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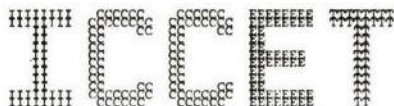


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For further correspondence, please see vol. VI.

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IMPERIAL COLLEGE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

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20 December 1979

Dr R Goodland
World Bank, Office of Environmental and Health Affairs
1818 H Street NW
Washington DC 20433, USA

Dear Dr Goodland

I am cheerfully soldiering on with your Environmental Guidelines and, having got about half-way, would be very interested to know whether I am doing what you were hoping for. I enclose my rough version (of which I am keeping a slightly illegible copy).

Gordon has sent you a first reaction some weeks back and I was expecting to transfer my rough notings to the updated version when it appeared. However, it has not yet arrived and I am wondering whether it has got lost on the way.

Possibly you will find that I have put in too much of the basic agronomy which thereby dilutes the environmental message. Would you like to indicate the percentage by which this sort of subject matter should be pruned away?

I must say that I am rather enjoying trying to do what a group at Tate & Lyle assured me is "quite impossible". Has your own thinking on its feasibility evolved at all?

Yours sincerely

Brian Trenbath

Enc.

S - Environment

Mr. J. A. N. Wallis, LCP

December 19, 1979

R. Goodland, Office of Environmental Affairs

Tropical Deforestation

RG

Thank you for your comments on the "mitigatory measures for deforestation". By "tribal or indigenous" is clearly meant the Amerindians in the case of LAC projects. Anthropologists inform us that some indigenous peoples are not tribal, although most are. Indigenous, used here in the OED and Webster's Third sense of "native", distinguishes from the people of mainly Iberic ancestry. Would the indigenous antonymic be exogenous? This usually appears preferable to autochthonous/allochthonous. Aboriginal bears unattractive connotations. The indigenous/tribal guidelines (progress report attached) in preparation will explain the terms used. I suppose South Americans of Iberic origin were expatriates for a while, but surely isn't it a temporary status long since lost? Please let us know if these terms are acceptable, or which you prefer. Any comments Mr. Wagner has on the "measures" will be gratefully received.

Attachment

cc: Dr. J. A. Lee, OEA
Mr. P. Hammond, CON
Miss D. Rubin, AGR
Ms. R. Latimer/Ms. C. Watson, OEA

RG:OMc

✓ S. Environment
C. S. Education

Dr. Jamea A. Lee, Office of Environmental Affairs

December 17, 1979

R. Overby, Office of Environmental Affairs

Environmental Education -- Brazil Meeting with Mr. H. Aklilu,
December 17, 1979

1. As a prelude to your meeting with Mr. Aklilu on December 19, Robert and I met with him today.
2. The gist of your earlier meeting (December 11) with me and Robert was conveyed, and Mr. Aklilu was genuinely interested to participate in a mission to Brazil (after his trip to Asia presently, and a subsequent visit to him here by the UNESCO in February).
3. Robert suggested that you might propose to the December 19 meeting such a mission to visit high level officials at MOF, SUDAM, MOE, and SEMA about February/March. He explained the appropriateness of the approach in light of the need for broad-based, environmental education in Brazil and Mr. Aklilu understood well and agreed. Forest mismanagement in his own country has obviously made a lasting impression.
4. Mr. Aklilu agreed to receive from us a complete set of background information resulting from the visit of Mr. Avillez and this has been forwarded. If he should wish further information generally re. environment and education in the Bank, he would contact Mr. Reitze.

cc: Mr. R. Goodland, OEA
Mr. H. Reitze, OEA
Mr. J. Tixhon, OEA

RO:OMc
15



ENVIRONMENTAL RESEARCH & TECHNOLOGY, INC.

696 VIRGINIA ROAD, CONCORD, MASSACHUSETTS 01742, (617) 369-8910, 489-3750, TELEX: 923 335 ENVIRORES CNCM CABLE: ERTCON

NRIC
J. Environment

12 December 1979

✓
Dr. James Lee
Environment Director
The World Bank
1818 H Street, N.W.
Washington, DC 20433

Dear Jim:

- send
Enclosed please find 50 copies of the brochure on the International Seminar on Principles of Environmental Management in Developing Countries. Please distribute these as you feel appropriate.

I am sending personal invitations to selected government ministers; AID is sending copies to its missions abroad; UNEP will help in the distribution as well; and I am sending copies to the 8 other IFIs.

I thought your presence at the World Environment Congress in Mexico City was excellent, but am sorry not to have had the opportunity to talk further with you there.

Just returned from Nigeria. The Federal Ministry of Housing and Environment and the Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation invited us to present papers on environmental management and training regarding the petroleum industry in Nigeria. The meeting was first class; all the oil companies were there, and we can now expect some action to strengthen environmental policies and procedures in that industry.

Raimi Ojikutu sends you his very best regards. As you probably know he is head of the environment division within the new Ministry of Housing and Environment.

Please let me know if you have any questions. I shall be back in touch as the seminar date approaches.

Meanwhile, all best wishes for the New Year.

Sincerely yours,

John Whitman
Director
International Environmental
Management Institute

✓ S-envir.
S-agric.

December 11, 1979

Dr. Stephen R. Gliessman
Departamento de Ecologia
Colegio Superior de Agricultura Tropical
Apartado Postal #24
Cardenas, Tabasco, Mexico

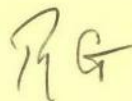
Dear Dr. Gliessman:

Excuse us for not including the skeleton draft for the "Future Directions" Guideline. Please view the skeleton as a list of possible topics; feel free to add to, subtract from and expand upon the listed subjects. Enclosed are several articles on agriculture in the future, and a draft MS "Evaluation of Microbial Technologies Involved in Fuel Production, Agriculture and Forestry", which may be of use and interest to you. Please keep any of interest to you or your department.

Again, feel free to call if you have any questions.

Thank you for your help.

Sincerely,



R. J. A. Goodland
Office of Environmental Affairs

Encls.

cc: Dr. J. A. Lee, OEA

RG:OMc

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Future Directions for Agricultural Projects

Future projects will improve in energy conservation or production, and in sustainability of yields, while being environmentally and socially sound (in addition to the usual Bank criteria and goals).

The following should be emphasized: (Include definitions, where being attempted, literature, etc. on each point.)

1. Eco-agriculture:
2. Sustained Yield:
3. Multicrop Projects: Diversification of crop, timing, and spacing so as to minimize agricultural, economic and environmental risk.
4. Increased integration of agriculture with aquaculture and recycling.
5. Microbial Potential: Yeasts; industrial as well as village biogas; single cell protein; symbiotic biological nitrogen fixation; vitamins; viral, bacterial and fungal production; biological control of weeds (if not in IPM); accumulation and fixation of other nutrients (synergists; land-based aquatic biomass systems.
6. "No-till" farming and other 'appropriate technologies' to increase production while conserving soil and other resources.
7. Small Animals: Their value and role in family village plots (e.g. bees, agoutis, rabbits).
8. Fuel: Firewood, charcoal, etc.; oil, latex and resin for local consumption (e.g. castor bean oil for diesels).
9. Novel crops and animals: (See NAS's Tropical Plants with Promising Economic Value.)
10. Appropriate Technology:

RG

S-envir.

See Addresses Below

December 11, 1979

R. Goodland, Office of Environmental Affairs

Impact of Mining on Local Communities

Rt

ND 13/79
The attached letter from Dr. Katz may be of interest to anyone concerned with indigenous/tribal groups and development projects in general. Please reply direct to Dr. Katz with a copy to OEA. Please also pass on to anyone you feel may be interested.

