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ENVIRONMENTAL CONSIDERATIONS IN THE

DESIGN OF UNIDO PROJECTS: 1997

REPORT*

Prepared by

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

* This document has not been edited.

All the organizational acronyms reflect the organizational status as of December 31st 1997.

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I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This study reports on the review of 350 UNIDO projects initiated in 1997 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 54 per cent, an increase from 49 per cent of the projects in 1996. The share of projects deemed to need an environmental component but which had either an inadequate one or none decreased from 28 per cent in 1996 to 20 per cent. In addition, for the third 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), in 1996 (for 1995 projects), and in 1997 (for 1996 projects).

Therefore, this review of UNIDO's 1997 projects is the sixth 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 1997 technical cooperation projects. In addition, for the third year, the report checked for an environmental dimension in selected 1997 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 1997 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, 1995 and 1996 studies.

In view of constraints on time and resources, the projects initiated in 1997 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 350 projects, including 43 SPPD projects, that were listed in Addendum 2 of the Annual Report of UNIDO 1997 (IDB.19/10-PBC.14/10).

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 37 per cent in 1996 to 44 per cent in 1997. The number of such projects increased to 152, 26 more than in 1996. The increase is a result of UNIDO's growing implementation of Montreal Protocol projects (124 projects in 1997 compared to 90 in 1996). Measured by project allotment, the monetary share has increased from 48 per cent in 1996 to 56 per cent in 1997.
- The share of UNIDO projects classified as having an appropriate environmental component (A projects) decreased from 12 per cent in 1996 to 10 per cent in 1997. The number of such projects also decreased from 41 in 1996 to 34 in 1997. The project allotment share decreased from 17 per cent in 1996 to 8 per cent in 1997.
- Thus, the total of E and A projects, i.e., environmentally-related projects, increased from 167 projects in 1996 to 186 in 1997. They constituted 54 per cent of the projects in 1997 compared with 49 per cent of the projects in 1996. Their combined project allotment share decreased from 65 per cent in 1996 to 64 per cent in 1997.
- The share of UNIDO projects not requiring an environmental component (U projects) increased from 23 per cent in 1996 to 26 per cent in 1997. Measured by project allotment it decreased from 17 per cent in 1996 to 15 per cent in 1997.
- The share of projects in which the environmental component was inadequate (I projects) decreased from 7 per cent in 1996 to 1 per cent in 1997. In terms of project allotment, the share of I projects decreased from 4 per cent in 1996 to 2 per cent in 1997.
- The number of projects making no attempt to include an environmental component, even though one was needed (N projects), decreased from 21 per cent in 1996 to 19 per cent in 1997. The project allotment, however, increased from 14 per cent in 1996 to 19 per cent in 1997.
- The combined share of projects lacking an appropriate environmental component when one was needed (I and N projects) decreased from 28 per cent in 1996 to 20 per cent in 1997. The project allotment share of these projects increased from 18 per cent in 1996 to 21 per cent in 1997.

Table 1. Environmental rating of technical cooperation projects, 1992, 1996 and 1997 (including SPPD projects)

Rating	1992		1996		1997	
	No. of projects	Share of total %	No. of projects	Share of total %	No. of projects	Share of total %
E	66	14	126	37	152	44
A	94	20	41	12	34	10
U	158	34	78	23	91	26
I	25	6	22	7	5	1
N	<u>121</u>	<u>26</u>	<u>72</u>	<u>21</u>	<u>68</u>	<u>19</u>
Total	464	100	339	100	350	100

Table 2. Allotment for technical cooperation projects by environmental rating, 1992, 1996 vs. 1997 (including SPPD projects)

Rating	Allotment for projects					
	1992		1996		1997	
	Million US\$	% of total	Million US\$	% of total	Million US\$	% of total
E	5.5	8	44.5	48	49.3	56
A	22.3	32	16.0	17	6.8	8
U	10.0	14	15.8	17	13.3	15
I	6.5	9	4.1	4	1.9	2
N	<u>23.3</u>	<u>34</u>	<u>13.4</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>17.1</u>	<u>19</u>
Total	67.6	100	93.8	100	88.4	100

- The total number of UNIDO technical cooperation projects increased from 339 in 1996 to 350 in 1997. However, their allotment decreased from US\$ 94 million in 1996 to US\$ 88 million in 1997.
- In Table 3, a comparison of 1992 and 1997 shows at a glance changes over the six year period. The percentage share of the number of E projects increased from 14 to 44 per cent, the percentage share of A projects decreased from 20 to 10 per cent, the percentage share of I projects decreased from 6 to 1 per cent and the percentage of N projects decreased from 26 to 19 per cent. The percentage share of project allotments for E projects increased most dramatically, going from 8 to 56 per cent, and for A projects decreased most dramatically, going from 32 to 8 per cent.

**Table 3. Environmental rating and money distribution 1992 vs. 1997
(including SPPD projects)**

Rating	1992				1997			
	No. of projects	Share of total %	Million US\$	% of total	No. of projects	Share of total %	Million US\$	% of total
E	66	14	5.5	8	152	44	49.3	56
A	94	20	22.3	32	34	10	6.8	8
U	158	34	10.0	14	91	26	13.3	15
I	25	6	6.5	9	5	1	1.9	2
N	<u>121</u>	<u>26</u>	<u>23.3</u>	<u>34</u>	<u>68</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>17.1</u>	<u>19</u>
Total	464	100	67.6	100	350	100	88.4	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 (58) classified as either environmental projects or projects adequately addressing environmental issues. The African region had the greatest number of projects (19) classified either as inadequate or failing to address environmental issues.

Table 4. Distribution of environmental ratings by region, 1997

Region code	Number of projects					
	E	A	U	I	N	Total
Africa (1)	16	4	25	1	18	64
Arab countries (10,11,12)	36	6	8	1	6	57
Asia (2)	52	6	16	2	14	90
Europe (4)	21	3	6	1	10	41
Interregional/global (5)	1	10	27	0	7	45
Latin America & Caribbean (3)	<u>26</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>53</u>
Total	152	34	91	5	68	350

By implementing division, branch, section, unit

The distribution of technical cooperation projects in 1997 by implementing entity is displayed in Table 5.

