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**ENVIRONMENTAL CONSIDERATIONS IN THE
DESIGN OF UNIDO PROJECTS: 1996**

REPORT*

Prepared by

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

* This document has not been edited.

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I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This study reports on the review of 339 UNIDO projects initiated in 1996 to determine the extent to which concern for the environment was considered in project design. The share of these projects classified as environmental or adequately addressing environmental issues was 49 per cent, an increase from 45 per cent of the projects in 1995. The share of projects deemed to need an environmental component but which had either an inadequate one or none remains the same as the previous year, i.e., 27 per cent. In addition, for the second year in a row, the report reviewed selected UNIDO publications to determine the extent to which they addressed environmental issues.

II. INTRODUCTION

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

The terms of reference of the Environment and Energy Branch require it to, among other things, monitor and report on UNIDO support for United Nations 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), in 1995 (for 1994 projects) and in 1996 (for 1995 projects).

Therefore, this review of UNIDO's 1996 projects is the fifth year for such an analysis and results continue to be recognized and disseminated throughout the organization. Continued improvement in UNIDO's environmental performance may in part be attributable to the success of this yearly report. The intent of this year's analysis remains the same as in previous years: to determine the extent to which UNIDO incorporated environmental considerations into the design of its 1996 technical cooperation projects. In addition, for the second year, the report checked for an environmental dimension in selected 1996 UNIDO publications.

III. BACKGROUND

UNIDO guidance to its staff on integrating environmental considerations into technical cooperation activities comes in six forms. First, the environment programme (IDB.10/17) describes four subprogrammes (see Annex A). 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:

- (1) Build the technical and scientific institutional capacity to develop, absorb and diffuse pollution prevention techniques and cleaner production processes (category a);
- (2) Implement international environmental conventions and protocols (category b);
- (3) Determine the environmental soundness of industrial technologies (category c);
- (4) Integrate environmental considerations into industrial development strategies and policies (category d);
- (5) 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 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 environmental considerations in the design and development of projects under UNIDO; the other is to help the Unit judge whether appropriate environmental measures have been included.

Fourth, starting with the biennium 1996-1997, UNIDO has defined seven thematic priorities and, within those priorities, specific components that constitute the focus of UNIDO services (UNIDO/DGB(P).8). One of the seven thematic priorities is environment and energy. Within this thematic priority are four components:

- ESID strategies
- cleaner and safer production
- implementation of international protocols, agreements and conventions
- industry-related environmental norms and standards.

Fifth, one of the five development objectives of UNIDO during the 1996-1997 biennium was to promote environmentally sustainable industrial development (IDB.13/10-PCB.10/12).

Lastly, the Environment and Energy Branch has conducted intensive in-house training programmes over the past six years. An introductory course on ecologically sustainable industrial development was presented six times, reaching approximately 160 staff members, and two environmental workshops were offered in which most of UNIDO country directors participated. It also offered in-depth training and analytical approaches to industrial environmental management and cleaner production potential in specific subsectors and has hosted numerous awareness

seminars on a wide range of environmental topics. A complementary activity is the monthly *Environmental Awareness Bulletin*, first issued by the Industrial and Technological Information Section and now issued by the Industrial Information Section. It is an informal newsletter for UNIDO staff describing the organization's industrial environmental activities, related events and developments outside UNIDO.

IV. METHOD

Projects initiated in 1996 were analyzed following the scheme described in **Annex B**. Each project document was read and assigned a letter rating based on the following criteria:

- E** = Environmental project (intended to address an existing or potential environmental problem)
- A** = Appropriate environmental component (not addressing an environmental problem but adequately incorporating a necessary environmental component)
- 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 was found in the project document, although such a component was judged necessary

For E and A projects, the type of environmental component was noted and it was determined which of UNIDO's thematic priorities or ESID recommendations the project supported. 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 C**). These components were derived from the UNIDO environmental programme, recommendations from the Conference on Ecologically Sustainable Industrial Development, the guidelines for environmental appraisal issued in 1992, and other guidelines, from earlier UNIDO publications and those of lending institutions. It was further refined by reviewing comments on the 1992, 1993, 1994 and 1995 studies.

In view of constraints on time and resources, the projects initiated in 1996 were analyzed solely on the basis of the project document. 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. It is possible, however unlikely, that in some cases, environmental components not listed in the project document were included during implementation.

V. SCOPE

ENV reviewed 339 projects, including 18 TSS-1 projects, that were listed in Addendum 2 of the Annual Report of UNIDO 1996 (IDB.17/10-PBC.13/10).

VI. RESULTS

By environmental rating

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

- The share of UNIDO projects classified as environmental (E projects) increased from 27 per cent in 1995 to 37 per cent in 1996. The number of such projects increased to 126, 32 more than in 1995. The increase is a result of UNIDO's growing implementation of Montreal Protocol projects (90 projects in 1996 compared to 52 in 1995). However, the number of cleaner production projects decreased from 14 in 1995 to 6 in 1996. Measured by project allotment, the monetary share has increased from 41 per cent in 1995 to 48 per cent in 1996.
- The share of UNIDO projects classified as having an appropriate environmental component (A projects) decreased from 18 per cent in 1995 to 12 per cent in 1996. The number of such projects has also decreased from 65 projects in 1995 to 41 in 1996. Measured by project allotment, the share has also decreased from 18 per cent in 1995 to 17 per cent in 1996.
- Thus, the total of E and A projects, i.e., environmentally-related projects, increased slightly from a total of 159 projects in 1995 to 167 in 1996. They constituted 49 per cent of the projects in 1996 compared with 45 per cent of the projects in 1995.
- The share of UNIDO projects not requiring an environmental component (U projects) decreased from 28 per cent in 1995 to 23 per cent in 1996. Measured by project allotment it decreased from 23 per cent in 1995 to 17 per cent in 1996.
- The share of projects in which the environmental component was inadequate (I projects) increased from 5 per cent in 1995 to 7 per cent in 1996. In terms of project allotment, the share of I projects remained at 4 per cent in 1996 as in 1995.
- The number of projects making no attempt to include an environmental component, even though one was needed (N projects), increased from 22 per cent in 1995 to 23 per cent in 1996. The project allotment remained at 14 per cent both in 1995 and in 1996.
- The combined share of projects lacking an appropriate environmental component when one was needed (I and N projects) increased from 27 per cent in 1995 to 28 per cent in 1996. The project allotment share of these projects remained at 18 per cent both in 1995 and 1996.