Attachments

Mr. Hammond, CON
Ms. Rubin, AGR
Mr. Collins, AGR
Mr. Lethem, PAS
Mr. Cash, IPD

cc: Dr. J. A. Lee, OEA
Mr. Overby, OEA
Mr. Tixhon, OEA
Ms. Watson, OEA
Ms. Latimer, OEA

RG:OMc

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Agricultural Assistant Directors, Agricultural
Project and Division Chiefs
James A. Lee, Office of Environmental Affairs

December 11, 1979

Integrated Pest Management Seminars

1. On Tuesday, December 18, 1979 at 10:00 a.m. in Room E-1244, CPS, Agriculture and the Office of Environmental Affairs will jointly sponsor a seminar on "Integrated Pest Management (IPM) with Special Reference to its Application in Developing Countries". Dr. Ray Smith, Chairman of the FAO Panel of Experts on IPM, Chairman of the Department of Entomological Sciences at the University of California at Berkeley and Director of the UC/AID Pest Control Project, will address the achievements and potential of IPM as well as the advantages, limitations and environmental impact of chemical pest control.

2. You and your staff are cordially invited. Should you require an appointment in the afternoon with Dr. Smith, please contact my office, Ext. 60115. Background papers are available from Ms. C. Watson and Ms. R. Latimer, Ext. 61519.

cc: F. van Gigch, WAP
R. Grimshaw, WAP
K. Berg, WAP
J. Tillier, WAP
Y. Peberdy, WAP
J. Blaxall, EAP
O. Price, AEP
K. Krishna, AEP
R. Rowe, ASP
K. Pranich, ASP
D. Parsons, ASP
G. Tibor, ASP
D. Lee, ASP
C. Nottidge, ASP

D. Haynes, EMP
M. French-Mullen, EMP
B. Merghoub, EMP
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P. Goffin, LCP
C. Ramasubbu, LCP
K. Haasjes, LCP
P. Greening, LCP
A. Otten, LCP
J. Hendry, EAP
C. Walton, EAP
K. Marshall, EAP
S. Eccles, EAP
V. Rajagopalan, PAS

RG:OMc

RG

S- envir.

December 11, 1979

Dr. M. B. Katz
University of New South Wales
P. O. Box 1
Kinsington
New South Wales
Australia 2033

Dear Dr. Katz:

Many thanks for your letter of 13 November. The AGID symposium sounds both useful and interesting and we would be most interested in receiving a copy of the publication on mining case histories. Please let me know how we can obtain one.

Unfortunately, the World Bank does not fund conferences of any sort. The Bank only lends to developing member countries. However, do try the UN. Perhaps a small UN affiliate like Earthscan in London, with concerns similar to yours, would know who to approach in the UN. UNCTAD in Switzerland has published several hard-hitting reports on the monopolization of commodity markets by multi-National corporations and would perhaps be interested in the mining sector.

The Office of Environmental Affairs here at the Bank is currently compiling "Guidelines on Indigenous Peoples and Development Projects". We would find it most helpful to see your guidelines in the future when they are prepared. It is also possible that the Bank may participate in the meeting - by attending or giving a paper - especially in a member country. I shall circulate your letter to appropriate places in the Bank.

Best wishes for your conference.

Sincerely,



R. J. A. Goodland
Office of Environmental Affairs

cc: Dr. Lee, OEA
Mr. Hammond, CON
Ms. Rubin, AGR
Mr. Collins, AGR
Mr. Lethem, PAS
Mr. Cash, IPD
Mr. Overby, OEA
Mr. Tikhon, OEA
Ms. Watson, OEA
Ms. Latimer, OEA

RG:OMc

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J. Environment

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REFERENCIA: ECO/1308/79

December 10, 1979

HR
Mr. Hernan Reitze
Environmental and
Health Affairs
The World Bank
1818 H Street N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20433
U.S.A.

Dear Mr. Reitze:

We wish to express our most sincere thanks for the publications sent to be displayed during the World Congress on Environmental Sanitation in Development Planning, Mexico City 12-16 November, 1979.

732 people visited the display, this number is well above - the number of Congress participants and many were the questions answered by members of our staff on how and where to obtain the material.

filed separately
We are forwarding two photographs of your set of publications and a general view of the exhibition, as well as a list of the institutions that participated.

We would appreciate receiving the publications on the attached list from the Energy, Water and Telecommunications Department.

Sincerely yours,

[Signature]
Monique Mitastein
Chief, Information System

Encl.

ECO/1240/79

Pag. 2

Nov. 26/79

Volume I - Appropriate Sanitation Alternative - A technical and Economic Appraisal.

Volume II- Appropriate Sanitation Alternative - A field manual

Volume III - Health Aspects of Excreta and Sullage Management
A State of the Art Review and Annotated Bibliography.

Volume IV - Low Cost Technology Options for Sanitation - A state of the Art Review and Annotated Bibliography

Volume V - Socio-Cultural Aspects of Water Supply and Excreta Disposal

Volume VI - Country Studies in Appropriate Sanitation Alternatives

Volume VII - Low Cost Design for Water Distribution Systems



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for publications on sanitation, contact:

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(room D-1036)
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Washington, D.C. 20433
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S. Environment

Messrs. S.M.L. van der Meer, LCP; E. Lari, LC1;
E. Lerdau, LC2
James A. Lee, Office of Environmental Affairs

December 10, 1979

LAC Projects and Indigenous People

See Dec. 5, 79 memo

An outline progress report on this subject is attached
for your files.

Attachment

cc: R. Goodland, OEA
R. Latimer, OEA
C. Watson, OEA
M. Yudelman, AGR
J. Collins, AGR

RG
RG:OMc

5-ENV
December 7, 1979

Dr. Paulo Nogueira-Neto
Secretario do Meio Ambiente
Ministerio do Interior
Secretaria Especial do Meio Ambiente
Brasilia - Brasil

Dear Dr. Paulo:

Many thanks for your kind letter of 31 October, and for all the most useful comments.

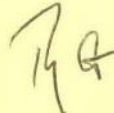
The World Bank NW Economic Review mission greatly appreciates your assistance and courtesies extended to us during our recent visit to SEMA. We benefitted from our discussions with you and your staff.

Recently we had the pleasure of meeting Mr. Eimar Avillez of the Ministry of Fazenda. We look forward to the increased cooperation he broached on environmental resource management in general between the Bank and your government in the future.

In Rio I renewed my acquaintance with your delegate, Dr. Paulo Rego Suboya, at Mineracao Rio do Norte, where we discussed environmental aspects of the Trombetas bauxite project. You will be interested to hear that the Bank proposes to send Professor David Gifford to UnB to assist for a few days with the revegetation plan required by IBDF.

With many thanks and all best wishes for Christmas and throughout the New Year.

Sincerely,



R. J. A. Goodland
Office of Environmental Affairs

cc: Dr. J. A. Lee, OEA
Mr. Gregory Plant, CL2

RG:OMc

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Mr. Richard N. Middleton, Project Manager, UNDP

December 5, 1979

Donald T. Lauria, Consultant, TWTWW

Environmental Training in Africa

1. I talked with Dan Okun today at the University of North Carolina (UNC) to learn the details of the proposed environmental training program in Africa to be sponsored by US AID. Okun informed me that the Africa Bureau in AID/ Washington contracted a consortium consisting of UNC, Clark University and a group of smaller Black colleges to make a study of the environmental training needs in Africa. Teams of investigators visited several countries in 1978-79 including three where the UNDP Global Project is operating (Botswana, Kenya and Tanzania); although Lesotho was originally scheduled to be visited, the local AID Mission found itself swamped with work at the time and consequently asked to be excluded.
2. The consortium has issued its report to AID in the form of a PID. In addition, it has submitted a project paper which has been distributed to the AID missions in Africa for review; Okun said he would have a copy sent to me. While I did not get full details of the proposed training program in the project paper, Dan described some highlights. In part, it was proposed that 2 to 4-day seminars be conducted in various countries for policy makers and other high level officials to "raise environmental consciousness" and promote communication among government agencies and others interested in environmental protection. (These would be similar to the seminars my UNC colleagues and I conducted in Kenya, Ghana and elsewhere in recent years under AID auspices.) It was also proposed that short courses of 4 to 6-weeks duration be held on specific environmental subjects for personnel below policy makers. Assuming the consortium is contracted for this work, the responsibility for each course would lie with the university having the appropriate expertise. For example, UNC would generally handle courses dealing with water/wastewater while Clark would be responsible for resource management.
3. We did not discuss the detailed arrangements for conducting training sessions. However, Dan informed me that he fully expects the international agencies to be called on for input. Indeed, the courses would in part serve as a vehicle for obtaining contributions from and promoting communication among the various groups with shared interests in the environmental problems of LDC's. In this regard, I was assured that contributions from TAG associated with the UNDP Global Project would be desired. Okun went on to inform me that in order to provide for such input, several of the international agencies have already been involved in the planning sessions for this project. The World Bank has been represented by someone from Dr. James Lee's office, and while IDRC was invited to attend one of the sessions in Africa, their representative failed to show. Apparently, UNEP has worked closely with the consortium from the outset.

cc: Mr. Kalbermatten

DTLauria:aq

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

TO: Files

DATE: December 5, 1979

FROM: R. Goodland *RG*SUBJECT: Indigenous Peoples and Bank Projects, Office of Environmental Affairs,
Progress Report 6 p.