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			2
Funds Mobilization	CFD/CFM			1			1
Africa	CFD/AFR			1			1
Arab Countries	CFD/ARAB						
Latin America	CFD/LAC					1	1
Field Representation	CFD/OMD/FIELD			2			2
Programme Monitoring	GM/PCO/PMU						
Office Director General	GM/ODG						
Quality Assurance	GM/PCO/EVAL					1	1
External Liaison	GM/REL/EPO		1				1
Office of the Director	GM/REL/OD						
Enterprise Development	HEPD/EDR			12	1	3	16
Human Resource Development	HEPD/HRD	1	4	2		1	8
Integration of Women	HEPD/HRD/WOMEN			2		2	4
Ind. Policies & Private Sector Dev.	HEPD/IPPS		8	3		3	14
Office of the Managing Director	HEPD/OMD					2	2
Small and Medium Industries	HEPD/SMI		2	17		10	29
Agro-Based Industries	ISED/AGRO	10	4	5		6	25
Chemical Industries	ISED/CHEM	77	4	3			84
Engineering & Metallurgical Ind.	ISED/EM	44	4	8	2	2	60
Environment and Energy	ISED/ENV	19					19
Industrial Information	ITPD/INF			3		2	5
Investment Service	ITPD/IS	1	4	5		24	34
Office of the Managing Director	ITPD/OMD					2	2
ECDC/TCDC Coordination Unit	ITPD/OMD/ECDC			1			1
IPSO Coordination Unit	ITPD/OMD/IPSO			15		2	17
Technologies Service	ITPD/TS		1	2	2	5	10
Studies and Research	RPD/RES		1	2		0	3
Ind. Statistics	RPD/STAT			6		2	8
Total		152	34	91	5	68	350

Three substantive branches or sections (Chemical Industries, Engineering and Metallurgical Industries and Environment and Energy) accounted for 92 per cent of E projects with the Chemical Industries Branch designing 77 of the 152 environmental projects (51 per cent).

The A projects, 34 altogether, were divided more evenly. The Industrial Policies and Private Sector Development Branch accounted for 8 projects, the other projects were spread evenly among a number of branches.

The Investment Service Branch had a significant number of N projects with 24, followed by Small and Medium Industries Branch with 10 projects. Like with A projects, the rest of the N projects were divided evenly among a number of branches.

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	13	3	1	4
2	End-of-Pipe Treatment	1	0	0	0
3	Energy Conservation	1	0	0	0
4	Environmental Impact Assessment	0	6	0	4
5	Clean Energy	1	1	0	0
6	Renewable Natural Resources	0	2	0	0
7	CFC-ODS-GHG Reduction/Montreal Protocol	124	0	0	0
8	Industrial Safety	0	0	0	0
9	Environmental Education/Training	2	8	1	13
10	Environmental Information	1	0	1	3
11	Promotion of ESID Within Industrial Policy	5	10	0	13
12	Natural Resource Management	0	0	0	0
13	Recycling of Industrial Wastes	0	1	0	0
14	Remediation	0	0	0	0
15	Environmental Screening	0	1	0	28
16	Environmental Technology Assessment and Transfer	1	0	0	3
17	Industrial Water Use	1	0	0	0
18	Solid/Hazardous Waste	2	2	0	0
	Total	152	34	5	68

The most common environmental components for E projects were ozone depleting substances and greenhouse gases reduction (with 124 projects) and cleaner production/pollution prevention (with 13 projects). As regards the A projects, promotion of ESID within industrial policy (with 10 projects) followed by environmental education/training and environmental impact assessment (8 and 6 projects respectively).

The environmental component that could have been included was noted for all I and N projects. There were only a few I projects and the components which could have been included fell evenly into four categories. For N projects, the potential environmental components were environmental screening (with 28 projects) and promotion of ESID within industrial policy as well as environmental education/training (both with 13 projects). Many projects could have had more than one environmental component.

Montreal Protocol projects continue to grow in importance, making up 82 per cent of all environmental rated projects in 1997 (124 projects) compared to 70 per cent in 1996 (90 projects) and 91 per cent of the allotment for E projects in 1997.

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 9 per cent of E projects, as compared with 5 per cent in 1996. This implies that more attention has been paid to the need for better coordination and planning in the field of cleaner production/promotion of environmentally sound technologies as suggested in the 1996 report.

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\$ 361,000 and the median US\$ 168,000. In 1996, the mean allotment was US\$ 353,000 and the median US\$ 119,000.

Table 7. Distribution of E projects by project allotment amounts

<i>Number of E projects</i>	<i>Project allotment amount (US\$)</i>
18	1-25000
17	25001-50000
28	50001-100000
17	100001-150000
9	150001-200000
31	200001-500000
23	500001-1 million
9	over 1 million

VII. GUIDANCE FOR UNIDO ENVIRONMENTAL ACTIVITY

Support for thematic priorities on environment and energy

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

Three per cent of the E projects supported ESID strategies; fourteen per cent supported cleaner and safer production; eighty two per cent supported international protocols and one per cent supported industry-related environmental norms and standards.

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, 22 supported recommendation "a" building the capacity for pollution prevention techniques and cleaner production activities; 124 supported recommendation "b" assisting in the implementation of international environmental conventions and protocols; 1 supported recommendation "c" determining the environmental soundness of environmental technologies; 3 supported recommendation "d" integrating environmental considerations into industrial strategies and policies; and 2 supported recommendation "e" disseminating technical and policy information on ecologically sustainable industrial development.

VIII. ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW OF UNIDO PUBLICATIONS IN 1997

Industrial Development Global Report 1997

UNIDO, 1997 (ISBN 0-19-829404-2)

The main theme of the 1997 Global Report is the financing of industrial investment. It is seen as an essential factor in reviving world economic and industrial growth and, thus, contributing to the improvement of the human welfare of the current and coming generations. The report is divided into two parts. Part one addresses the challenges facing developing countries and economies in transition in their efforts to achieve the level of investment required to ensure high economic growth rates. Part two provides a variety of industrial indicators for 178 countries and territories around the world.

This publication is classified as *making no attempt to address environmental issues* (N). Incentives for adoption of environmentally sound technologies could have been included in the chapter on government policy in investment promotion. However, the 1996 Global Report covered environmental issues widely, focusing on “sustainable industrial development and competitiveness”.