Table 1. Environmental rating of technical cooperation projects, 1992, 1993, 1994, 1995 and 1996 (including TSS-1 projects)

Rating	1992		1993		1994		1995		1996		Difference from 1992 to 1996	
	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	Share of total %	No. of Projects	Change in % share
E	66	14	77	20	80	22	94	27	126	37	60	23
A	94	20	89	23	100	27	65	18	41	12	-53	-8
U	158	34	99	26	79	21	97	28	78	23	-80	-11
I	25	6	50	13	13	3	17	5	22	7	-3	1
N	<u>121</u>	<u>26</u>	<u>68</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>99</u>	<u>27</u>	<u>76</u>	<u>22</u>	<u>72</u>	<u>21</u>	-49	-5
TOTAL	464	100	383	100	371	100	349	100	339	100		

Table 2. Allotment for technical cooperation projects by environmental rating, 1992, 1995 vs. 1996 (including TSS-1 projects)

<i>Allotment for projects</i>						
<i>Rating</i>	<i>1992</i>		<i>1995</i>		<i>1996</i>	
	<i>Million US\$</i>	<i>% of total</i>	<i>Million US\$</i>	<i>% of total</i>	<i>Million US\$</i>	<i>% of total</i>
E	5.5	8	27.7	41	44.5	48
A	22.3	32	12.5	18	16.0	17
U	10.0	14	15.9	23	15.8	17
I	6.5	9	2.4	4	4.1	4
N	<u>23.3</u>	<u>34</u>	<u>9.8</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>13.4</u>	<u>14</u>
Total	67.6	100	68.3	100	93.8	100

- The total number of UNIDO technical cooperation projects decreased from 349 in 1995 to 339 in 1996. Their allotment increased from US\$ 68 million in 1995 to US\$ 94 million in 1996.
- In **Table 3**, a comparison of 1992 and 1996 shows at a glance changes over the five year period. The percentage share of the number of E projects increased from 14 to 37 per cent, the percentage share of A projects decreased from 20 to 12 per cent, the percentage share of I projects increased slightly from 6 to 7 per cent and the percentage of N projects decreased from 26 to 21 per cent. The percentage share of project allotments for E projects increased most dramatically, going from 8 to 48 per cent, and for N projects decreased most dramatically, going from 34 to 14 per cent.

Table 3. Environmental rating and money distribution 1992 vs. 1996 (including TSS-1 projects)

<i>Rating</i>	<i>1992</i>				<i>1996</i>			
	<i>No. of projects</i>	<i>Share of total %</i>	<i>Million US\$</i>	<i>% of total</i>	<i>No. of projects</i>	<i>Share of total %</i>	<i>Million US\$</i>	<i>% of total</i>
E	66	14	5.5	8	126	37	44.5	48
A	94	20	22.3	32	41	12	16.0	17
U	158	34	10.0	14	78	23	15.8	17
I	25	6	6.5	9	22	7	4.1	4
N	<u>121</u>	<u>26</u>	<u>23.3</u>	<u>34</u>	<u>72</u>	<u>21</u>	<u>13.4</u>	<u>14</u>
Total	464	100	67.6	100	339	100	93.8	100

By geographic region

The rating of the environmental content of UNIDO projects by geographical region is shown in **Table 4**. The Asian region had the greatest number of projects (35) classified as either environmental projects or projects adequately addressing environmental issues. The African region had the greatest number of projects (34) classified either as inadequate or failing to address environmental issues.

Table 4. Distribution of environmental ratings by region, 1996

<i>Region code</i>	<i>Number of projects</i>					<i>Total</i>
	<i>E</i>	<i>A</i>	<i>U</i>	<i>I</i>	<i>N</i>	
Africa (1)	19	12	25	5	29	90
Arab countries (10,11,12)	29	2	11	2	5	49
Asia (2)	29	6	7	2	17	61
Europe (4)	18	4	8	4	12	46
Interregional/global (5)	12	9	18	7	4	50
Latin America & Caribbean (3)	19	8	9	2	5	43
Total	126	41	78	22	72	339

By implementing division, branch, section, unit

The distribution of technical cooperation projects in 1996 by implementing entity is displayed in **Table 5**.

Three substantive branches or sections (Chemical Industries, Engineering and Metallurgical Industries and Environment and Energy) accounted for 90 per cent of E projects with the Chemical Industries Branch designing 54 of the 126 environmental projects (42 per cent).

These Branches accounted for 49 per cent of the A projects; 8 in the Engineering Branch, 7 projects in the Chemical Branch and 5 in the Agro-Based Industries Branch.

The same three units (Chemical Industries, Engineering and Metallurgical, and Agro-based Industries) collectively accounted for almost half of the I projects. The only other unit with a sizeable number of I projects was Human Resource Development.

The Small and Medium Industries Branch had a significant number of N projects with 15, followed by Industrial Policies and Private Sector Development Branch and Investment Services with 8 projects each and Technology Services with 6 projects.

Table 5. Distribution of environmental ratings by implementing entity

<i>Implementing division/branch</i>		<i>E</i>	<i>A</i>	<i>U</i>	<i>I</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>Total</i>
Asia and Pacific	CFD/AP		1				1
Funds Mobilization	CFD/CFM	1		2			3
Europe and NIS	CFD/EUR		2	1			3
Arab Countries	CFD/ARAB			1			1
Latin America	CFD/LAC			1		1	2
Field Representation	CFD/OMD FIELD			1			1
Programme Monitoring	GM/PCO/PMU			1			1
Office Director General	GM/ODG				1		1
Quality Assurance	GM/PCO-EVAL			1			1
External Liaison	GM/REL/EPO			1			1
Office of the Director	GM/REL-OD				1		1
Enterprise Development	HEPD/EDR		3	8	1	8	20
Human Resource Development	HEPD/HRD		2	1	3	5	11
Integration of Women	HEPD/HRD-WOMEN		1			3	4
Ind. Policies & Private Sector Dev.	HEPD/IPPS	1	1	8	1	8	19
Office of the Managing Director	HEPD/OMD	1					1
Small and Medium Industries	HEPD/SMI		2	11	1	15	29
Agro-Based Industries	ISED-AGRO	6	5	5	3	4	23
Chemical Industries	ISED-CHEM	54	7	6	5	4	76
Engineering & Metallurgical Ind.	ISED/EM	46	8	4	2	4	64
Environment and Energy	ISED-ENV	13	1				14
Industrial Information	ITPD/INF			2	1		3
Investment Service	ITPD-IS		4	8	1	8	21
Office of the Managing Director	ITPD-OMD					1	1
ECDC/TCDC Coordination Unit	ITPD-OMD-ECDC	1		1	1	2	5
IPSO Coordination Unit	ITPD-OMD-IPSO			4		2	6
Technologies Service	ITPD-TS	2	4	4	1	6	17
Studies and Research	RPD-RES	1		1		1	3
Ind. Statistics	RPD-STAT			6			6
Total		126	41	78	22	72	339

By environmental component

The distribution of environmental component by project rating is displayed in **Table 6**.

Table 6. 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	11	8	7	3
2	End-of Pipe Treatment	0	0	0	0
3	Energy Conservation	0	0	0	0
4	Environmental Impact Assessment	2	9	1	8
5	Clean Energy	5	1	1	3
6	Renewable Natural Resources	2	1	0	2
7	CFC-ODS-GHG Reduction/Montreal Protocol	91	0	0	0
8	Industrial Safety	2	1	1	0
9	Environmental Education/Training	0	0	1	10
10	Environmental Information	0	0	0	9
11	Promotion of ESID Within Industrial Policy	8	11	5	34
12	Natural Resource Management	2	7	4	3
13	Recycling of Industrial Wastes	0	0	0	0
14	Remediation	0	0	0	0
15	Environmental Screening	0	0	0	0
16	Environmental Technology Assessment and Transfer	0	0	0	0
17	Industrial Water Use	3	2	0	0
18	Solid Hazardous Waste	0	1	2	0
	Total	126	41	22	72

The most common environmental components for E projects were ozone depleting substances and greenhouse gases reduction (with 90 projects) and cleaner production/pollution prevention (with 11 projects). As regards the A projects, promotion of ESID within industrial policy (with 11 projects) followed by cleaner/production and environmental impact assessment (8 and 9 projects respectively).

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 cleaner production (with 7 projects), followed by promotion of ESID (with 5 projects). For N projects, the potential environmental components were promotion of ESID within industrial policy (with 34 projects) and environmental education and training (with 10 projects). Many projects could have had more than one environmental component.