1. The Office of Environmental Affairs (OEA) started systematically studying Bank involvement with indigenous peoples in August 1979. The first objective is to codify Bank experience to date and to ascertain the scope of the issue. This exercise was undertaken because of the repeated calls for OEA input into projects affecting tribal people. Eventually a series of guidelines will be compiled, aimed at facilitating project officers' work in project design.
2. Ms. Rebecca Latimer (OEA Research Assistant) is spending 3/4 time on this work. Ms. Catharine Watson (OEA Research Assistant) has spent 1/4 time on individual projects with major indigenous components (e.g. Colombia: El Retorno) see table annexed.
3. A second objective is to raise the awareness of the importance of indigenous peoples in Bank work. To this end a series of seminars (combined with informal lunch-time documentary films) is in active progress. This series is tabulated in Annex I.

% of Projects having Possible Amerindian Component 1949-1978
(other countries still to be checked--Brazil, Ecuador, Colombia, Argentina)

Country	Loans	Credits
Bolivia	15%	22%
Guyana	8	17
Paraguay	38	50
Peru	8	--
Venezuela	30	--

- Annexes: 1. "Tribal Peoples and Development" Seminar and Film Series.
2. LAC Projects with major Amerindian components.
3. LAC Projects with possible Amerindian component (partial listing).

cc: Dr. J. Lee (OEA), D. Rubin (AGR), P. Hammond (AGR), F. Lethem (PAS),
C. Collins (AGR) P. Latimer, C. Watson (OEA)

Examples of LAC Projects with Major Amerindian Components

COLOMBIA: El Retorno Land Settlement (yellow cover 1979)

Guayabero, Tukano, Desano and Guano Indians live within the project area. Several thousand relatively unacculturated Indians live downstream from the project area.

COLOMBIA: Caqueta Land Colonization (loan signed 1975)

2,500 Indians composed of nine ethnic groups live within project area. Delays in land titling and skewness of land distribution aggravated the problem of displacement of Indian tribes by settlers.

BRAZIL: Alto Turi Land Settlement (loan signed 1972)

Some 30 Urubu Kaapo families, up to 250 individuals, on the Reserva Indigena do Gurupi were found to be in the project area. The ensuing land dispute, due to lack of accurate boundary delimitations, led to significant project delays in road building, lotification and settlement.

ECUADOR: Oriente Settlement (project postponed one to two years)

Approximately 300-400 Achuara (subgroup of the Shuara) inhabit the region south of the project area. Possibly Siona and Secoya Indians live within or in close proximity to the project area.

GUYANA: Upper Mazaruni Hydro/Smelter (considered in fall 1979 by Bank)

As many as 3,500 Akawaio and Arekuna Indians inhabit areas to be flooded or areas of such proximity as to force them to bear the impact of the project.

BRAZIL: Northwest Integrated Rural Development (preliminary investigation underway)

The Nambikuara, Surui and other Indian tribes, at least two of which are uncontacted to date, will be affected by increased colonization of the State of Mato Grosso and the Territory of Rondonia.

Seminar and Film Series

Tribal Peoples and Development

1979

- June 16 Mr. Adrian Cowell: ISHI. Kreen-Akrore Amerindians.
Film: "The Tribe that Hides from Man," Brazil.
- August 17 Dr. Audrey Butt-Colson: Akawaio and Arekuna Amerindians.
Dept. of Ethnography, Oxford University, England.
Seminar: "Guyana: Upper Mazaruni Hydroproject"
- Dr. Shelton Davis, Director, Anthropology Resource Center,
Boston.
Seminar: "Amerindians and Development Projects".
- November 15, 16 Dr. David Maybury-Lewis, Chairman, Anthropology Dept.
Harvard University.
Seminar: "Indigenous Peoples and Development Planning".
Film: "The Last of the Cuiva", Colombia.

1980

- February 1 Dr. Anthony Seeger, Museu Nacional, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.
Seminar: "Amerindians: Guidelines for Development".
Film: "Terra dos Indios".

Later in 1980, four regional seminars are being planned for Africa, Asia and Oceania.

Bank project locations taken from staff Appraisal Report project descriptions and maps. Annex 3
Amerindian locations - in most cases - are those areas designated in The Situation
of the Indian in South America by the World Council of Churches, edited by Dr. W. Dostal, 1972.

Approval date	Loan number/ Credit number	Project	Possible Amerindian Groups in Project Vicinity
<u>BOLIVIA</u>			
July 1969	Ln 635	Gas pipeline	Central section transverses Chiriguano territory, southern section through Mataco territory.
May 1977	Ln 1423	Aviation Development	Riberalta airport built in rainforest area inhabited by Chama Amerindians.
May 1967	Cr 107	Beni Livestock Development	Credit to established ranchers in areas inhabited by the Chacobo, Cayuvava, Movima, Mojo, Sirino, Canichana.
1969, 1971	Cr 171, 261	Second and Third Beni Livestock Development projects	Covering large areas inhabited by those groups mentioned above, among others.
Involvement?		Fifth Power	
<u>-COLOMBIA</u>			
June 1955	Ln 119	Railroad Extension	The northeast section parallels several Indian groups on the east, including the Arhuaco.
August 1961	Ln 295	Fourth Road	Construction from Popayan to Cali cuts through the Guambiano area.
May 1966	Ln 448	Livestock Development	Project area in Departments of Arauca, eastern Boyaca and Meta overlap with several Indian groups, including the Macaguane, Guahibo, Saliva, Amoru, Cuiva.
June 1969	Ln 624	Agricultural Credit	INCORA development projects involving land reclamation and colonization are set in various regions in close proximity to Amerindian areas.
Dec. 1969	Ln 651	Second Livestock Development	Amendment to loan extends cattle development to entire country, "especially to Cauca Valley and settled portion of Caqueta" involving the Guambiano, Cuaiquer, Guahibo, Guayabero, among others.