World Information Directory of Industrial Technology and Investment Support Services
UNIDO INTIB, January 1997

The directory is a source book for information on institutions and organizations providing industrial technology, investment, consultancy and training services. It is divided into two parts. Part one contains information on 75 investment facilitators in 57 countries and part two provides 169 profiles of specialized information sources in 43 countries.

This directory is classified as *adequately addressing environmental issues* (A). It provides reference to 85 information providers in 34 countries reporting to be in the environment sector. The environmental component is environmental information (10).

Directory of Industrial and Technological Information Sources in Ukraine
UNIDO, April 1997

The directory is a joint product of UNIDO INTIB programme and the Ukrainian Institute of Scientific-Technical and Economic Information UkrINTEI. It is divided into two parts. Part one covers national investment agencies and the services they provide. Part two contains profiles of providers of specialized information services.

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

Directory of Industrial and Technological Information Sources in Hungary
UNIDO INTIB, July 1997

The directory is a joint product of UNIDO INTIB programme and the National Technical Information Centre and Library in Hungary. It is divided into two parts. Part one covers national investment agencies and the services they provide. Part two contains profiles of providers of specialized information services.

This directory is classified as *adequately addressing environmental issues* (A). It provides reference to 8 information providers reporting to be in the environment sector. The environmental component is environmental information (10).

A Comparative Analysis of SME Strategies, Policies and Programmes in Central European Initiative (CEI) Countries

UNIDO, 1997

The ten-volume research report represents the results of a UNIDO research project carried out at the request of the CEI Working Group on Small and Medium Enterprises. It comprises a comparative analysis of SME strategies, policies and programmes as well as a compendium of SME support institutions in CEI countries. The findings of the study provided a framework for the CEI Working Group to coordinate future research and development activities and provided UNIDO and other donors with guidelines for the fine-tuning of their support activities.

This multi-volume report is classified as *not requiring an environmental component* (U). The aim of the study was a comparative analysis of SME policies and programmes and the appraisal of their impact upon SME development in the following key areas: 1) the needs of the SMEs as perceived by the SMEs themselves; 2) policy development, implementation and problems in this respect; 3) the institutional framework for SME development; 4) the forms of assistance; and 5) issues related to donor support.

Using Statistics for Process Control and Improvement

UNIDO, General Studies Series, February 1997 (ISBN 92-1-106309-4)

The publication provides an introduction to basic concepts and techniques of statistical process control, which is expected to bring new management techniques within the reach of SMEs in developing countries.

This publication is classified as *not requiring an environmental component* (U).

Practical Case Studies in Industrial Subcontracting and Partnership

UNIDO, 1997

The document presents an analysis of practical case studies. It demonstrates that subcontracting is an efficient tool for increasing the rate of utilization of installed industrial capacities as well as industrial production and employment in SMEs. It also underlines the role of subcontracting in promoting the production of better quality goods at lower prices, and its contribution to a more efficient allocation of industrial resources, and thus to national industrial growth and integration.

This publication is classified as *not requiring an environmental component* (U).

Industry and Sustainable Development

UNIDO, June 1997

The publication defines the role of industrial activity within the whole of sustainable development and outlines methods to assess empirically industry's vital contribution to the process.

This publication is classified as *an environmental report* (E). The environmental component is promotion of ecologically sustainable industrial development within industrial policy (11) or environmental information (10).

Impact of Improved Technology on Industrial Greenhouse-gas Emissions in Developing Countries

UNIDO, April 1997

The publication is divided into two parts. Part one describes current energy use and greenhouse-gas emissions in energy-intensive industries in developing countries, and similar industries exemplifying good current practice in industrialized countries. Part two introduces The UNIDO Industrial Development Energy Technology Investment Framework (IDENTIFY), a software package to help to assess energy-efficiency and fuel-switching measures that can reduce fossil fuel consumption.

This publication is classified as *an environmental report* (E). The environmental component is greenhouse-gas reduction (7).

Bosnia and Herzegovina - Rebuilding Industry

UNIDO, 1997

The brochure describes UNIDO's Programme for Reconstruction, Rehabilitation and Restructuring in Bosnia and Herzegovina. The role of UNIDO in post-war economic recovery is explained. Summaries of projects proposed by UNIDO for Bosnia and Herzegovina are presented.

This publication is classified as *adequately addressing environmental issues* (A). One of the projects described concerns the recycling of construction and demolition materials. The environmental component is remediation, cleaning up (14).

Food Processing Technologies for Africa

UNIDO, Emerging Technology Series, May 1997

This document is based on the updated versions of papers presented at the Technical Symposium on Food Fermentation Technology held in Dakar, Senegal, in December 1993. It discusses the technology options for food processing appropriate to the African continent, including the application of biotechnology, and aims to create an awareness among policy-makers, as well as the general public in Africa, of the potential benefits of biotechnology to the countries of the region.

This publication is classified as *adequately addressing environmental issues* (A). One of the papers concerns the use of sawdust and agricultural wastes as substrate in mushroom cultivation in Thailand. The environmental component is recycling of industrial wastes (13).

Slovakia Country Support Strategy
UNIDO, April 1997

The publication consists of two parts. The first part provides a detailed analysis of Slovakia's economic development performance and industrial structure based on statistical data up to 1996. The second part identifies 21 new programmes and projects for potential future UNIDO technical cooperation with Slovakia.

This publication is classified as *adequately addressing environmental issues (A)*. The first part of the publication deals, among others, with the environmental aspects of the past industrial development. Furthermore, 3 of the 21 potential projects concern environmental protection. The environmental component is promotion of ecologically sustainable industrial development within industrial policy (11).

Assistance in Designing a National Industrial Strategy and Industrial Policy for Croatia - A Technical and Policy-level Analysis
UNIDO, October 1997

The report provides general background information on the Croatian manufacturing sector, privatization process and investment climate and outlines a development strategy for the industrial sector. It also includes a detailed analysis of selected industries with summaries of technical assistance projects proposed by UNIDO for those industries.

This publication is classified as *adequately addressing environmental issues (A)*. Recommendations for sectoral improvements include environmental aspects. The environmental component is promotion of ecologically sustainable industrial development within industrial policy (11).

Industrial Development Review of Uganda - Sustained Stabilization and Industrial Growth
UNIDO, Industrial Development Review Series, September 1997

The publication presents a diagnosis of the economy of Uganda, analyses the structure and performance of the industrial sector and provides industrial branch profiles with the intention of supporting technical assistance programming and investment promotion activities as well as serving as a basis for informed discussions of the emerging opportunities for industrial expansion in Uganda.