As in previous years there is still no typical environmental project. However, Montreal Protocol projects continue to grow in importance, making up 70 per cent of all environmental rated projects in 1996 (90 projects) compared to 33 per cent in 1995 (52 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 building programme momentum. Cleaner production makes up 5 per cent of E projects, as compared with 15 per cent in 1995. This suggests the need for better coordination and planning in the field of cleaner production/promotion of environmentally sound technologies.

By size distribution

A breakdown by project allotment amounts is shown in Table 7. The average (mean) allotment amount for an E project was US\$ 353,000; however, the median was US\$ 119,000. In 1995, the mean allotment was US\$ 295,000 and the median was US\$ 50,000. The increase in mean and median project allotment amounts in 1996 compared to 1995 is a positive sign because it shows that the administrative cost per dollar of technical cooperation delivery is declining in the case of environment projects, which are those funded under the Montreal Protocol.

Table 7. Distribution of E projects by project allotment amounts

<i>Number of E projects</i>	<i>Project allotment amount (US\$)</i>
15	1-25000
19	25001-50000
22	50001-100000
12	100001-150000
14	150001-200000
17	200001-500000
14	500001-1 million
13	over 1 million

VII. GUIDANCE FOR UNIDO ENVIRONMENTAL ACTIVITY

Support for thematic priorities on environment and energy

The four previous reports documented the extent to which E and A projects supported the four subprogrammes of the UNIDO environment project. For 1996, this classification was dropped in favour of the four components of thematic priority on environment and energy, listed in Section III.

Six per cent of the E projects supported ESID strategies; 17 per cent supported cleaner and safer production; 73 per cent supported international protocols and 2 per cent supported industry-related environmental norms and standards. (Two per cent of the E projects supported component programmes under other thematic priorities)

The percentage of A projects supporting the four components was insignificant.

Support for ESID recommendations

All environmental projects were found to support one of the suggestions of the Conference on Ecologically Sustainable Industrial Development, Copenhagen, 1991. Of these, 33 supported recommendation "a" building the capacity for pollution prevention techniques and cleaner production activities; 90 supported recommendation "b" assisting in the implementation of international environmental conventions and protocols; 16 supported recommendation "c" determining the environmental soundness of environmental technologies; 25 supported recommendation "d" integrating environmental considerations into industrial strategies and policies; and 3 supported recommendation "e" disseminating technical and policy information on the environment.

VIII. ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW OF UNIDO PUBLICATIONS IN 1996

Industrial Development Global Report 1996

UNIDO, 1996 (ISBN 0-19-829245-7)

The central theme of the Industrial Development Global Report 1996 is "sustainable industrial development and competitiveness". The report basically focuses on the globalization process which is considered both an opportunity and a challenge for developing countries and economies in transition as well as for the industrialized world. The report is divided into two parts: the first identifies technological capabilities and innovation, human resource development and the impact of industry on the environment as the main aspects within the process and requests appropriate policies from governments and the international community. The second part of the report presents statistical annexes on industrial development indicators for 178 countries and territories around the world.

This publication is identified as *adequately addressing environmental issues* (A). The fifth chapter of the first part analyzes environmentally sustainable industrial development as one of the key factors in a globalized economy. The environmental component is ESID (number 11) because the fifth chapter reviews several national policy measures that can contribute to the protection of the environment.

Central Asian Republics. Industrial Development Review. Volume I and II: Kazakstan, Kyrgyz Republic, Tajikistan, Azerbaijan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan
UNIDO, 1996 (ISBN 0 85058 914 2)

The report, divided into two volumes, analyzes the economic conditions, industrial policy and market environment concerning the manufacturing sector in a vast new region in central Asia resulting from the dissolution of the USSR. The report states that even if these countries have a tremendous potential for rapid industrial growth, they have problems because of the lack of an entrepreneurial base and of a market-oriented system of industrial production and technological development. This lack supports the need for privatization, institutional reform and infrastructural modernization, which is, as a matter of fact, taking place.

The report is classified as *adequately addressing environmental issues (A)* because in its description it takes into consideration the need for adequate environmental policies, programmes, standards and regulations which should be included within the industrial modernization process. The environmental component is ESID (number 11).

China. Industrial Development Review
UNIDO, 1996 (ISBN 0 85058 929 0)

The review is on the economic conditions, industrial policy and market environment of China. It is divided into three chapters structured as follows: the first one identifies cycles of reform that have characterized the Chinese economy over the past 15 years. The second presents a survey of the manufacturing sector in terms of growth, structural change, productivity, employment, investment, technological cooperation and environmental impact. The third chapter draws industrial branch profiles with an overview of the resource base, recent production trends and the constraints and prospects of a range of industrial commodities produced in China. These include food products, textiles and garments, leather and footwear, pharmaceutical products and many others.

The analysis includes environmental considerations, for instance, that an environmental sustainable industrial process is a necessary condition. As a consequence, the review is classified as *adequately addressing environmental issues (A)*. The environmental component is cleaner production (number 1) because pollution prevention technologies are included by the Chinese authorities in their formulations for future industrial development.

Eritrea. Industrial Development Review Series. A New Beginning
UNIDO, 1996

The review delineates industrial needs, priorities and opportunities, and in particular provides ready sources of information and analysis on the manufacturing sector in regard to the industrial structure and performance, emerging industrial investment and trade opportunities across manufacturing subsectors. It comprises three chapters: the first describes the macroeconomic and industrial policy environment, the second analyses the structure and

performance of the industrial sector with particular reference to productivity, employment and investment, and the last draws a profile of several industrial branches tracing the avenues of emerging opportunities for industrial expansion.

The review is classified as *adequately addressing environmental issues* (A) because environmental considerations mentioned are related to sustainable use of natural resources. The environmental component as such is natural resources management (number 12).

Ethiopia. Accelerating Industrial Growth Through Market Reforms
UNIDO, 1996

The report deals with the economic and industrial evolution taking place in Ethiopia, one of the least developed economies in the world. Divided into three chapters, the report describes the economic reform and structural adjustment programme aimed at establishing a market-based economy, upon which the Government has embarked since 1992. Essentially, the reform programme encompasses three overlapping phases, namely stabilization, structural reform and the *enhancement of international competitiveness*. The current industrial strategy is based explicitly on the so-called “agricultural development-led industrialization”, which is labour-intensive and utilizes local raw materials.

The report is classified as *adequately addressing environmental issues* (A) because environmental considerations related to industrial development are included. The environmental component is natural resource management (number 12) because the report discusses the need for proper management of the natural resource base to sustain agro-industries..

Kenya. Industrial Development Review Series. Paving The Road To NIC Status
UNIDO, July 1996

This review gives an overview of the Kenyan industrial development over the last ten years. In addition to policies directed specifically at economic factors, a large part of Kenya's recent efforts focus on the need to restore political stability and international credibility. For this reason the analysis considers the industrial policy environment from different points of view such as investment and trade opportunities, industrial branch profiles, employment, human resource development, the political situation, productivity and some others.

The review is classified as *adequately addressing environmental issues* (A) because it includes a discussion of the enactment of environmental legislation as well as environmental issues related to industrial development. The environmental component is ESID (number 11).

Kenya. Assessment of the Global Competitiveness of Kenya's Industries
UNIDO, 1996

This report assesses the industrial sector and competitiveness and proposes a medium-term development scenario based on industrial restructuring and upgrading. The report integrates into

a consistent framework interrelated elements affecting the development of industrial capabilities such as: trade and competition policy, infrastructure and public sector efficiency, rationalizing processes, investment promotion and labour market deregulation.