Approval date	Loan number/ Credit number	Project	Possible Amerindian Groups in Project Vicinity
<u>COLOMBIA</u>			
May 1971	Ln 739	Caqueta Land Colonization	See p.3
May 1975	Ln 1118	Caqueta Rural Settlement II	
<u>GUYANA</u>			
Oct. 1978	Ln 1623	Upper Demerara Forestry	Roughly 50 Mabora and Moritaro tribal members
Nov. 1970	Cr 221	Livestock	Project area coincides with Arawak territory.
<u>PERU</u>			
Dec. 1960	Ln 271	Aguaytia-Pucallpa Road	Transverses areas inhabited by the Shipibo, Cunibo, Cashibo and Amuesha.
Sep. 1967	Ln 511	Matucana Power	The Mantaro hydropower plant constructed in close proximity to Campa Amerindian area.
April 1974	Ln 1025	Sixth Highway	Project includes pre-investment and feasibility studies for lowland area road construction inhabited by Campa Amerindians.
<u>PARAGUAY</u>			
Dec. 1964	Ln 396	Road	Road section from Asuncion to Encarnacion borders the Myba territory.
June 1969	Ln 620	Third Livestock	Loans for pasture and livestock development covers extensive areas on both sides of the Rio Paraguay, inhabited by various Amerindian groups.
Aug. 1974	Ln 1037	Fourth Livestock	

Approval date	Loan number/ Credit number	Project	Possible Amerindian Groups in Project Vicinity
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PARAGUAY

Dec 1974	Ln 1059	Fourth Highway	Eastern section of road intersects Mbya territory.
May 1977	Ln 1418	Second Rural Development	Part of project area inhabited by the Mbya, was covered with virgin forest
March 1978	Ln 1529	Fifth highway	Highway intersects territory inhabited by the Guayaki (Ache), Chiripa, Guarayo.
Dec. 1963	Cr 47	Livestock Development	Project areas extend widely on both sides of Rio Paragua in proximity to many Amerindian groups.
March 1966	Cr 86		
June 1969	Cr 156		
August 1974	Cr 509	Small Farmer Credit and Rural Development	The three colonies and road construction impinge upon Myba territory.
Recent	Caazapa Area Development and Alto Parana Agricultural Development may impinge upon Chiripa and Mbya tribes		

VENEZUELA

August 1964	Ln 391	Power Transmission	Western line between Maracaibo and Machiques transverses Guajiro territory.
Jan. 1967	Ln 482	Extra-High-Voltage Transmission	Line passes through the Carina area.
March 1972	Ln 807	Livestock Development	Project areas overlap a variety of Indian areas in northwest Zulia and Apure.
Jan. 1974	Ln 958	Agricultural Credit	Project area in south central Arzoategui coincides with the Carina territory.

S. Environment

December 5, 1979

Professor D. Pimental:
Department of Entomology
Cornell University
Ithaca, New York 14853

Dr. S. Gliessman
Departamento de Ecología
Colegio Superior de Agricultura Tropical
Apartado Postal #24
Cárdenas, Tabasco, México

Dear Dr. Pimental:

The preliminary incomplete draft guidelines we would like you to review are enclosed. The audience, mainly internal Bank project design agronomists, are identified in the introduction.

These guidelines have two main objectives: to improve the mix of projects sponsored by the Bank and to improve the design of each type of project -- both from an environmental point of view. My interest in this exercise is to help restore agriculture to a renewable or sustainable activity and to slow down conversion of intact wet tropical forests, etc., into cropland.

First, would you please read through the manuscript and mark it up all through from an environmental/biological/ecological point of view? Agricultural input will be added later. Please note any factual errors, and most importantly, any omissions. Please add phrases, lines or paragraphs whenever you feel they would improve the whole. The manuscript is on tape, so don't hesitate to make improvements throughout. If you feel that there should be guidelines on topics not yet covered, please let me know. Equally, if you feel that the tone or approach to the issue needs reworking, please let me know.

Second, please write a guideline on "Future Directions for Agricultural Projects" -- ideal projects that are energy-conserving (producing?), agriculturally productive, and environmentally, economically, and socially sound, or at least better than prevailing patterns. A proposed skeleton for the chapter is attached which will give you some indication of present thinking.

Please don't be put off by the gradualistic approach. I want to start small, but on really firm ground ecologically. Implementation and "selling" the guidelines to the Bank project designers is a separate exercise. These guidelines are designed to show general environmental preferences. Once these become recognized, the specifics of individual projects can be focused on at a later date. At this stage, I want to avoid overquantification and overspecificity.

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- 2 -

Please call at any time with any queries. Rough drafts of your input all the way through are all that is needed right now. If you you have suggestions of major topics to be addressed or people who could improve the document, please let me know.

With many thanks for your work,

Sincerely,

R.J.A. Goodland
Office of Environmental Affairs

Enc.



ASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK

4 December 1979

Mr. James A. Lee
Director
Environmental Affairs Office
World Bank
1818 H Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20433
U. S. A.


Dear Mr. Lee:

Mr. Bradford Morse, Administrator of UNDP, sent a letter recently to President Taroichi Yoshida inviting this Bank to participate in the ceremony at New York on 1 February 1980 for signing the draft Declaration on Environmental Policies and Procedures Relating to Economic Development. President Yoshida sent a reply to Mr. Morse on 29th November explaining the Bank's position in the matter. I am pleased to send you, for your information, a copy of Mr. Morse's letter and that of President Yoshida's reply.

I received your letter a few days ago, and Mr. Warford also briefed me orally about the much useful discussion he had with you in Washington, D.C. Your review of our draft Policy Paper on Environmental Considerations has been indeed very helpful. We are now in the process of finalizing the paper, and I look forward to sending you a copy before the end of the month.

With warm regards,

Sincerely yours,


K. L. Luthra
Director
Infrastructure Department

KLL/m

Att.: a/s

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RECEIVED

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:979 DEC 19 AM 9:02
INCOMING MAIL UNIT

KTG/m

Infrastructure Department
Director
K. T. Gupta

Sincerely yours,

With warm regards,

month.

forward to sending you a copy before the end of the
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useful discussion he had with you in Washington, D.C.
Mr. Matford also briefed me orally about the much

I received your letter a few days ago, and

letter and that of President Vashida's reply.
send you, for your information, a copy of Mr. Morse's
the Bank's position in the matter. I am pleased to
sent a reply to Mr. Morse on 30th November explaining
relating to Economic Development. President Vashida
Declaration on Environmental Policies and Procedures
New York on 1 February 1980 for signing the draft
inviting this Bank to participate in the ceremony at
sent a letter recently to President Jarosch Vashida

Mr. Bradford Morse, Administrator of UNDP,

Dear Mr. Lee:

P. S. A.
Washington, D.C. 20433
1818 H Street, N.W.
World Bank
Environmental Affairs Office
Director
Mr. James A. Lee

4 December 1979



ASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK



THE ADMINISTRATOR
UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

16 November 1979

NOV 27 1979
INFRASTRUCTURE DEPT.

Dear Mr. Yoshida,

*re. Pledges
w. sel*

I am pleased to learn that the Draft Declaration on Environmental Policies and Procedures Relating to Economic Development, which was prepared in close collaboration with your representative has been finally approved by the nine international development assistance institutions concerned.

It is therefore my pleasure to invite you to join me in signing this Declaration, in a ceremony which would gather the Heads of Institutions and be held at UNDP Headquarters, New York, on Friday 1st February 1980 at 3:00 o'clock p.m.

With warm regards.

Yours sincerely,

Brad Morse
Bradford Morse

Mr. Taroichi Yoshida
President
Asian Development Bank
P. O. Box 789
Manila, Philippines



ASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK

2530 Roxas Boulevard, Metro Manila, Philippines

Postal Address: P. O. Box 780, Manila, Philippines 2800

Tels. 80-88-31; 80-72-51

Cable Address: ASIANBANK

Telex: ETPI 3587 ADB PN RCA 7222094 ADB PH

ITT (749) 0871 Asianbk PM

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

29 November 1979

Mr. Bradford Morse
Administrator
United Nations Development Programme
United Nations Plaza
New York, N. Y. 10017

Dear Mr. Morse:

Thank you for your letter of 16 November 1979 inviting this Bank to participate in the ceremony at New York on 1 February 1980 for signing the draft Declaration on Environmental Policies and Procedures Relating to Economic Development.

This Bank was represented at the meeting in Paris which discussed the draft Declaration and we have had no difficulty in subscribing to the contents of the Declaration. I am sending a paper to our Board of Directors suggesting specific steps to systematize consideration of environmental aspects in our operations and our thinking parallels the policies embodied in the Declaration. Thus you can be assured of the continued support of this Bank to the substance of the Declaration.

We have however considerable reservation about the concept of a formal declaration on any subject - even one as important as environment - and the nature of the precedent which would be set by signing such a declaration in a formal way. This will come as no surprise to you since our representative had expressed these reservations at the Paris meeting. I am sure therefore that you will understand why I think it will not be possible for us to join in the signing of the Declaration. Indeed I hope that you would not press us and other institutions to join in a formal declaration since it is likely to create avoidable misunderstanding about our attitude to environmental considerations.