This publication is classified as *adequately addressing environmental issues (A)*. Environmental issues concerning the manufacturing sector are described in brief. Environmental aspects are also included in the analysis of the constraints and prospects of the development of the industrial branches. The environmental component is promotion of ecologically sustainable industrial development within industrial policy (11).

Industrial Estates - Principles and Practices

UNIDO, 1997

This introductory document is based on a series of field studies commissioned by UNIDO and intended for use by decision-makers in the public and private sectors. The document discusses the role of industrial estates in industrial development as well as organizational and infrastructural issues. Key examples of estate development are illustrated with examples from various countries, and the scope of UNIDO assistance available for this purpose is briefly outlined.

This publication is classified as *adequately addressing environmental issues (A)*. The document recommends an integrated approach to the estate's environmental sustainability and provides some basic rules for this purpose. The environmental component is environmental impact assessment (4).

Regional Industrial Development Agencies - Types, Tasks and UNIDO Assistance

UNIDO, 1997

The document focuses on the institutional framework for regional development. It generally discusses regional agencies as instruments of development and argues the case for the establishment of such agencies in the transitional and larger developing countries. It also identifies the kind of regions where such agencies could play a role and considers the support UNIDO could offer.

This publication is classified as *adequately addressing environmental issues (A)*. Promoting environmentally sustainable activities is mentioned as a possible task of a regional development agency. Furthermore, building up the environmental-related activities of a regional *industrial* development agency is suggested as one of the types of support UNIDO could offer. The environmental component is promotion of ecologically sustainable industrial development within industrial policy (11).

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 SME support, 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 1997 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 49 per cent in 1996 to 54 per cent in 1997. The share of projects deemed to need an environmental component but had either an inadequate one or none decreased during the same period from 28 per cent to 20 per cent. In addition, for the third 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 1997 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 44 per cent and in the percentage share of project allotments from 8 to 56 per cent between 1992 and 1997. Montreal Protocol itself accounted for 35 per cent of the number and 51 of the allotment of all UNIDO projects in 1997 .

Unfortunately the percentage share of the number of environmentally related (category A) projects decreased from 20 to 10 per cent and the share of project allotments from 32 to 8 per cent between 1992 and 1997. By 1997 the number of A projects could have equalled 30 per cent and their share of project allotment 29 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 branch personnel. Inclusion of environmental dimensions in a project is often simple. For example, where private funding is sought to restructure a country's textile manufacturing capacity, consideration should be given to the newest technical methods of cleaner production. Based on the experience of UNIDO, 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 recommendation the project supports.

REF	PROJECT NO.	COST US\$	BRANCH	REGION	EVALUATION	ENV COM	ESID
156	UT/INT/97/062	31,332	HEPD/HRD	5	A	1	A
35	NC/CHI/97/011	36,483	HEPD/SMI	3	A	1	A
261	XP/RAS/97/003	38,128	ITPD/IS/IP	2	A	1	A
255	XA/RAF/97/614	51,000	HEPD/IPPS	1	A	4	C
123	XP/GLO/97/007	32,000	HEPD/IPPS	5	A	4	C
61	NC/CPR/97/001	120,000	HEPD/SMI	2	A	4	C
314	TF/TUK/97/001	40,970	ISED/EMMET	4	A	4	C
18	NC/BAH/97/001	55,000	ISED/EMMET	11	A	4	C
130	XP/GLO/97/060	219,300	RPD/RES	5	A	4	C
73	XP/CUB/97/037	17,000	ISED/EM	3	A	5	A
8	US/ANG/97/008	171,000	ISED/AGRO	10	A	6	A
278	XP/RLA/97/042	52,720	ISED/CHEM	3	A	6	E
120	XA/GLO/97/610	36,000	GM/REL/EPO	5	A	9	E
157	UT/INT/97/063	35,263	HEPD/HRD	5	A	9	A
125	XP/GLO/97/011	28,500	HEPD/HRD	5	A	9	A
186	DP/LIB/97/002	906,000	HEPD/HRD	10	A	9	E
212	US/MOR/9/021	72,000	ISED/AGRO	10	A	9	E
151	TF/INT/97/002	60,000	ISED/CHEM	5	A	9	E
150	TF/INT/97/001	60,000	ISED/EMMET	5	A	9	E
153	US/INT/96/207	238,550	ITPD/IS	5	A	9	E
310	NC/THA/97/001	31,870	CFD/AP	2	A	11	D
239	US/RAB/97/144	66,372	HEPD/IPPS	12	A	11	D
63	US/CPR/97/012	143,000	HEPD/IPPS	2	A	11	E
333	NC/URU/97/013	89,259	HEPD/IPPS	3	A	11	D
270	XP/RER/97/033	34,200	HEPD/IPPS	4	A	11	D
267	UC/RER/97/130	97,000	HEPD/IPPS	4	A	11	D
171	DP/IVC/96/001	500,000	HEPD/IPPS	1	A	11	D
254	XA/RAF/97/612	23,800	ISED/AGRO	1	A	11	E
286	NC/SAM/97/001	18,918	ITPD/IS	2	A	11	D
65	US/CPR/97/049	34,612	ITPD/TS	2	A	11	E
241	FC/RAF/96/001	2,248,957	ISED/CHEM	1	A	13	A
228	SF/PER/97/001	270,985	ITPD/IS	3	A	15	E
124	XP/GLO/97/010	114,400	ISED/AGRO	5	A	18	A
187	DP/LIB/97/003	814,000	ISED/CHEM	10	A	18	A
246	US/RAF/97/010	264,000	ISED/AGRO	1	E	1	A
141	US/IND/97/124	367,000	ISED/AGRO	2	E	1	A
89	US/ETH/97/031	581,000	ISED/AGRO	1	E	1	A
263	XP/RAS/97/026	10,000	ISED/CHEM	2	E	1	A
74	DG/DRK/97/001	1,245,000	ISED/CHEM	2	E	1	A
68	XP/CPR/97/038	22,500	ISED/CHEM	2	E	1	A
273	XP/RER/97/052	20,000	ISED/EM/ENG	4	E	1	A
31	US/CAM/97/505	520,000	ISED/ENV	3	E	1	A
339	TF/VIE/97/001	190,890	ISED/ENV	2	E	1	A
282	SF/RUS/95/001	150,000	ISED/ENV	4	E	1	A
82	NC/ECU/94/01D	36,473	ISED/ENV	3	E	1	A
326	US/TUN/97/060	66,428	ISED/ENV	10	E	1	A
265	XP/RAS/97/032	35,000	ISED/ENV	2	E	1	A
97	XP/GEO/97/051	26,500	ISED/EM/ENG	4	E	2	A
332	NC/URT/97/021	90,000	ISED/EM/ENG	1	E	3	A
226	XP/PAL/97/002	38,000	ITPD/IS	11	E	5	A
210	MP/MOR/97/128	487,300	ISED/AGRO	10	E	7	B
26	MP/BRA/97/127	393,800	ISED/AGRO	3	E	7	B
347	MP/ZIM/97/182	370,700	ISED/AGRO	1	E	7	B
55	MP/CPR/97/125	443,300	ISED/AGRO	2	E	7	B
132	MP/GUA/97/128	440,000	ISED/AGRO	3	E	7	B
136	MP/HON/97/043	30,000	ISED/CHEM	3	E	7	B
334	MP/VEN/97/039	30,000	ISED/CHEM	3	E	7	B
133	MP/GUI/97/035	20,000	ISED/CHEM	1	E	7	B
209	MP/MOR/97/046	15,010	ISED/CHEM	10	E	7	B
206	MP/MEX/97/190	20,000	ISED/CHEM	3	E	7	B
205	MP/MEX/97/177	248,524	ISED/CHEM	3	E	7	B
165	MP/IRA/97/164	10,000	ISED/CHEM	2	E	7	B
204	MP/MEX/97/176	228,165	ISED/CHEM	3	E	7	B
202	MP/MEX/97/174	353,976	ISED/CHEM	3	E	7	B
316	MP/TUN/97/047	20,010	ISED/CHEM	10	E	7	B
307	MP/SYR/97/172	228,447	ISED/CHEM	11	E	7	B
322	MP/TUN/97/169	104,343	ISED/CHEM	10	E	7	B
203	MP/MEX/97/175	240,794	ISED/CHEM	3	E	7	B
335	MP/VEN/97/107	126,614	ISED/CHEM	3	E	7	B
201	MP/MCD/97/123	284,236	ISED/CHEM	4	E	7	B
144	MP/INS/97/104	79,472	ISED/CHEM	2	E	7	B
200	MP/MCD/97/083	520,125	ISED/CHEM	4	E	7	B