The report is classified as *making no attempt to address environmental issues* (N); environmental impact assessment (number 4) could have been considered within the analysis of industrial growth and increasing competitiveness.

The Globalization of Industry: Implications for Developing Countries Beyond 2000
UNIDO, 1996

This book deals with globalization and its implications for developing countries beyond the 21st century. It analyzes industry's catalytic role in relationship to accelerating technological change, sweeping trade liberalization, far-reaching deregulation of markets and privatization of State-owned enterprises and some others. It also considers a number of old and new issues which have gained increased attention in relation to pursuit of industrial development in a globalized world. They are: job creation, environmental protection, equitable development and the social consequences of industrial growth. The seventh chapter gives an overview of the African situation and of the intervention initiatives launched by UNIDO for that region.

The book is classified as *adequately addressing environmental issues* (A) because the environmental implications of industrial growth are taken into consideration. The environmental component is environmental impact assessment (number 4).

Uganda. Private Sector Development. Terminal Report
UNIDO, 1996

This report provides an assessment of three development projects in the private sector in Uganda. It is divided into two parts: the first focuses on the macro economic Ugandan structure, the second analyzes the impact of three sectoral industries, textile, leather and food processing.

The report is classified as *making no attempt to address environmental issues* (N), but environmental impact assessment (number 4) could have been included, at least in the part related to raw materials treatment in the production process.

Industrial Economics for Countries in Transition: Evidence from Eastern Europe and Asia Pacific
prepared for UNIDO by Philippe R.Scholtes (ISBN 1-85898-521-8) 1996

The purpose of this book is to expose the major issues facing public authorities in transitional economies as well as in developing countries at the turn of the century. It is the result of empirical research undertaken in several countries with the object of tracing the process of industrial growth, restructuring of private and public enterprises, capital inflows and technology transfer. The book is divided into two parts: the first focuses on the main issues related to

economic reforms and industrial restructuring in transitional countries. The second part presents in some detail the design of an industrialization strategy for the Red River Delta region in Viet Nam.

The book is classified as *making no attempt to address environmental issues* (N) because it does not address the potential environmental issues associated with restructuring, privatization and technology transfer processes. An environmental component could have been environmental impact assessment (number 4) because it could have identified the extent to which the above mentioned processes have a positive or negative impact on the environment.

UNIDO BOT Guidelines

UNIDO, 1996 (ISBN 92-1-106304-3)

The Guidelines for Infrastructure Development through the Build-Operate-Transfer (BOT) Project analyzes most of the financial and legal issues faced by government authorities and project managers in the development of BOT projects. The content of the book provides practical information about many different phases within BOT projects. The main goal of the Guidelines is to help developing countries take advantage of the potential benefits of using BOT strategies to implement infrastructure projects and to show how projects can be attractive for private investors.

This book is classified as *not requiring an environmental component* (U) because it mainly focuses on legal and financial issues.

Survey of Selected World Industries

UNIDO, 1996

This survey analyzes the way in which the rapid and increasing globalization of trade and investment, the diffusion of new technologies and the change of economic and industrial environment influence the development and the growth of sectoral industries. The industries chosen to exemplify this trend are: the automotive industry, construction equipment industry, pharmaceutical industry and semiconductor industry.

The survey is classified as *adequately addressing environmental issues* (A) because in the study of these industries there is a section describing environmental issues. The environmental component is ESID (number 11) or environmental impact assessment (number 4) because many different environmental elements are included within the industrial policy.

Manual on Technology Transfer Negotiation

UNIDO, 1996 (ISBN 92-1-106302-7)

The goal of this manual is to provide advisory information and practical approaches on technology transfer covering a wide range of subjects. It deals with such topics as: the role of technology transfer in achieving competitiveness and economic and social growth, the technology market, risk evaluation, success factors for technology transfer, legal aspects, training, types of agreements, warranties in technology transfer and some others.

The manual is classified as *adequately addressing environmental issues* (A) because one brief section discusses the environmental consequences of evaluating and selecting technology. The environmental component is environmental impact assessment (number 4).

Support Systems for SMEs in Developing Countries - A Review
prepared by Jacob Levitsky for UNIDO, March 1996

This review summarizes the last 30 years of UNIDO activities related to the development of small and medium enterprises in developing countries. The basic finding is that small enterprises keep alleviating poverty and improve the distribution of income. Against this background, UNIDO has provided several services for SMEs to reduce inherent weaknesses, like the access to new technologies and finances, lack of an improved managerial system and absence of competitiveness in the market. The paper also provides examples of successful supporting services realized in Latin America and in Asia.

The review is classified as *not requiring an environmental component* (U).

Opportunities and Risks to Develop Domestic Pharmaceutical Industries in Asia-Pacific Developing Countries
 UNIDO, 1996

This paper, the outcome of a workshop on the Expansion of Trading Opportunities for Asia-Pacific Developing Countries, gives a brief description of the situation of the pharmaceutical industries in the region. It reviews the major trends and discusses the implications of the Uruguay Round Agreements on the industry both in general terms and with respect to the selected countries. The paper also delineates some issues which need to be considered for the future development of the industry, including quality control, improvement of manufacturing operations and managerial training .

The paper is classified as *making no attempt to address environmental issues* (N) and the environmental component could have been environmental impact assessment (number 4).

IX. LIMITATIONS OF THE ASSESSMENT

As in previous reports, it should be noted that this assessment is subject to some limitations. First, it relies solely on 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. 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 which activities were to be undertaken as a part of the project. There was a problem, for instance, in 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 specific (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.

X. SUGGESTION 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 a review of 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 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 can 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 incorporation of an appropriate environmental component 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.

XI. INCREASING ENVIRONMENTAL CONSIDERATIONS WITHIN PROJECT DESIGN

As in previous years the report reviewed all technical cooperation projects approved in 1996 in terms of their coverage of environmental issues. From this review, it emerged that the share of projects classified as either environment or adequately addressing environmental issues increased from 45 per cent in 1995 to 49 per cent in 1996. The share of projects deemed to need an environmental component but had either an inadequate one or none remained the same as in the previous year, i.e., 27 per cent. In addition, for the second year in a row, the report reviewed selected UNIDO publications to ascertain the extent to which they addressed environmental issues.

The results of this assessment over the period 1992 to 1996 indicate that UNIDO has been involved in an increasing number of environmental or environmentally-related projects. Even though this increase is primarily due to an increase in the number of Montreal Protocol projects, this does not detract from this advance, nor from evidence of interest in the environment on the part of the organization. Evidence of this interest is supported most convincingly by the increase in the percentage share of the number of environment (E) projects from 14 to 37 per cent and in the percentage share of project allotments from 8 to 48 per cent between 1992 and 1996.

Unfortunately the percentage share of the number of environmentally related (category A) projects decreased from 20 to 12 per cent and the share of project allotments from 32 to 17 per cent between 1992 and 1996. By 1996 this number could have been approximately 40 per cent if UNIDO project managers had addressed environmental issues within the context of non-environmental projects (see Table 3).

As stated in previous reviews, it would be extremely helpful to have project managers rate their own projects with respect to environmental concern. Use of a coding sheet for new projects submitted to the Programme and Project Review Committee would permit project managers to assign an environmental rating and to indicate which of the 18 components justified their classification. This sort of introspection could lead to greater awareness of environmental concerns and cause the manager to more closely consider the environmental consequences of the project.