In order that there is no misgiving on this subject I am taking the liberty of sending copies of your

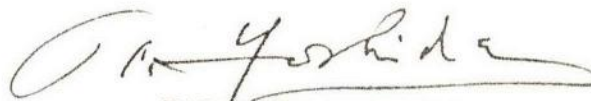
.../p.2

Mr. Bradford Morse
Page Two
29 November 1979

letter and my response to the other participants at the
Paris meeting. I am sure you would have no objection
to this.

Thank you again and with kind regards,

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'Tarochi Yoshida'. The signature is fluid and cursive, with a long horizontal stroke extending to the right.

TAROCHI YOSHIDA
President

EG Files

Natural Resources Defense Council, Inc.

1725 I STREET, N.W.
SUITE 600
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20006
202 223-8210

S. Environment

New York Office
122 EAST 42ND STREET
NEW YORK, N.Y. 10017
212 949-0049

December 4, 1979

Western Office
25 KEARNY STREET
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF. 94108
415 421-6561

Dr. Robert Goodland
The World Bank
1818 H Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20433

Dear Bob:

I am writing to ask for your help in a survey we are making of audio-visual materials on environmental and natural resource issues facing developing countries.

We are compiling a guide to films, video tapes, and slide presentations which could be used in training programs for U.S. AID and host government personnel, as well as for more general public education. We are looking for materials (in English, Spanish, or French) describing environmental problems and responses in developing countries. Materials concerning similar scale problems in developed countries would also be appropriate. An illustrative list of the subjects that we want to cover is attached.

I would appreciate hearing from you about any such audio-visual materials which you have seen or know about. Any further details about how to obtain them would be most welcome, as would be your opinion as to their quality and suitability for various audiences.

I will be happy to send you a copy of the guide when it is completed. Looking forward to your response,

Sincerely yours,

S. Jacob Scherr
S. Jacob Scherr
International Project

SJS/akm
Attachment

Natural Resources Defense Council, Inc.

1725 I STREET, N.W.
SUITE 600
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20006
202 223-8210

New York Office
122 EAST 42ND STREET
NEW YORK, N.Y. 10017
212 949-0049

Western Office
25 KEARNY STREET
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF. 94108
415 421-6561

ILLUSTRATIVE LIST OF TOPICS TO BE COVERED IN GUIDE TO FILMS ON ENVIRONMENTAL AND NATURAL RESOURCE ISSUES IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

1. Environment, Natural Resources, and Development
 - a. Natural Resources and Basic Human Needs
 - b. Environment and Human Health
 - c. Environmental Impact Analysis and Planning
2. Crop and Range Lands
 - a. Soil Erosion Problems and Controls
 - b. Pesticide Use and Integrated Pest Management
 - c. Desertification
 - d. Irrigation Water and Soil Management
3. Forests and Woodlands
 - a. Deforestation
 - b. Firewood Crisis
 - c. Conservation
 - d. Forest Management in The Tropics
4. Water Resources
 - a. Watershed Protection
 - b. Dams and River Basin Management
 - c. Pollution Control
 - d. Coastal Zone and Fisheries
5. Natural Areas and Wildlife
 - a. Endangered Species
 - b. Parks and Protected Areas
6. Urban/Industrial Environmental Problems
 - a. Waste Disposal
 - b. Pollution Control Technologies

S-envir

November 29, 1979

Mr. Richard Bourne
65 Lee Road
London SE3 9EN
England

Dear Mr. Bourne:

Thank you for your letters received upon my recent return to Washington. What is the news on Professor Henmesey's Amazon policy conference in Warwick?

I concur with the comments offered by Mr. Skillings in his letter to you of 27 November. This Office will be most interested in the environmental activities or studies of any future Amazon Policy Institute.

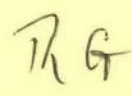
You may find it useful to contact INPA in Manaus and SUDAM in Belem in this regard. Such an institute could possibly grow from either of these entities or from a combination. The enclosed newspaper cutting shows that an Amazon Ministry is being actively discussed in Brazil which will no doubt influence your thinking concerning the Institute.

Mr. Georges Landau of the Inter-American Development Bank (808 17th Street, N. W., Washington, D.C.) most actively works on the new Amazon Pact. You may feel it useful to broach your proposal with him.

I am sure you will find the Skillings and Tcheyan paper the most useful and informative analysis for future policy in the Amazon.

Please let me know when you may next be in the Washington area. With kind regards.

Sincerely,



R. J. A. Goodland
Office of Environmental Affairs

Encl.

cc: Dr. Lee, OEA
Mr. Skillings, LC2
Mr. Mahar, LC2
Mr. Tcheyan, LC2

RG:OMc

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Parlamentares querem novo ministério só para Amazônia

C-19/11/77

Cerca de 20 parlamentares e alguns governadores de estados da Região Norte já manifestaram apoio ao movimento liderado pelo deputado Vivaldo Frota (Arena-AM), visando à criação do Ministério da Amazônia, destinado a centralizar os programas e estudos referentes àquela região.

Além da nova Pasta, o movimento defende ainda a urgente modificação do atual sistema tributário nacional, a fim de que os critérios de distribuição dos recursos financeiros federais, aos estados e municípios, melhor atendam às peculiaridades regionais. Propugna, ao mesmo tempo, pela participação dos estados no produto da venda das terras devolutas localizadas em seus respectivos territórios.

Essas reivindicações serão levadas através de memorial, subscrito por vários segmentos da comunidade amazônica, ao presidente João Baptista Figueiredo, no sentido de que estude as diversas alternativas apresentadas para a solução dos problemas da região.

O principal líder do movimento, deputado Vivaldo Frota, justifica a necessidade de criação do novo ministério sob o argumento de que a multiplicidade de órgãos e programas, com diversos níveis de hierarquia e função, pouco pode contribuir para uma efetiva política de desenvolvimento e integração da Amazônia.

"Pelas peculiaridades, extensão da área e natureza de sua problemática, a institucionalização de um Ministério da Amazônia seria o primeiro passo no rumo à solução dos problemas prioritários da região" — acrescentou, acentuando que da perspectiva dessa nova Pasta poderiam ser extraídas as novas exigências para o futuro, aprofundadas os objetivos regionais, além de administrada e

desenvolvida a região sem por em risco notável patrimônio natural ali existente.

Já a segunda reivindicação do movimento, que diz respeito ao atendimento das peculiaridades regionais através de uma melhor distribuição dos recursos financeiros federais, objetiva sanar distorções de uma política tributária que está conduzindo os estados e municípios da região a um lamentável estado de pobreza e dependência dos recursos que são transferidos pela União.

Ao defender esta reforma nos critérios de distribuição dos recursos, o deputado Vivaldo Frota observou que a atual política, invés de beneficiar a área, retirar toda a massa financeira que nela deveria ser investida para ser aplicada no eixo Rio — São Paulo, como nos casos dos Fundos Fiscais nº 157 e do crédito rural institucionalizado na rede bancária.

Alterações na política fundiária também foram defendidas pelo arenista, "pois sem levar em conta as grandes peculiaridades regionais do País e tendo sido traçada em escala nacional, transformou a União, naquela área, em grande latifundiária e alienadora de terras que antes pertenciam aos Estados".

Para reforçar suas palavras, o parlamentar fez questão de citar o exemplo do Estado do Pará, que, por força da legislação agrária atualmente em vigor, teve o seu território sob sua jurisdição reduzido para apenas 23%. "Impõe-se, portanto, quando não um reexame da legislação, pelo menos que aos Estados despojados de suas glebas se destine, a título indenizatório, um percentual do produto da venda das terras situadas em seu território" — concluiu.

CONVOCAÇÃO

Entra na Ordem do Dia de hoje, na Câmara, a convocação do

ministro Mário Andreazza a fim de expor sobre a exploração da floresta amazônica e informar sobre a atuação do Ministério do Interior em relação ao desenvolvimento e solução dos problemas do Nordeste, inclusive quanto às providências adotadas, diretamente ou através de entendimentos com outras pastas, no sentido de ressarcir os ribeirinhos do São Francisco, desabrigados pelas enchentes de 1979, na área controlada pela Cemig e CHESF, bem como sobre o programa de prevenção contra as cheias naquela região.