143	MP/INS/97/103	75,943	ISED/CHEM	2	E	7	B
164	MP/IRA/97/087	487,125	ISED/CHEM	2	E	7	B
145	MP/INS/97/105	86,955	ISED/CHEM	2	E	7	B
146	MP/INS/97/106	171,470	ISED/CHEM	2	E	7	B
162	MP/IRA/97/085	487,125	ISED/CHEM	2	E	7	B
39	MP/CMR/97/036	50,000	ISED/CHEM	1	E	7	B
191	MP/MAL/97/189	107,819	ISED/CHEM	2	E	7	B
77	MP/DRK/97/162	102,680	ISED/CHEM	2	E	7	B
163	MP/IRA/97/086	487,125	ISED/CHEM	2	E	7	B
328	MP/TUR/97/167	501,350	ISED/CHEM	4	E	7	B
76	MP/DRK/97/157	103,570	ISED/CHEM	2	E	7	B
300	MP/SYR/97/018	92,256	ISED/CHEM	11	E	7	B
40	MP/CMR/97/158	506,310	ISED/CHEM	1	E	7	B
301	MP/SYR/97/019	86,782	ISED/CHEM	11	E	7	B
41	MP/CMR/97/161	541,350	ISED/CHEM	1	E	7	B
142	MP/INS/97/037	20,000	ISED/CHEM	2	E	7	B
215	MP/NIC/97/038	50,000	ISED/CHEM	3	E	7	B
323	MP/TUN/97/170	546,920	ISED/CHEM	10	E	7	B
319	MP/TUN/97/115	68,833	ISED/CHEM	10	E	7	B
183	MP/LEB/97/084	1,313,121	ISED/CHEM	11	E	7	B
182	MP/LEB/97/020	81,291	ISED/CHEM	11	E	7	B
299	MP/SYR/97/016	272,621	ISED/CHEM	11	E	7	B
189	MP/MAL/97/187	89,407	ISED/CHEM	2	E	7	B
190	MP/MAL/97/188	139,959	ISED/CHEM	2	E	7	B
306	MP/SYR/97/171	175,062	ISED/CHEM	11	E	7	B
166	MP/IRA/97/165	503,330	ISED/CHEM	2	E	7	B
321	MP/TUN/97/168	90,037	ISED/CHEM	10	E	7	B
305	MP/SYR/97/112	244,203	ISED/CHEM	11	E	7	B
13	MP/ARG/97/186	481,800	ISED/CHEM	3	E	7	B
338	MP/VEN/97/181	137,520	ISED/CHEM	3	E	7	B
3	MP/ALG/97/040	50,000	ISED/CHEM	10	E	7	B
79	MP/DRK/97/178	311,922	ISED/CHEM	2	E	7	B
317	MP/TUN/97/113	179,986	ISED/CHEM	10	E	7	B
327	MP/TUR/97/166	533,400	ISED/CHEM	4	E	7	B
78	MP/DRK/97/163	103,670	ISED/CHEM	2	E	7	B
6	MP/ALG/97/082	98,770	ISED/CHEM	10	E	7	B
303	MP/SYR/97/110	175,328	ISED/CHEM	11	E	7	B
337	MP/VEN/97/109	104,030	ISED/CHEM	3	E	7	B
10	MP/ARG/97/102	599,896	ISED/CHEM	3	E	7	B
302	MP/SYR/97/042	10,000	ISED/CHEM	11	E	7	B
11	MP/ARG/97/184	515,258	ISED/CHEM	3	E	7	B
7	MP/ALG/97/160	553,480	ISED/CHEM	10	E	7	B
9	MP/ARG/97/045	25,000	ISED/CHEM	3	E	7	B
318	MP/TUN/97/114	74,565	ISED/CHEM	10	E	7	B
336	MP/VEN/97/108	164,592	ISED/CHEM	3	E	7	B
69	MP/CRO/97/041	30,000	ISED/CHEM	4	E	7	B
71	MP/CRO/97/118	89,779	ISED/CHEM	4	E	7	B
309	MP/SYR/97/200	10,000	ISED/CHEM	11	E	7	B
12	MP/ARG/97/185	514,384	ISED/CHEM	3	E	7	B
4	MP/ALG/97/080	88,360	ISED/CHEM	10	E	7	B
320	MP/TUN/97/159	374,111	ISED/CHEM	10	E	7	B
75	MP/DRK/97/044	70,000	ISED/CHEM	2	E	7	B
70	MP/CRO/97/079	110,780	ISED/CHEM	4	E	7	B
5	MP/ALG/97/081	61,880	ISED/CHEM	10	E	7	B
304	MP/SYR/97/111	216,128	ISED/CHEM	11	E	7	B
324	MP/TUN/97/173	41,195	ISED/CHEM	10	E	7	B
308	MP/SYR/97/180	510,130	ISED/CHEM	11	E	7	B
19	MP/BEN/97/093	114,000	ISED/EM	1	E	7	B
24	MP/BKF/97/094	96,000	ISED/EM	1	E	7	B
170	MP/IRA/97/201	527,802	ISED/EM/ENG	2	E	7	B
344	MP/YUG/97/205	10,000	ISED/EM/ENG	4	E	7	B
292	MP/SUD/97/207	10,000	ISED/EM/ENG	10	E	7	B
222	MP/PAK/97/203	521,580	ISED/EM/ENG	2	E	7	B
345	MP/YUG/97/206	10,000	ISED/EM/ENG	4	E	7	B
169	MP/IRA/97/199	458,663	ISED/EM/ENG	2	E	7	B
51	MP/CPR/97/078	3,247,877	ISED/EM/ENG	2	E	7	B
53	MP/CPR/97/091	2,394,178	ISED/EM/ENG	2	E	7	B
167	MP/IRA/97/196	898,159	ISED/EM/ENG	2	E	7	B
48	MP/CPR/97/073	308,604	ISED/EM/ENG	2	E	7	B
58	MP/CPR/97/194	3,346,941	ISED/EM/ENG	2	E	7	B
52	MP/CPR/97/090	962,175	ISED/EM/ENG	2	E	7	B
47	MP/CPR/97/050	175,000	ISED/EM/ENG	2	E	7	B
161	MP/IRA/97/032	50,000	ISED/EM/ENG	2	E	7	B
174	MP/JOR/97/191	545,103	ISED/EM/ENG	11	E	7	B
95	MP/GAM/97/096	68,000	ISED/EM/ENG	1	E	7	B
168	MP/IRA/97/197	444,858	ISED/EM/ENG	2	E	7	B