Discussion at the branch level of the need to improve UNIDO's performance toward greater environmental awareness, especially in those branches having projects exhibiting little environmental concern, might be of positive help. The manner in which these concerns could be included in project design is a branch decision. However, there is no doubt that group agreement and consensus are strong steps toward environmental consideration. To add weight to such discussions, ENV could offer a short training course and suggestions for improving the environmental outlook of branch personnel. It should be said that inclusion of environmental concern in a project is often simple and can be observed by including statements of purpose to the recipients of project funding outlining steps toward the realisation of greater environmental awareness for that project. For example, where private funding is sought to restructure a

country's textile manufacturing capacity, recognition should be given to the newest technical methods of cleaner production. Theoretical recognition should outline accepted methods for the application of these techniques and funding should hinge upon evidence of these cleaner production applications. Based on the experience of this organization, acceptance of the concepts embodied in cleaner production can lead to lower capital and production costs and more efficient use of project funds. This can stretch project funds to the benefit of all concerned.

XII. ANNEXES

Annex A

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL 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 B***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 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 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 or 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 or should have been included.
6. If an environmental component is unnecessary for the project:
 - (a) Classify as U.

*Annex C***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 Gases (GHG) and Montreal Protocol**
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, Cleaning Up**
15. **Environmental Screening**
16. **Environmental Technology Assessment and Transfer**
17. **Industrial Water Use**
18. **Solid Waste/Hazardous Waste**

*Annex D***LIST OF PROJECTS AND THEIR RATINGS**

The list of projects contains the project number, amount of the project, implementing branch, region, its environmental rating, the environment component included or needed and the ESID statement the project supports.

REF	PROJECT NO.	COST US\$	BRANCH	REGION	EVALUATION	ENV COM	ESID
310	XP/GLO/96/036	175,000	HEPD/EDR	5	A	11	D
233	US/URT/95/300	527,000	ISED/AGRO	1	A	1	A
155	DG/NIR/95/031	770,000	ISED/EM/ENG	1	A	12	C
156	DG/NIR/95/032	40,000	ISED/EM/ENG	1	A	12	C
266	US/RAB/96/174	44,000	ISED/EM/MET	12	A	4	D
33	NC/BOL/95/02D	70,000	ITPD/TS	3	A	11	D
32	NC/BOL/95/01D	50,000	ITPD/TS/TAS	3	A	4	D
76	PF/CUB/95/P01	44,788	ISED/CHEM	3	A	8	A
322	UC/INT/96/148	52,523	ITPD/IS	5	A	4	D
324	US/INT/95/158	476,930	ISED/EM/MET	5	A	11	D
120	XP/INS/96/021	27,800	CFD/AP	2	A	11	D
210	SI/SYR/96/801	18,000	ISED/CHEM	11	A	4	D
75	XP/CRO/96/015	25,310	CFD/EUR	4	A	11	B
139	DP/MLI/96/004	748,100	ISED/EM/ENG	1	A	6	C
227	UC/UKR/95/177	63,000	ISED/AGRO	4	A	1	A
136	XA/MLW/96/627	361,000	ISED/AGRO	1	A	1	D
300	TF/GLO/96/105	6,832,722	ITPD/TS	5	A	4	E
67	SF/COL/95/001	500,000	HEPD/EDR	3	A	11	D
228	DP/URT/95/009	767,600	ITPD/IS	1	A	4	A
327	US/INT/96/001	79,075	ISED/CHEM	5	A	1	A
296	TF/GLO/95/005	221,197	ITPD/TS	5	A	5	E
47	SF/BRA/95/005	171,147	ITPD/IS	3	A	11	D
46	SF/BRA/95/002	17,925	ISED/EM/ENG	3	A	11	E
61	NC/CPR/95/01D	90,000	HEPD/SMI	2	A	4	D
325	US/INT/95/159	476,930	ISED/CHEM	3	A	11	D
261	XA/RAF/96/638	206,700	ISED/EM/ENG	1	A	12	C
250	TF/RAF/95/012	88,491	HEPD/HRD/WOME	1	A	12	C
105	DG/IND/94/032	773,320	ISED/EM/ENG	2	A	1	A
337	UT/INT/96/115	43,478	HEPD/HRD	5	A	17	C
253	US/RAF/96/060	765,276	ISED/CHEM	1	A	12	C
336	UT/INT/96/114	47,634	HEPD/HRD	5	A	17	D
171	SF/PAR/96/001	182,100	HEPD/EDR	3	A	4	A
195	XP/SLO/96/041	31,000	CSPD/EUR	4	A	1	D
18	DP/AZE/96/005	226,601	HEPD/IPPS	4	A	4	D
94	NC/GHA/95/01D	40,000	HEPD/SMI	1	A	12	C
187	NC/SAM/94/01D	55,000	ITPD/IS	2	A	11	D
245	XA/ZAM/96/626	312,000	ISED/AGRO	1	A	18	D
333	UT/INT/95/163	72,908	ISED/CHEM	5	A	1	A
111	SI/IND/96/801	53,881	ISED/AGRO	2	A	1	A
113	UC/IND/96/092	83,400	ISED/ENV	2	A	11	D
257	XA/RAF/96/613	400,000	ISED/CHEM	1	A	12	C
231	MP/URT/96/016	417,163	ISED/CHEM	1	E	7	B
117	MP/INS/96/007	409,850	ISED/CHEM	2	E	7	B
230	MP/URT/96/015	592,790	ISED/CHEM	1	E	7	B
130	MP/LEB/96/122	212,500	ISED/CHEM	11	E	7	B
240	DG/VIE/95/019	540,000	ISED/ENV	2	E	11	A
126	MP/KEN/96/125	47,250	ISED/CHEM	1	E	7	B
122	MP/IRA/96/132	32,065	ISED/CHEM	2	E	7	B
125	MP/KEN/96/124	55,000	ISED/CHEM	1	E	7	B
106	MP/IND/96/019	20,000	ISED/CHEM	2	E	7	B
109	MP/IND/96/083	107,954	ISED/EM/ENG	2	E	7	B
236	SI/URU/96/801	9,000	ISED/CHEM	3	E	4	A
238	TF/UZB/95/C10	176,500	ISED/ENV	4	E	1	A
118	MP/INS/96/116	377,382	ISED/CHEM	2	E	7	B
121	MP/IRA/96/041	3,187,636	ISED/EM/ENG	2	E	7	B
108	MP/IND/96/035	235,744	ISED/EM/ENG	2	E	7	B
124	MP/JOR/96/194	116,928	ISED/EM/ENG	11	E	7	B
107	MP/IND/96/034	192,421	ISED/EM/ENG	2	E	7	B
116	US/IND/96/165	38,500	RPD/RES	2	E	17	A
232	TF/URT/94/G10	326,420	ISED/EM/MET	1	E	5	A
131	MP/LEB/96/123	361,900	ISED/CHEM	11	E	7	B
260	XA/RAF/96/637	89,000	ISED/ENV	1	E	11	D
132	MP/LEB/96/178	100,109	ISED/CHEM	11	E	7	B
172	MP/PER/96/197	16,409	ISED/EM/ENG	3	E	7	B
162	MP/NIR/96/011	1,048,053	ISED/CHEM	1	E	7	B
200	MP/SUD/96/117	72,227	ISED/CHEM	1	E	7	B
164	DP/PAK/93/006	1,218,800	ISED/AGRO	2	E	11	A
165	MP/PAK/96/110	822,987	ISED/EM/ENG	2	E	7	B
166	MP/PAK/96/111	1,210,295	ISED/EM/ENG	2	E	7	B
167	SI/PAL/96/801	60,000	ITPD/TS	11	E	6	C
199	MP/SUD/96/013	497,613	ISED/CHEM	1	E	7	B
173	MP/PER/96/199	31,457	ISED/EM/ENG	3	E	7	B
201	MP/SUD/96/138	100,000	ISED/EM/ENG	1	E	7	B