A convocação de Andreazza é objeto de dois requerimentos, um do deputado João Cunha (MDB-SP) e outro de Albérico Cordeiro (Arena-AL), mas um substitutivo oferecido em plenário pelo vice-líder arenista Bonifácio de Andrada (Arena-MG) engloba os dois pedidos num só, devendo, por isso, reunir as preferências da liderança da Maioria para deliberação.

Afirma João Cunha que o ministro do Interior, logo após assumir o cargo, revelou estar sendo estruturada empresa estatal para proceder à exploração amazônica, através de contratos de risco. A área florestal amazônica, que era de 320 milhões de hectares — frisa — já teve, pela ação predatória dos chamados "investimentos" perdidos mais de dez por cento de suas árvores, com comprometimento inclusive das espécies da fauna. Ela representa, contudo, uma das últimas grandes áreas verdes do planeta, responsável mesmo pelo equilíbrio ecológico da Terra.

É do interesse da Nação que o governo explique o que pretende com relação à Amazônia, particularmente para que se saiba os critérios oficiais quanto ao que deve ser preservado, ao que pode ser comercializado e quanto ao valor dado a esse investimento e às riquezas que possuímos.

S-enviv

November 29, 1979

Professor D. A. Brading
Director, University of Cambridge
Centre of Latin-American Studies
History Faculty Building
West Road
Cambridge CB3 9EF England

Dear Professor Brading:

Sincere apologies for not answering your letter of 31 October.
I have just returned from a couple of months in Amazonia.

I regret that we cannot assist with your request for a sub-
vention. I am sure, however, that the Bank would purchase several
volumes of the proceedings should the publishable ones become available.
The papers distributed at the meeting were most useful for our work
here.

Yours sincerely,

RG

R. J. A. Goodland
Office of Environmental Affairs

cc: Dr. Lee, OEA

RG:OMc

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Health and Welfare
Canada

Santé et Bien-être social
Canada

Health Protection
Branch

Direction générale de la
protection de la santé

S-envir.

Environmental Health Centre
Tunney's Pasture
OTTAWA, Ontario
K1A 0L2

Tel: (613) 996-8988

Your file Votre référence

Our file Notre référence

AIRMAIL

November 28, 1979

Dr. James A. Lee
The World Bank
1818 H Street, N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20433

Dear Doctor Lee:

I was very pleased to meet you at the recent World
Congress on Environmental Health in Mexico City.

For your information I am sending you a copy of the paper
I delivered on that occasion together with some other recent
papers. I am also enclosing a brochure describing the work of this
Directorate which you may find of interest.

As we discussed, I should be interested to learn of the
World Bank's activities in the area of Environmental Health.

Yours sincerely,


E. Somers
Director General
Environmental Health Directorate

Enclosures

INCOMING MAIL UNIT
1979 DEC -4 PM 1:33
RECEIVED

Environment's Health Centre
Tunney's Pasture
OTTAWA, Ontario
K1A 0L5

101 (1) 000-000

Dr. Gendron
The World Bank
1015 Avenue A.W.
WASHINGTON D.C. 20543

Dear Doctor Lee:

I was very pleased to see you at the World Bank
congress on environmental health in Mexico City.

For our information, we have been told that you
will be visiting the World Bank in Washington D.C.
in the near future. We are looking forward to
meeting you and discussing the work of the
Environment's Health Centre.

Yours sincerely,

Dr. Gendron

Dr. Gendron
Environment's Health Centre

INCOMING MAIL UNIT

1979 DEC -4 PM 1:33

RECEIVED

S - Agriculture

cc S. TWT

cc S. Energy

✓ cc S. Environment

Mr. Warren C. Baum, CPSVP

THROUGH: M. Yudelman, AGR

J. C. Collins, AGR

November 21, 1979

"Indigenous Peoples and Development"

1. A most worthwhile and successful seminar on this topic on Friday, November 16th, was sponsored by CPS Agriculture, Transportation and Energy Departments together with the Office of Environmental Affairs. The guest speaker was Dr. David Maybury-Lewis, Chairman of Anthropology at Harvard and a co-founder of the Cultural Survival organisation. About 80 Bank staff attended.
2. The speaker was optimistic that indigenous peoples could and should be given the opportunity to be integrated into the development process and that such integration, providing it occurs at a pace and in a manner appropriate to their circumstances, need not result in such people losing their identity and culture. In his personal experience, such successful integration would, however, depend on:
 - a) Timely recognition of the presence of indigenous people who, because of a culture and lifestyle closely linked to their natural environment, would be placed at risk by the proposed development;
 - b) Adequate studies by suitably experienced persons to identify the specific needs of the indigenous people to handle the development process;
 - c) Provision of titles for lands to be set aside for the use of indigenous people to protect them from an influx of other settlers;
 - d) When indigenous people are nomadic, they should be provided with the lands essential to permit continuing their traditional way of life for as long as they wish to do so;
 - e) Provision of education at an appropriate time, particularly language training, to enable them to participate actively in the decision-making processes related to their development.

While certain general principles could be set, each group of indigenous peoples was sufficiently different and locally specialised so that no standard procedures for their integration could be set up. This would apply both to extremely primitive hunter-gatherer tribes and to more sophisticated cultures based on shifting cultivation or livestock herding.

3. There was a lively response to my invitation for questions, many of which reflected concern that the Bank as a leading development organisation should perhaps take a more positive position concerning the special needs of indigenous peoples. Dr. Maybury-Lewis agreed that a statement of the Bank's concern for the welfare of indigenous peoples, whose livelihood and indeed existence may be placed at risk by the development process,

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would do much to focus attention of member governments on the problem and significantly increase the impact of efforts by organisations such as Cultural Survival on behalf of such minorities. Many indigenous peoples worldwide would perhaps more than any other group fit the definition of rural poor, yet most have been by-passed and in many cases seriously harmed by development within or adjacent to their lands.

JCCollins: I, together with Mr. Hammond (CPS Agriculture and Rural Development), Mr. Goodland and the organisers of the seminar, Ms. Watson and Ms. Latimer (PAS Office of Environmental Affairs) would like to pursue further the possibility of closer involvement of the Bank with the problems of such indigenous people. We suggest preparing a briefing document which would:

- a) define more clearly what is meant by "indigenous people" and determine in broad terms who and where such people are;
- b) list the major factors which threaten the cultural and biological survival of such groups;
- c) include recommendations on actions the Bank might initiate to protect and ensure the right of cultural self-determination of such peoples;
- d) indicate the extent to which such interventions could be justified on humanitarian, scientific and economic considerations.

Subsequently you might consider raising this subject with Mr. McNamara, whom we feel would view it sympathetically. We would appreciate your advice and suggestions.

cc: Messrs. Yddelman, Christoffersen, Donaldson, Pickering o/r, Hammond - CPS AGR
Messrs. Lee, Goodland; Ms. Watson, Ms. Latimer - PAS OEA

JCCollins:et

S - envix

November 20, 1979

Mr. Sveneld Evteev
Assistant Executive Director
Programme
United Nations Environment Programme
P. O. Box 30552
Nairobi, Kenya

Dear Mr. Evteev:

Thank you for your letter of 11 September 1979 inviting the World Bank to participate in the upcoming UNEP/WMO meeting on the "Climate Impact Study Programme", to be held from 18-22 February 1980 at UNEP headquarters in Nairobi.

After consulting this matter with appropriate Bank officials, I have been asked to inform you that, regrettably, the Bank will not be in a position to attend the subject meeting.

Since this subject is of significant interest to the Bank's overall economic development activities, we would appreciate it if you kept us adequately informed of your deliberations.