54	MP/CPR/97/092	879,788	ISED/EM/ENG	2	E	7	B
57	MP/CPR/97/193	1,469,029	ISED/EM/ENG	2	E	7	B
50	MP/CPR/97/075	217,362	ISED/EM/ENG	2	E	7	B
134	MP/GUI/97/096	80,780	ISED/EM/ENG	1	E	7	B
175	MP/KEN/97/179	205,524	ISED/EM/ENG	1	E	7	B
60	MP/CPR/97/202	1,465,155	ISED/EM/ENG	2	E	7	B
138	MP/IND/97/208	25,000	ISED/EM/ENG	2	E	7	B
49	MP/CPR/97/074	236,242	ISED/EM/ENG	2	E	7	B
25	MP/BRA/97/089	50,000	ISED/EM/ENG	3	E	7	B
135	MP/GUY/97/204	461,000	ISED/EM/ENG	3	E	7	B
229	MP/PHI/97/097	557,500	ISED/EM/ENG	2	E	7	B
271	XP/RER/97/034	48,666	ISED/EM/ENG	4	E	7	B
59	MP/CPR/97/195	1,053,910	ISED/EM/ENG	2	E	7	B
281	US/ROM/97/009	116,628	ISED/EM/ENG	4	E	7	B
221	MP/PAK/97/077	321,172	ISED/EM/ENG	2	E	7	B
85	MP/EGY/97/068	15,000	ISED/EM/ENG	10	E	7	B
290	MP/SEN/97/098	136,250	ISED/EM/ENG	1	E	7	B
56	MP/CPR/97/183	3,548,775	ISED/EM/ENG	2	E	7	B
220	MP/PAK/97/076	510,162	ISED/EM/ENG	2	E	7	B
27	MP/BRA/97/198	320,540	ISED/EM/ENG	3	E	7	B
284	XP/RUS/97/009	4,504	ISED/ENV	4	E	7	B
23	MP/BIH/97/061	80,000	ISED/ENV	4	E	7	B
236	MP/QAT/97/062	80,000	ISED/ENV	11	E	7	B
242	MP/RAF/97/088	60,000	ISED/ENV	1	E	7	B
343	MP/YUG/97/063	80,000	ISED/ENV	4	E	7	B
199	MP/MCD/97/006	152,900	ISED/ENV	4	E	7	B
268	UT/RER/97/061	45,240	HEPD/HRD	4	E	9	A
72	TF/CRO/97/001	53,444	ISED/ENV	4	E	9	A
113	UC/GLO/97/152	42,000	ISED/ENV	5	E	10	A
42	NC/COL/97/007	50,000	ISED/AGRO	3	E	11	D
295	UC/SUR/97/134	43,500	ISED/EMMET	3	E	11	D
223	NC/PAK/94/02D	80,800	ISED/ENV	2	E	11	E
232	NC/PHI/97/020	23,504	ISED/ENV	2	E	11	E
176	NC/KEN/97/013	134,080	ISED/ENV	1	E	11	D
231	NC/PHI/97/014	173,913	ISED/ENV	2	E	16	C
272	XP/RER/97/046	26,530	ISED/EMMET	4	E	17	A
64	US/CPR/97/022	150,000	ISED/AGRO	2	E	18	A
211	NC/MOR/97/008	56,000	ISED/ENV	10	E	18	A
188	DP/LIB/97/004	903,000	ISED/EM	10	I	1	
346	NC/ZAM/97/011	10,616	HEPD/EDR	1	I	4	
139	US/IND/96/205	35,510	ITPD/TS	2	I	4	
21	DP/BIH/97/044	881,000	ISED/EM	4	I	9	
62	US/CPR/96/157	75,221	ITPD/TS	2	I	10	
234	XP/PHI/97/043	29,500	ISED/AGRO	2	N	1	
29	SF/BRA/96/003	209,628	ISED/EMMET	3	N	1	
330	XP/UKR/97/004	50,000	ITPD/INF	4	N	1	
243	TF/RAF/95/B10	40,800	ITPD/IS	1	N	1	
266	DP/RER/97/005	2,263,900	HEPD/OMD	4	N	4	
181	NC/KYR/97/001	22,500	HEPD/SMI	4	N	4	
84	UC/ECU/96/080	172,000	ISED/AGRO	3	N	4	
33	NC/CAR/94/01D	65,000	ITPD/IS	3	N	4	
349	NC/ZIM/97/023	39,700	HEPD/EDR	1	N	9	
291	DG/SRL/97/002	605,900	HEPD/EDR	2	N	9	
348	NC/ZIM/97/028	102,634	HEPD/HRD	1	N	9	
277	XP/RLA/97/039	76,000	HEPD/HRD/WOMEN	3	N	9	
258	DU/RAS/97/300	129,500	HEPD/SMI	2	N	9	
180	DG/KYR/97/001	312,000	HEPD/SMI	4	N	9	
99	NC/GHA/97/009	14,370	HEPD/SMI	1	N	9	
20	NC/BGD/97/026	141,032	HEPD/SMI	2	N	9	
173	DP/JAM/97/001	996,500	HEPD/SMI	3	N	9	
217	DG/NIR/95/029	552,500	ISED/AGRO	1	N	9	
87	TF/ETH/96/C10	730,006	ISED/AGRO	1	N	9	
178	XA/KEN/97/602	114,820	ISED/EM/ENG	1	N	9	
249	XA/RAF/96/646	1,698,791	ITPD/OMD	1	N	9	
294	XA/SUD/97/605	223,000	ITPD/INF	10	N	10	
86	XA/ERI/97/611	89,250	RPD/STAT	1	N	10	
131	XP/GLO/97/061	77,500	RPD/STAT	5	N	10	
276	XP/RLA/97/023	48,000	CFD/LAC	3	N	11	
274	UC/RLA/97/004	69,000	HEPD/EDR	3	N	11	
313	XA/TOG/96/634	59,000	HEPD/HRD/WOMEN	1	N	11	
16	NC/ARM/97/020	20,500	HEPD/IPPS	4	N	11	
197	DP/MAU/97/002	89,048	HEPD/IPPS	1	N	11	
83	UC/ECU/97/156	17,500	HEPD/IPPS	3	N	11	
227	SF/PAN/96/001	51,535	HEPD/OMD	3	N	11	
147	NC/INS/97/025	87,000	HEPD/SMI	2	N	11	
214	NC/NER/96/01C	20,000	HEPD/SMI	1	N	11	