174	MP/PER/96/200	47,953	ISED/EM/ENG	3	E	7	B
177	MP/PHI/96/031	15,000	ISED/EM/ENG	2	E	7	B
180	MP/ROM/96/012	895,880	ISED/CHEM	4	E	7	B
181	MP/ROM/96/029	20,000	ISED/EM/ENG	4	E	7	B
182	MP/ROM/96/033	1,095,300	ISED/EM/ENG	4	E	7	B
183	MP/ROM/96/136	297,768	ISED/EM/ENG	4	E	7	B
184	MP/ROM/96/180	142,293	ISED/CHEM	4	E	7	B
161	MP/NIR/96/010	1,465,750	ISED/CHEM	1	E	7	B
204	MP/SYR/96/014	1,071,575	ISED/CHEM	11	E	7	B
223	MP/TUR/96/181	643,500	ISED/CHEM	4	E	7	B
241	DG/VIE/95/053	571,000	ISED/ENV	2	E	11	A
138	MP/MAL/96/020	40,000	ISED/CHEM	2	E	7	B
222	MP/TUR/96/017	804,050	ISED/CHEM	4	E	7	B
221	MP/TUN/96/127	119,500	ISED/CHEM	10	E	7	B
220	MP/TUN/96/126	210,000	ISED/CHEM	10	E	7	B
219	MP/TUN/96/120	105,000	ISED/CHEM	10	E	7	B
218	MP/TUN/96/104	764,557	ISED/EM/ENG	10	E	7	B
145	MP/MEX/96/022	50,000	ISED/CHEM	3	E	7	B
215	MP/MCD/96/179	1,081,724	ISED/CHEM	4	E	7	B
205	MP/SYR/96/024	25,000	ISED/CHEM	11	E	7	B
214	MP/MCD/96/021	30,000	ISED/CHEM	4	E	7	B
149	MP/MOZ/96/009	581,515	ISED/CHEM	1	E	7	B
209	MP/SYR/96/121	299,500	ISED/CHEM	11	E	7	B
208	MP/SYR/96/119	96,553	ISED/CHEM	11	E	7	B
153	SI/NEP/96/801	50,000	ISED/AGRO	2	E	5	A
207	MP/SYR/96/086	644,600	ISED/CHEM	11	E	7	B
206	MP/SYR/96/025	15,000	ISED/CHEM	11	E	7	B
103	US/HUN/96/093	444,000	ISED/ENV	4	E	1	A
185	MP/ROM/96/209	937,859	ISED/EM/ENG	4	E	7	B
243	TF/VIE/94/001	42,618	ISED/ENV	2	E	1	A
41	MP/BRA/96/201	178,361	ISED/EM/ENG	3	E	7	B
316	XP/GLO/96/063	131,090	MFRD/PF/UNF	5	E	7	A
315	XP/GLO/96/062	39,075	ISED/CHEM	5	E	17	D
314	XP/GLO/96/059	112,850	ISED/ENV	5	E	1	A
313	XP/GLO/96/056	148,500	HEPD/OMD	5	E	11	D
39	MP/BRA/96/030	50,000	ISED/EM/ENG	3	E	7	B
40	MP/BRA/96/040	156,567	ISED/EM/ENG	3	E	7	B
43	MP/BRA/96/203	152,176	ISED/EM/ENG	3	E	7	B
42	MP/BRA/96/202	151,577	ISED/EM/ENG	3	E	7	B
328	US/INT/96/026	59,120	ITPD/OMD/ECDC	5	E	1	A
44	MP/BRA/96/204	194,500	ISED/EM/ENG	3	E	7	B
45	MP/BRA/96/208	610,650	ISED/EM/ENG	3	E	7	B
49	XP/BRA/96/046	100,000	ISED/ENV	3	E	11	C
50	SI/BUL/96/801	69,400	ISED/CHEM	4	E	17	C
100	MP/GUY/96/044	15,000	ISED/EM/ENG	3	E	7	B
52	MP/CRM/96/006	1,321,400	ISED/CHEM	1	E	7	B
317	XP/GLO/96/065	200,000	ISED/ENV	5	E	1	A
330	US/INT/96/171	67,400	ISED/EM/MET	5	E	5	A
54	MP/CPR/96/032	90,000	ISED/EM/ENG	2	E	7	B
7	MP/ALG/96/190	187,772	ISED/CHEM	10	E	7	B
341	XP/INT/96/028	26,000	ISED/CHEM	5	E	12	C
339	XP/INT/96/012	200,000	ISED/CHEM	5	E	8	A
3	MP/ALG/96/005	614,850	ISED/CHEM	10	E	7	B
4	MP/ALG/96/084	434,500	ISED/CHEM	10	E	7	B
5	MP/ALG/96/085	496,650	ISED/CHEM	10	E	7	B
6	MP/ALG/96/189	164,623	ISED/CHEM	10	E	7	B
9	MP/ALG/96/192	56,790	ISED/CHEM	10	E	7	B
8	MP/ALG/96/191	82,018	ISED/CHEM	10	E	7	B
22	SI/BYE/95/802	62,894	ISED/EM	4	E	5	A
10	MP/ALG/96/193	53,024	ISED/CHEM	10	E	7	B
338	XP/INT/96/002	192,000	IO/IIS/ISP	5	E	11	D
14	MP/ARG/96/018	20,000	ISED/CHEM	3	E	7	B
15	MP/ARG/96/176	299,344	ISED/CHEM	3	E	7	B
16	MP/ARG/96/177	282,438	ISED/CHEM	3	E	7	B
21	MP/BAR/96/043	165,170	ISED/EM/ENG	3	E	7	B
53	MP/CPR/96/028	55,000	ISED/EM/ENG	2	E	7	B
51	SI/BUL/96/802	49,000	ISED/AGRO	4	E	1	A
55	MP/CPR/96/042	2,827,911	ISED/EM/ENG	2	E	7	B
77	DG/CEH/93/006	7,750	ISED/EM/MET	4	E	1	A
292	MP/GLO/96/217	10,000	ISED/AGRO	5	E	7	B
286	XP/CAM/96/042	51,500	ISED/ENV	3	E	1	A
281	XP/RER/96/073	72,000	ITPD/TS	4	E	8	C
88	MP/EGY/96/088	154,544	ISED/EM/ENG	10	E	7	B
87	MP/EGY/96/048	43,900	ISED/ENV	10	E	7	B
70	MP/IVC/96/187	106,061	ISED/CHEM	1	E	7	B
56	MP/CPR/96/053	50,000	ISED/ENV	2	E	7	B