Sincerely yours,

Hernan Reitze
Office of Environmental Affairs

cc: Dr. J. A. Lee, OEA
Mr. D. C. Pickering, AGR
Mr. C. Weiss, PAS

HR:OMc

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yellow copy

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

DATE November 16, 1979

TO: Hernan Reitze, Office of Environmental Affairs

FROM: Jean Tixhon, Office of Environmental Affairs ✓

S-environmt.

SUBJECT: Meeting of Designated Officials for Environmental Matters and
Visits to Development Finance Companies - Terms of Reference

1. On or about 25 November 1979, you will travel to Nairobi, Kenya to represent the Bank at the meeting of Designated Officials for Environmental Matters (DOEM) of the United Nations Environmental Programme (UNEP), to be held at UNEP headquarters from 3-7 December of this year.
2. While in Nairobi you should attempt to meet with respective UNEP officials in order to assess the current status and discuss future steps of some of our joint activities, particularly, the various interagency coordination aspects of the draft "Declaration of Environmental Principles and Procedures Relating to Economic Development".
3. In order to allow the Office of Environmental Affairs (OEA) of the Bank to more effectively provide environmental support and advise to client Development Finance Companies, you will initiate -- in consultation with appropriate regional Bank staff -- an 'ad hoc' program of visits to a selected number of these institutions. Your discussions with appropriate DFC officials should include the following main features:
 - (a) Providing them with an overall outlook of relevant aspects of the environmental policies and procedures of the World Bank and the functional role of the Office of Environmental Affairs (OEA), within this economic development context.
 - (b) Obtaining from them a clear expression of their main concerns and fundamental needs as regards environmental matters.
 - (c) Leave with them sample copies of the Bank's environmental guidelines and/or other appropriate publications, for their convenient reference. Likewise, request from them any similarly relevant and available material for our own information.
4. Therefore, the following DFC's have been selected for this program:
 - In Dakar/Senegal (visit expected on or about 27 November): "Societe Financiere Senegalaise Pour Le Developpement Industriel Et Touristique" (SOFISEDIT).
 - In Lagos/Nigeria (visit expected on or about 29 November): "Nigerian Industrial Development Bank" (NIDB).
 - In Cairo/Egypt (visit expected on or about 10 December): "Development Industrial Bank" (DIB).
 - In Lisbon/Portugal (visit expected on or about 14 December): "Banco De Fomento Nacional" (BFN).

November 16, 1979

5. On your return trip you should stop over in London (on or about 12 December) and meet with staff of the International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED). You should follow-up with them on the following activities which are of particular interest to the Bank:

- (a) Study on the environmental policies and procedures of major bilateral development financing institutions.
- (b) Discuss various alternatives being considered by the Bank in the field of environmental education and training.

6. Upon your return, you should prepare a report on the DOEM meeting as per IRD instructions, and a separate brief report about your findings during your visit to DFC's.

Cleared with & cc: Messrs. K. Marsden, IDF; P. Nouvel, EAP;
R. Hindle, WAP; J. Coudol, EMP

cc: Dr. J. A. Lee, PAS; Messrs. V. Rajagopalan, PAS;
R. Overby, PAS; R. Goodland, PAS and
Mrs. S. Boskey, IRD

IR:OMc

F538

cc: Dr. J. A. Lee and J. Tikhon, OEA (with atchmts); Mrs. S. Boskey, IRD (w/atchmes)
Mr. J. M. Kalbermatten, TWT; Ms. S. Ueber-Raymond, PHN; Ms. A. Devi, PHN;
Mr. C. Boucher, IRD

S-envir

November 14, 1979

Mr. Sveneld Evteev
Assistant Executive Director
Programme
United Nations Environment Programme
P. O. Box 30552
Nairobi, Kenya

Dear Mr. Evteev:

This follows your letter to Mr. McNamara of 8 August 1979 wherein you request that the World Bank provide UNEP with appropriate information in the areas of: (a) sanitation; (b) disposal and treatment of domestic and industrial waste; and (c) vector-borne disease control. Such request is pursuant to decision 7/5 of the seventh session of UNEP's Governing Council.

In handling this matter I sought the expert advice of those Bank staff most directly involved in each of the three areas under consideration.

I have now received all of their written comments. However, rather than providing you with my own aggregate version of their different inputs, I have obtained their permission to send you a photocopy of these memoranda, which are attached to this letter. In this manner I avoid the risk of misrepresenting their views, and you are given the opportunity of a first-hand screening of their substantive comments.

Since I expect to attend the upcoming meeting of Designated Officials for Environmental Matters (DOEM) next December in Nairobi, we may discuss then in more detail your additional request for specific "suggestions for cooperation" in these activities.

I trust this material will be of assistance to you in coordinating interagency activities in these areas.

Sincerely yours,

Hernan Reitze
Office of Environmental Affairs

Attachments (3)

HR:OMc

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OFFICE MEMORANDUM

TO: Mr. Hernan Reitze, CPSVP

DATE: October 17, 1979

FROM: John M. Kalbermatten, Water and Wastes Adviser, TWT

SUBJECT: UNEP Letter of August 8, 1979
Problems and Training Programs
in Sanitation and Waste Disposal

The following points are proposed for inclusion in the letter which you are to prepare in response to the United Nations Environmental Program letter asking for information on problems and support needed in developing countries for strengthening capabilities in the formulation and implementation of training programs in sanitation and the disposal of domestic and industrial wastes. (In the following comments, water which is a fundamental part of sanitation is mentioned separately and sanitation is discussed more in the sense of waste disposal and personal hygiene measures.)

I. Problems and Needs

1. The problem basically facing the developing countries at present and in the coming years is how to close the gap between those people now having satisfactory water supply and sanitation facilities and those who do not, at a cost which is within the capacity of the countries to pay. The cost has to be expressed both in terms of financial and manpower resources.

2. Having identified the problem and defined the program needed to achieve the goals, a further obstacle which is frequently the most difficult to overcome, is the need to adopt policies and take the tough decisions which will allow the program to succeed. Training programs, for instance, frequently are less effective than desired because of failure to adopt sound personnel policies.

II. Strengthening of Capabilities in Training Programs for Water/Sanitation

1. The problem of manpower development and training cannot be resolved alone by setting up training programs either within organizations, nationally or internationally. Such activities must involve management and personnel policies, institution building, and program development for each entity. Lessons learned from past World Bank (the Bank) efforts clearly show that the problem of management improvement of which training is an important part, is the one which is most difficult to achieve and which will likely prove to be one of the actions demanding greatest attention if the goals for water supply and sanitation are to be realized by the developing countries in the next ten years.

2. Training programs for developing country water supply and sanitation organizations have been the subject of considerable attention by the Bank and a training component is normally included in every project. Recent projects have attempted to emphasize the need for ongoing training activities rather than short time efforts which usually have ceased with completion of project construction.

3. The Bank has on its staff a specialist in water supply training who devotes fulltime to this aspect of project development and execution. It has been possible for him to participate in a number of national studies where training needs for the water sector have been examined on a national basis. This has facilitated the integration of particular project training needs into larger national plans with resulting broadened benefits to both the project and the national sector.

4. The Bank has initiated several studies related to water supply and sanitation technologies. Each has been concerned with designs, methodologies and approaches to the application of technologies best suited to conditions found in various situations in the developing countries and to the reduction of costs, both initial and operational. We are enclosing a report from one of these studies recently completed. (Appropriate Sanitation Alternatives)

5. Studies have also been completed on sanitation related diseases which are of particular interest to those responsible for the planning, design, construction and evaluation of facilities for the disposal of human wastes. (Copies of the Ross Institute Health Bibliography have previously been sent to you).

6. The Bank is financing a part of a national water and wastes training program (Brazil) and will probably consider other similar projects where size, soundness of plan, and need so warrant.

7. It is our observation that a rather large number of agencies, both multilateral and bilateral, are recognizing the importance of training for achievement of the decade goals in water and sanitation called for by the United Nations. It is not entirely clear how all of this interest will be made evident to developing countries or how the latter will respond to opportunities for obtaining assistance of various types in the field of training.