36	NC/CMB/96/01D	48,000	HEPD/SMI	2	N	11
293	NC/SUD/97/038	5,335	ISED/AGRO	10	N	11
1	FB/AFG/97/C28	58,000	ISED/AGRO	2	N	11
207	NC/MEX/94/01D	9,903	ITPD/IS/IP	3	N	11
160	XP/INT/97/044	11,471	GM/PCOEVAL	5	N	15
184	NC/LEB/97/012	33,455	HEPD/SMI	11	N	15
264	XP/RAS/97/028	65,500	ITPD/IS	2	N	15
159	XP/INT/97/005	7,560	ITPD/IS	5	N	15
283	TF/RUS/96/001	33,628	ITPD/IS	4	N	15
219	DG/PAK/97/011	327,000	ITPD/IS	2	N	15
140	US/IND/97/069	105,000	ITPD/IS	2	N	15
288	US/SAU/96/142	340,788	ITPD/IS	11	N	15
96	NC/GBS/97/001	65,254	ITPD/IS	1	N	15
287	SF/SAU/96/001	47,788	ITPD/IS	11	N	15
250	XA/RAF/96/648	140,000	ITPD/IS	1	N	15
67	US/CPR/97/136	28,400	ITPD/IS	2	N	15
315	XP/TUK/97/058	45,000	ITPD/IS	4	N	15
185	US/LEB/96/167	151,600	ITPD/IS	11	N	15
154	US/INT/97/034	1,803,600	ITPD/IS	5	N	15
45	XP/COL/97/059	35,000	ITPD/IS	3	N	15
350	NC/ZIM/97/024	86,700	ITPD/IS	1	N	15
149	FB/INT/97/B12	13,274	ITPD/IS	5	N	15
22	DP/BIH/97/046	483,000	ITPD/IS	4	N	15
38	DG/CMR/92/007	37,000	ITPD/IS	1	N	15
198	DP/MCD/96/001	144,650	ITPD/IS	4	N	15
14	SF/ARG/96/002	190,266	ITPD/IS	3	N	15
80	TF/DRK/97/001	92,682	ITPD/IS/IP	2	N	15
269	XP/RER/97/017	86,500	ITPD/OMD	4	N	15
117	US/GLO/97/101	2,589,005	ITPD/OMD/IPSO	5	N	15
118	US/GLO/97/120	435,197	ITPD/OMD/IPSO	5	N	15
66	US/CPR/97/066	90,210	ITPD/TS	2	N	15
192	DG/MAR/93/005	14,350	ITPD/TS	1	N	15
90	NC/FIJ/97/003	30,400	ITPD/TS	2	N	16
28	SF/BRA/96/002	170,383	ITPD/TS	3	N	16
98	NC/GHA/97/008	6,121	ITPD/TS/TAS	1	N	16
256	XP/RAF/97/050	50,000	CFD/AFR	1	U	
340	XP/VIE/97/057	4,820	CFD/AP	2	U	
110	TF/GLO/96/011	427,434	CFD/CFM	5	U	
129	XP/GLO/97/047	70,000	CFD/OMD/FIELD	5	U	
127	XP/GLO/97/018	275,400	CFD/OMD/LDC	5	U	
152	UC/INT/97/058	74,000	HEPD/EDR	5	U	
253	XA/RAF/97/609	135,700	HEPD/EDR	1	U	
238	DU/RAB/96/001	68,000	HEPD/EDR	12	U	
122	XP/GLO/97/006	15,770	HEPD/EDR	5	U	
46	DG/COS/95/002	275,722	HEPD/EDR	3	U	
196	DG/MAT/97/001	9,000	HEPD/EDR	4	U	
329	DG/UGA/97/001	2,962,660	HEPD/EDR	1	U	
325	NC/TUN/97/001	56,000	HEPD/EDR	10	U	
297	DP/SYR/96/004	230,000	HEPD/EDR	11	U	
280	DP/ROM/97/011	485,487	HEPD/EDR	4	U	
128	XP/GLO/97/040	97,000	HEPD/EDR	5	U	
331	NC/URT/94/03D	87,700	HEPD/EDR	1	U	
30	DG/BUL/97/005	100,200	HEPD/HRD	4	U	
155	US/INT/96/054	90,471	HEPD/HRD	5	U	
285	XP/RUS/97/055	62,000	HEPD/HRD/WOMEN	4	U	
44	UC/COL/97/048	17,550	HEPD/HRD/WOMEN	3	U	
121	XP/GLO/97/001	104,400	HEPD/IPPS	5	U	
312	NC/TOG/97/013	20,500	HEPD/IPPS	1	U	
341	XP/VIE/97/060	30,000	HEPD/IPPS	2	U	
235	NC/PMI/97/001	51,200	HEPD/SMI	2	U	
91	DG/GAM/97/103	117,600	HEPD/SMI	1	U	
213	NC/NAM/97/002	20,000	HEPD/SMI	1	U	
194	NC/MAR/97/002	115,705	HEPD/SMI	1	U	
179	DG/KIR/93/002	195,000	HEPD/SMI	2	U	
43	SF/COL/96/002	291,369	HEPD/SMI	3	U	
342	NC/YEM/96/51D	9,875	HEPD/SMI	11	U	
93	DG/GAM/97/107	32,000	HEPD/SMI	1	U	
275	US/RLA/97/033	88,000	HEPD/SMI	3	U	
195	SF/MAR/96/001	87,164	HEPD/SMI	1	U	
94	DG/GAM/97/108	28,000	HEPD/SMI	1	U	
92	DG/GAM/97/106	28,000	HEPD/SMI	1	U	
351	US/ZIM/97/117	594,000	HEPD/SMI	1	U	
289	NC/SEN/97/003	159,200	HEPD/SMI	1	U	
115	US/GLO/96/145	619,000	HEPD/SMI	5	U	
2	DP/ALG/95/004	351,500	HEPD/SMI	10	U	
126	XP/GLO/97/015	108,000	HEPD/SMI	5	U	