86	MP/EGY/96/039	48,784	ISED/EM/ENG	10	E	7	B
271	UC/RAS/96/169	3,000	ISED/EM/MET	2	E	4	A
80	NC/DRK/95/01D	10,000	ISED/CHEM	2	E	5	A
71	MP/IVC/96/188	59,171	ISED/CHEM	1	E	7	B
69	MP/IVC/96/118	85,087	ISED/CHEM	1	E	7	B
84	MP/EGY/96/037	227,203	ISED/EM/ENG	10	E	7	B
59	MP/CPR/96/184	2,914,904	ISED/EM/ENG	2	E	7	B
57	MP/CPR/96/087	899,030	ISED/EM/ENG	2	E	7	B
58	MP/CPR/96/139	1,619,000	ISED/EM/ENG	2	E	7	B
244	MP/ZAM/96/046	82,100	ISED/EM/ENG	1	E	7	B
97	XA/GHA/96/639	24,000	ISED/AGRO	1	E	6	C
60	MP/CPR/96/185	2,250,000	ISED/EM/ENG	2	E	7	B
89	MP/EGY/96/089	125,249	ISED/EM/ENG	10	E	7	B
93	DU/GHA/92/011	28,000	ISED/AGR	1	E	12	D
309	XP/GLO/96/002	119,590	ISED/ENV	5	E	11	D
186	SI/ROM/96/801	50,170	ISED/EM/MET	4	E	1	A
65	US/CPR/95/151	24,000	ISED/EM	2	E	1	A
85	MP/EGY/96/038	48,533	ISED/EM/ENG	10	E	7	B
265	XP/RAF/96/044	302,000	GM/ODG	1	I	11	
194	US/SLO/95/185	94,000	ITPD/INF	4	I	11	
225	US/UGA/96/300	756,900	ISED/AGRO	1	I	1	
226	SI/UKR/96/801	73,500	HEPD/IPPS	4	I	5	
211	SI/SYR/96/802	65,000	ISED/CHEM	11	I	1	
254	US/RAF/96/183	803,300	ISED/EM/MET	1	I	1	
308	XA/GLO/96/636	130,000	ITPD/IS	5	I	4	
299	TF/GLO/96/007	94,380	GM/REL/OD	5	I	11	
321	TF/INTT/95/003	47,227	ITPD/TS	5	I	1	
335	UT/INT/96/113	51,733	HEPD/HRD	5	I	1	
276	XP/RAS/96/057	57,400	ITPD/OMD/ECDC/	2	I	18	
198	SI/SRL/96/802	38,077	ISED/CHEM	2	I	12	
332	US/INT/95/162	180,263	ISED/EM/MET	5	I	11	
334	UT/INT/96/112	41,899	HEPD/HRD	5	I	12	
235	NC/URU/95/01D	106,200	HEPD/EDR	3	I	11	
234	US/URT/96/182	620,000	HEPD/HRD	1	I	1	
331	US/INT/96/186	43,500	ISED/CHEM	5	I	12	
168	US/PAL/95/050	59,300	HEPD/SMI	11	I	9	
102	TF/HUN/94/F90	179,646	ISED/CHEM	4	I	18	
178	SI/POL/96/801	33,031	ISED/CHEM	4	I	8	
48	SF/BRA/96/001	318,584	ISED/AGRO	3	I	1	
13	SI/ANG/96/801	24,500	ISED/AGRO	1	I	12	
78	DG/CEH/95/001	15,600	ITPD/IS	4	N	10	
275	US/RAS/96/102	56,469	ISED/EM/ENG	2	N	5	
90	SI/ETH/96/801	130,000	ISED/EM/ENG	1	N	11	
277	XP/RAS/96/112	597,770	ISED/EM/ENG	2	N	11	
273	US/RAS/96/096	80,000	ITPD/OMD/ECDC	21	N	11	
79	DG/DRK/95/001	905,525	HEPD/HDR	2	N	10	
267	XA/RAB/96/628	74,700	ITPD/TS	12	N	11	
81	XA/DJI/96/621	96,700	ITPD/IS	10	N	12	
274	US/RAS/96/137	87,523	HEPD/HRD	2	N	5	
255	XA/RAF/96/611	139,500	HEPD/HRD	1	N	9	
258	XA/RAF/96/629	27,193	ITPD/IS/IP	1	N	4	
98	XA/GUI/96/620	7,500	ITPS/IS	1	N	11	
242	DP/VIE/94/019	184,500	HEPD/IPPS	2	N	11	
101	TF/HAI/94/D10	127,000	ISED/CHEM	4	N	9	
99	NC/GBS/96/01D	70,000	ITPD/IS	1	N	11	
247	US/ZIM/96/062	61,000	HEPD/HRD/WOME	1	N	9	
284	XP/CAM/96/001	42,000	CSPD/LAC	3	N	11	
249	NC/RAF/95/01D	306,686	HEPD/SMI	1	N	10	
96	UC/GHA/96/146	27,000	ISED/AGRO	1	N	1	
95	SI/GHA/96/801	88,564	HEPD/IPPS	1	N	11	
279	XP/RER/96/022	69,000	HEPD/SME	4	N	11	
288	XP/RLA/96/085	121,500	ITPD/IS/IP	3	N	12	
73	XA/IVC/96/623	140,000	HEPD/IPPS	1	N	11	
287	XP/CAR/96/082	136,000	ITPD/IS/IP	3	N	11	
28	DG/BEN/95/010	80,000	HEPD/SMI	1	N	4	
30	DG/BEN/95/012	75,000	HEPD/HDR	1	N	11	
29	DG/BEN/95/011	144,000	HEPD/SMI	1	N	4	
26	DG/BEN/95/006	127,000	HEPD/SMI	1	N	11	
326	US/INT/95/180	267,834	HEPD/HRD	5	N	4	
34	DP/BIH/96/005	48,500	HEPD/IPPS	4	N	11	
23	DG/BEN/95/003	58,000	HEPD/SMI	1	N	4	
1	DP/ALB/95/007	477,250	HEPD/EDR	4	N	4	
319	XP/GLO/96/129	128,000	HEPD/SME	5	N	11	
37	UC/BIH/96/051	38,500	HEPD/IPPS	4	N	11	
35	DP/BIH/96/027	1,647,000	ISED/CHEM	4	N	11	
110	NC/IND/95/01D	97,950	HEPD/SMI	2	N	9	

