP	2	U			
53	SI/COI/95/801	48,000	ISED/CHEM	1	U			
61	XP/CUB/95/044	150,000	ITPD/IS/IP	3	U			
62	DP/CEH/94/001	98,000	EPD/HRD & IPPS	4	U			
74	SI/ETH/95/801	119,500	ISED/EM/ENG	1	U			
76	NC/GHA/94/01D	96,000	ITPD/TS/TAS	1	U			
78	UC/GHA/95/046	4,100	MFRD/PF/DFI	1	U			
82	SI/GUI/94/802	111,000	ISED/AGRO	1	U			
84	XP/HAI/95/084	9,728	CFD/LAC	3	U			
85	SI/HON/95/801	99,000	ITPD/IS/IP	3	U			

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98	SI/INS/94/801	111,400	ITPD/IS/FEAS	2	U			
100	UT/INS/95/112	39,000	ISED/EM/ENG	2	U			
109	DP/KAZ/95/003	400,000	HEPD/EDR	4	U			
111	DP/KEN/94/010	522,000	ISED/EM/ENG	1	U			
114	XP/KYR/94/038	75,000	ITPD/IS/IP	4	U			
115	UC/LAO/95/055	30,000	ISED/CHEM	2	U			
121	SI/LEB/94/803	26,000	HEPD/IPPS	11	U			
127	DG/MLW/92/018	120,865	HEPD/IPPS	1	U			
130	SF/MEX/95/001	29,314	ITPD/IS/IP	3	U			
135	US/NAM/92/200	731,600	ISED/AGRO	2	U			
136	UC/NIC/95/053	48,500	CFD/LAC	3	U			
137	NC/NIR/94/01D	91,000	ISED/CHEM	1	U			
141	SI/PAK/95/802	48,000	HEPD/SMI	2	U			
142	XP/PAK/95/020	4,000	CFD/AP	2	U			
147	XP/PAL/95/031	8,000	HEPD/IPPS	11	U			
150	XP/PAL/95/034	7,000	HEPD/EDR	11	U			
152	SI/PNG/95/801	62,500	HEPD/IPPS	2	U			
156	SF/PER/95/001	44,248	ITPD/INF	3	U			
164	NC/QAT/94/01D	42,000	HEPD/SMI	11	U			
166	SI/MOL/95/801	98,500	HEPD/IPPS	4	U			
172	SF/RUS/94/003	115,044	ITPD/IS/IP	4	U			
174	TS/RUS/95/001	27,877	HEPD/HRD	4	U			
177	DG/STP/92/003	17,500	HEPD/EDR	1	U			
178	DG/STP/92/004	22,500	ISED/AGRO	1	U			
179	GC/SAU/93/801	27,641	HEPD/EDR	11	U			
180	XP/SAU/95/052	286,457	ISED/EM/ENG	11	U			
181	DG/SEN/92/016	134,000	HEPD/SMI	1	U			
186	SI/SIL/95/801	104,000	HEPD/EDR	1	U			
187	XA/SIL/95/614	31,500	HEPD/IPPS	1	U			
192	SI/SVN/95/801	74,500	ISED/EM/ENG	4	U			
200	DP/SYR/92/009	518,750	ISED/EM/MET	11	U			
206	SI/SYR/95/801	52,000	HEPD/EDR	11	U			
210	DP/MCD/95/004	33,000	HEPD/EDR	4	U			
214	NC/TOG/94/01D	19,491	HEPD/SMI	1	U			
231	SI/VIE/95/801	81,000	ISED/EM/ENG	2	U			
234	UC/VIE/95/111	105,000	ISED/AGRO	2	U			
237	DP/YEM/95/003	966,350	HEPD/EDR	11	U			
239	NC/YEM/94/01D	46,200	HEPD/IPPS	11	U			
250	XA/RAF/94/633	178,500	ITPD/TS	1	U			
253	XA/RAF/95/601	140,688	HEPD/IPPS	1	U			
254	XA/RAF/95/603	332,000	CFD	1	U			
255	XA/RAF/95/610	143,960	ISED/AGRO	1	U			
256	XA/RAF/95/611	145,000	ISED/AGRO	1	U			
260	DP/RAB/95/004	100,000	ITPD/IS/IP	12	U			
262	US/RAB/93/150	110,619	HEPD/IPPS	12	U			
263	XP/RAB/94/113	24,500	ISED/EM/ENG	12	U			
266	XP/RAB/95/007	23,400	ITPD/IS	12	U			
268	XP/RAB/95/079	193,000	ITPD/IS/IP	12	U			
270	FB/RAS/92/430	50,000	ITPD/IS/IP	2	U			
271	SI/RAS/95/801	150,000	ITPD/IS/IP	2	U			
288	XP/CAM/95/016	43,406	HEPD/SMI	3	U			
289	XP/CAR/95/082	12,000	ITPD/IS/IP	3	U			
291	CO/GLO/95/001	572,000	ITPD/IS/FEAS	5	U			
304	US/GLO/94/301	453,379	ITPD/IS/IP	5	U			
305	US/GLO/95/001	1,183,487	ITPD/IS/IP	5	U			
306	US/GLO/95/061	174,380	ITPD/IS/IP/NET	5	U			
307	US/GLO/95/077	87,072	FD/OMD/WOME	5	U			
309	US/GLO/95/120	3,003,113	ITPD/IS/IP/NET	5	U			
310	US/GLO/95/142	143,250	CFD/OMD	5	U			
312	US/GLO/95/152	590,300	ITPD/IS/IP/NET	5	U			
314	XP/GLO/94/121	288,700	CFD/OMD	5	U			
315	XP/GLO/94/129	89,034	HEPD/SMI	5	U			
317	XP/GLO/95/003	86,500	RPD/STAT	5	U			
318	XP/GLO/95/008	75,000	ITPD/TS/TAS	5	U			
319	XP/GLO/95/014	119,100	ISED/CHEM	5	U			
321	XP/GLO/95/042	32,300	FD/OMD/WOME	5	U			
322	XP/GLO/95/045	108,066	MFRD/PF/UNF	5	U			
323	XP/GLO/95/050	10,000	GM/PCO/PMU	5	U			
329	XP/GLO/95/072	298,331	CFD/OMD/LDC	5	U			

REF	PROJECT NUMBER	COST US\$	BRANCH	REGION	EVALUATION	ENV.COMP.	SUBPROG.	ESID
334	UT/INT/95/081	28,850	ISED/EM/ENG	5	U			
343	XP/INT/95/019	55,000	ITPD/INF	5	U			
346	XP/INT/95/053	115,020	HEPD/SMI	5	U			
348	XP/INT/95/066	21,000	ISED/CHEM	5	U			