116	US/GLO/97/013	282,000	ISED/AGRO	5	U
298	GC/SYR/95/A03	75,490	ISED/AGRO	11	U
247	XA/RAF/96/633	142,500	ISED/AGRO	1	U
245	TF/RAF/96/B10	237,527	ISED/AGRO	1	U
233	UC/PHI/97/064	48,000	ISED/AGRO	2	U
218	NC/NIR/97/002	4,376	ISED/CHEM	1	U
311	SF/THA/97/002	53,000	ISED/CHEM	2	U
81	US/DRK/96/216	14,160	ISED/CHEM	2	U
137	DG/IND/91/103	16,000	ISED/EM	2	U
225	US/PAK/96/100	27,268	ISED/EM/ENG	2	U
172	XA/IVC/96/649	60,000	ISED/EM/ENG	1	U
224	UT/PAK/96/099	67,617	ISED/EM/ENG	2	U
230	NC/PHI/95/01D	62,100	ISED/EM/ENG	2	U
158	UT/INT/97/071	14,153	ISED/EM/ENG	5	U
177	XA/KEN/96/649	60,000	ISED/EM/ENG	1	U
88	UC/ETH/96/220	66,000	ISED/EM/ENG	1	U
262	XP/RAS/97/012	132,000	ITPD/INF	2	U
244	TF/RAF/96/A10	355,800	ITPD/INF	1	U
32	XP/CAM/97/035	62,500	ITPD/INF	3	U
251	XA/RAF/97/604	30,000	ITPD/IS	1	U
279	XP/RLA/97/054	35,200	ITPD/IS	3	U
208	DP/MOL/97/002	47,100	ITPD/IS	4	U
237	SF/QAT/96/001	119,500	ITPD/IS	11	U
216	XP/NIC/97/016	2,939	ITPD/IS	3	U
260	US/RAS/97/138	76,000	ITPD/OMD/ECDE	2	U
102	IP/GLO/97/011	103,244	ITPD/OMD/IPSO	5	U
100	IP/GLO/97/009	68,746	ITPD/OMD/IPSO	5	U
104	IP/GLO/97/013	16,336	ITPD/OMD/IPSO	5	U
248	XA/RAF/96/645	212,500	ITPD/OMD/IPSO	1	U
105	IP/GLO/97/014	11,410	ITPD/OMD/IPSO	5	U
101	IP/GLO/97/010	30,875	ITPD/OMD/IPSO	5	U
114	US/GLO/92/P12	126,137	ITPD/OMD/IPSO	5	U
109	IP/GLO/97/152	13,263	ITPD/OMD/IPSO	5	U
112	UC/GLO/97/014	99,145	ITPD/OMD/IPSO	5	U
107	IP/GLO/97/016	15671	ITPD/OMD/IPSO	5	U
108	IP/GLO/97/101	27,610	ITPD/OMD/IPSO	5	U
106	IP/GLO/97/015	36934	ITPD/OMD/IPSO	5	U
119	US/GLO/97/121	479,100	ITPD/OMD/IPSO	5	U
111	TF/GLO/97/014	87,156	ITPD/OMD/IPSO	5	U
103	IP/GLO/97/012	9,393	ITPD/OMD/IPSO	5	U
259	US/RAS/96/219	349,048	ITPD/TS	2	U
193	DG/MAR/97/001	84,480	ITPD/TS	1	U
252	XA/RAF/97/606	165,000	RPD/PUB	1	U
148	FB/INT/97/A12	13,274	RPD/RES	5	U
257	DG/RAS/94/230	7,584	RPD/STAT	2	U
37	XP/CMB/97/013	24,282	RPD/STAT	2	U
15	SF/ARG/97/001	495,463	RPD/STAT	3	U
240	XP/RAB/97/045	24,500	RPD/STAT	12	U
17	NC/AZE/97/010	10,000	RPD/STAT	4	U
296	XP/SUR/96/040	36,000	RPD/STAT	3	U