68	XA/PRC/96/609	8,400	HEPD/ISP	1	N	6
72	US/IVC/96/073	72,500	HEPD/HRD/WOME	1	N	9
295	TC/GLO/95/091	101,897	ITPD/OMD/IPSO	5	N	10
64	UC/CPR/96/003	51,480	ITPD/TS	2	N	11
66	US/CPR/96/059	227,390	HEPD/HRD/WOME	2	N	10
62	SI/CPR/96/801	64,221	ITPD/TS	2	N	4
302	US/GLO/95/155	1,352,049	ITPD/OMD/IPSO	5	N	10
63	SI/CPR/96/802	70,000	ISED/CHEM	2	N	5
179	UC/MOL/96/149	14,900	HEPD/EDR	4	N	10
263	XA/RAF/96/643	413,000	HEPD/SME	1	N	11
148	UC/MOR/96/052	21,000	ISED/CHEM	10	N	11
112	TF/IND/95/001	150,000	ITPD/TS	2	N	1
140	US/MLI/96/106	619,469	ISED/AGRO	1	N	10
141	XA/MLI/96/641	36,870	HEPD/SMI	1	N	12
142	XA/MAU/96/630	177,000	ISED/AGRO	1	N	6
143	XA/MAR/96/619	125,000	IO/IIS/INFR	1	N	11
144	DG/MEX/96/002	15,842	HEPD/EDR	3	N	11
216	TS/MCD/96/001	36,000	HEPD/IPPS	4	N	11
151	TF/MYA/95/D10	18,000	ITPD/TS	2	N	11
134	TF/LES/94/F10	258,881	HEPD/EDR	1	N	11
157	DG/NIR/95/034	216,000	HEPD/SMI	1	N	11
158	DG/NIR/95/035	263,600	HEPD/EDR	1	N	11
193	TF/SLO/95/005	90,342	HEPD/EDR	2	N	11
192	TF/SLO/95/004	201,012	HEPD/SMI	4	N	9
191	TF/SLO/94/G90	253,000	HEPD/EDR	4	N	11
190	XA/SIL/96/614	71,000	HEPD/IPPS	1	N	9
135	DG/MAG/95/002	236,571	HEPD/SMI	1	N	9
343	XP/INT/96/087	40,000	ITPD/TS	3	N	10
128	US/KEN/96/077	44,200	ISED/EM/MET	1	N	11
127	SI/KEN/96/801	55,000	ISED/AGRO	1	N	11
114	US/IND/95/051	43,400	ITPD/OMD/ECDC	2	N	9
129	TF/KYR/95/A10	88,496	ITPD/IS	4	N	11
115	US/IND/96/101	967,592	ITPD/OMD	2	N	1
119	NC/IND/95/01D	94,000	HEPD/SMI	2	N	9
133	NC/LEB/95/01D	56,000	HEPD/SMI	11	N	4
123	NC/IRA/94/01D	107,000	RPD/RES	2	N	11
175	SI/PER/95/801	62,221	ITPD/IS	3	U	
36	DU/BIH/96/002	4,000	HEPD/IPPS	4	U	
318	XP/GLO/96/094	35,907	ISED/CHEM	5	U	
169	NC/PAN/95/01D	57,000	CFD/LAC	3	U	
163	SF/NIR/95/002	42,960	ISED/CHEM	1	U	
312	XP/GLO/96/050	32,000	CSPD/PSM/CM	5	U	
160	DG/NIR/95/040	40,000	HEPD/SMI	1	U	
159	DG/NIG/95/039	160,000	HEPD/SMI	1	U	
305	US/GLO/96/128	1,246,283	ITPD/IS	5	U	
307	US/GLO/96/140	1,519,093	ITPD/OMD/IPSO	5	U	
202	US/SWA/95/164	78,000	HEPD/SMI	1	U	
203	DP/SYR/95/003	400,000	ISED/AGRO	11	U	
38	XP/BIH/96/055	10,050	ISED/EM/ENG	4	U	
311	XP/GLO/96/045	160,200	MFRD/PF/UNF	5	U	
31	NC/BEN/95/02D	80,375	HEPD/IPPS	1	U	
320	XP/GLO/96/151	49,000	MFRD/PF/DFI	5	U	
92	SI/GEO/96/801	59,548	ITPD/INF	4	U	
197	SI/SRL/96/801	92,500	HEPD/EDR	2	U	
323	US/INT/94/116	42,250	HEPD/EDR	5	U	
17	SF/ARG/95/001	85,906	ISED/CHEM	3	U	
342	XP/INT/96/053	97,794	HEPD/SME	5	U	
189	NC/SEN/95/01D	200,000	HEPD/SMI	1	U	
340	XP/INT/96/019	41,470	IRD/INF	5	U	
2	DP/ALG/96/002	619,000	ITPD/IS	10	U	
11	SF/ALG/96/001	15,000	HEPD/EDR	10	U	
12	XA/ALG/96/622	90,000	HEPD/EDR	10	U	
239	XP/UZB/96/024	25,000	CFD/EUR	4	U	
19	DG/BAH/96/001	163,750	ISED/AGRO	11	U	
196	DG/SOI/95/003	550,400	HEPD/SMI	2	U	
20	DP/BAH/96/003	119,000	HEPD/EDR	11	U	
104	DG/IND/92/412	743,000	ISED/AGRO	2	U	
24	DG/BEN/95/004	58,000	RPD/STAT	1	U	
25	DG/BEN/95/005	52,000	HEPD/IPPS	1	U	
329	US/INT/96/072	200,754	HEPD/HRD	5	U	
27	DG/BEN/95/007	134,000	HEPD/SMI	1	U	
176	DG/PHI/95/003	167,500	ITPD/IS	2	U	
304	US/GLO/96/091	278,348	ITPD/IS	5	U	
154	DG/NIR/92/003	55,504	RPD/STST	1	U	
303	US/GLO/96/061	50,000	HEPD/EDR	5	U	
301	UC/GLO/96/172	15,000	ITPD/TS	5	U	

137	DG/MAL/96/001	233,000	HEPD/SMI	2	U
229	DP/URT/95/010	681,280	ITPD/IS	1	U
272	US/RAS/96/055	442,478	ITPD/TS	2	U
251	TR/RAF/96/002	98,542	ITPD/IS	1	U
270	XP/RAB/96/123	108,550	ISED/EM/ENG	12	U
269	XP/RAB/96/080	43,700	CSPD/ARAB	12	U
268	XP/RAB/96/007	23,400	ITPD/ICC	12	U
252	US/RAF/95/171	2,045,000	HEPD/EDR	1	U
82	TF/ECU/96/001	67,400	CFD/OMD/FIELD	3	U
217	XA/TOG/96/616	71,060	HEPD/IPPS	1	U
264	XP/RAF/96/011	8,954	ISED/CHEM	1	U
188	XP/SAU/96/052	302,763	ISED/EM/ENG	11	U
262	XA/RAF/96/640	62,500	ITPD/IS	1	U
83	TF/ECU/95/001	26,850	ITPD/TS	3	U
224	DG/UGA/95/002	56,300	HEPD/IPPS	1	U
259	XA/RAF/96/636	150,000	GM/PCO/EVAL	1	U
91	XA/GAM/96/624	120,000	RPD/STAT	1	U
248	XA/ZIM/96/632	117,500	RPD/STAT	1	U
278	US/RER/95/145	1,397,000	ITPD/TS	4	U
256	XA/RAF/96/612	44,359	HEPD/SME	1	U
246	XA/ZAM/96/631	63,864	RPD/STAT	1	U
298	TF/GLO/96/003	235,987	ITPD/OMD/IPSO	5	U
297	TF/GLO/92/006	137,067	ITPD/OMD/IPSO	5	U
152	UC/NAM/96/163	19,665	RPD/STST	1	U
294	NC/GLO/94/02D	88,065	ISED/CHEM	5	U
293	NC/GLO/94/01D	111,935	ISED/CHEM	5	U
150	XA/MOZ/96/603	108,480	HEPD/ISP	1	U
291	IP/GLO/96/151	27,745	ITPD/OMD/IPSO	5	U
212	UC/SYR/96/074	8,500	ISED/AGRO	11	U
146	UC/MEX/96/162	18,500	HEPD/IPPS	3	U
213	SI/TAJ/96/801	47,000	ISED/EM/MET	4	U
285	XP/CAM/96/016	41,594	HEPD/SME	3	U
147	DG/MIC/95/002	592,500	HEPD/SMI	2	U
283	UC/RLA/96/218	36,000	ISED/AGRO	3	U
282	TF/RLA/96/001	75,164	HEPD/IPPS	3	U
74	XP/IVC/96/049	1,592	GM/REL/EPO	1	U
280	XP/RER/96/047	9,800	ITPD/INF	4	U
237	DG/UZB/96/002	234,000	HEPD/EDR	4	U