III. Suggestions for Cooperation

1. As you note in your letter, many members of the United Nations family have something to contribute and, along with the bilateral and other agencies, are prepared to assist the member governments with their training programs in sanitation and waste disposal. While the means for each to collaborate with bilateral and private agencies will vary and probably be, at best, less satisfactory than could be desired, coordination and cooperation between the UN agencies themselves should be somewhat better to arrange. We believe that the UNACC Subcommittee on Water Resources is the appropriate forum for each to present its proposals on all aspects of the water supply

Mr. Hernan Reitze

- 3 -

October 17, 1979

problem including training. While sanitation and waste disposal are not necessarily a part of the subject matter covered by this committee it would seem that in most cases, what is said for water will also, to a great extent, apply also to these other aspects and that there should be no need to set up additional coordinating bodies.

Attachment

cc: Messrs: Buky, Freedman, Golladay (TWT)

HRShipman:sp *HS*

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

TO: Mr. H. Reitze, OEA

DATE: October 24, 1979

FROM: J. Tixhon, OEA

SUBJECT: UNEP Letter Dated August 8, 1979 - Disposal and Treatment of Industrial Wastes

1. Following your request of October 22nd find below some items to be included in your answer to UNEP.

Problems and Needs

2. LDC's want to industrialize without having to pay a prohibitive cost to protect the environment. This can be done by relaxing emissions standards, vis a vis developed countries. Despite that relaxation, ambient quality standards for air, water or land are equivalent for LDC's. There are of course some exceptions (i.e. Sao Paulo or Bombay).

3. Even in the case where emission standards are as tough as in DC's, the increase in investment and operating costs brought by environmental considerations is quite small compared to the other additional costs of building in an LDC like ocean transportation, import duties, costs of erection, start up costs, technical assistance, etc.

4. Most of the time, LDC's do not have the legislation covering environmental matters or if they have, that legislation is neither monitored nor enforced.

Problem Solving

5. UNEP or any other international agency should help LDC's set up a comprehensive legislation covering not only the general environment but more important the environment inside the plant fence.

6. Any legislation is only as good as its monitoring and its enforcement. International agencies should thus help to organize a monitoring system with weather stations, control stations along river, laboratories and inspections. The main task of the inspectors would be to monitor the conditions inside the plants and take samples of effluents.

7. Procedures and penalties for handling delinquencies should be established and enforced.

8. On a future horizon, the LDC's will have to tackle the secondary problems created by industrialization. Among those, is the unchecked urban growth without the necessary facilities; water and power distribution, sewerage collection, schools, hospitals, etc.

cc: Mr. V. Rajagopalan, PAS
Dr. J. A. Lee, OEA

JTixhon/md

November 12, 1979

TO: H. Reitze

FROM: M.S. Ueber Raymond ^{SUR} and A. ^{AD} Deric

RE: UNEP Letter (August 8, 1979) Regarding Vector-Borne Disease Control

1. The following is for inclusion in a response to UNEP.

Problems and Support Needs

2. 47 of the Bank's health components (45% of the total number of components) include vector-control functions, indicating the prevalence of the problem and the necessity for assistance to support the control of vector-borne diseases. Bank health activities take the form of spraying, mollusciciding, and immunization programs, as well as providing equipment, supplies, and basic drugs for treatment. Training is essential for the success of these activities; most of the Bank's vector-control components include health education or environmental sanitation programs to accompany basic control activities. In addition, OCP is working toward the control of river blindness in West Africa and the TDR program toward the support of communicable via research and training in developing countries.
3. Bank vector-control activity varies by the type of control function. About half (54%) of the vector-control components were directed for general sanitation measures, 24% for malaria control, and 34% for control of schistosomiasis. Also, components have been included for control of typanosomiasis and other tropical disease vectors. One-quarter of the components include more than one type of vector-control activity.

Ways of Strengthening Capabilities for Formulating and Implementing
Training Programs

4. As recommended in on-going consultation in the Bank's vector-control health components, strengthening the impact of training programs requires a simplified, goal-oriented, generally designed health, sanitation, and hygiene education program, including (i) increasing the awareness of the project's population of the links between hygiene and disease, through demonstrations, posters and radio; and, (ii) development of on-the-job training for health educators and/or sanitarians to better enable them to participate in the implementation of the proposed activities.
5. Specifically, strengthening training capabilities requires new priorities:
 - (a) to design programs which are low-cost and easy to implement;
 - (b) to utilize information opportunities for disseminating easily understood relevant messages;
 - (c) to reach a large number of local opinion leaders;
 - (d) to improve coordination and cooperation both between central and local levels of administration, and between relevant ministries;
 - (e) for control and proper utilization of chemicals and pharmaceuticals.

5-envir.

THE UNIVERSITY OF NEW SOUTH WALES

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EXTN.

PLEASE QUOTE



Nov. 13, 1979

SCHOOL OF APPLIED GEOLOGY

Mr. Robert Goodland
Environmental Affairs Section
World Bank
1818 H St. N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20433
U.S.A.

Dear Mr. Goodland,

I have been in touch with Shelton Davis of ARC in regard to an Association of Geoscientists for International Development (AGID) conference on 'Impact of Large Scale Mining on Communities in Underdeveloped Regions' planned for 1981. A copy of the introduction to the draft proposal is enclosed for your interest. I recently had this proposal endorsed by the AGID Council at its meeting in Reston, Virginia at the USGS Centenary celebrations. Shelton Davis mentioned that you may be interested in the meeting and I am, at present, undertaking preparations for its organization. The first problem is funding and we estimate costs of about \$ Aus 60,000, which would include invitations to about 10 local and 10 overseas speakers, organizational and publication expenses. The publication would contain case histories and other relevant papers and would be available before the meeting. This expense alone is estimated to be in the order of \$Aus 20,000. The meeting could be held here in Sydney where it would focus on the Aboriginal problems or it could be held in a neighbouring developing country, such as PNG, where the more general cases of the impact of mining would be discussed. I understand that the venue in a developing country would attract more funds from organizations like the World Bank or the UN.

I would appreciate your views and any information on funding sources would also be welcome.

Yours Sincerely

Dr. M.B. Katz
AGID Councillor

cc. Dr. Shelton Davis



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TO THE DIRECTOR, BUREAU OF REVENUE

FROM THE CHIEF, BUREAU OF CUSTOMS

SUBJECT: [Illegible]

RE: [Illegible]

DATE: [Illegible]

BY: [Illegible]

FOR THE DIRECTOR, BUREAU OF REVENUE

FROM THE CHIEF, BUREAU OF CUSTOMS

SUBJECT: [Illegible]

RE: [Illegible]

DATE: [Illegible]

BY: [Illegible]

FOR THE DIRECTOR, BUREAU OF REVENUE

FROM THE CHIEF, BUREAU OF CUSTOMS

SUBJECT: [Illegible]

RE: [Illegible]

DATE: [Illegible]

BY: [Illegible]

FOR THE DIRECTOR, BUREAU OF REVENUE

FROM THE CHIEF, BUREAU OF CUSTOMS

SUBJECT: [Illegible]

RE: [Illegible]

DATE: [Illegible]

BY: [Illegible]

FOR THE DIRECTOR, BUREAU OF REVENUE

FROM THE CHIEF, BUREAU OF CUSTOMS

SUBJECT: [Illegible]

RE: [Illegible]

DATE: [Illegible]

BY: [Illegible]

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ProposalAGID Symposium - Seminar - Workshop

Impact of Large Scale Mineral Exploration and Mining on Communities
in Underdeveloped Regions

Sydney July 1981 3 - 5 days

AIMS

The aims of this symposium is to evaluate mining projects encroaching on underdeveloped communities and native lands in regard to its total economic, environmental and social impact. The contribution of mining in the 'development' of these areas has to be seen in the light of the resulting serious social and environmental problems that may eventuate. In particular indigenous native peoples are subjected to such pressures and changes during mineral exploration and mining that often leads to total disruption and even destruction of their traditional cultures. The symposium will focus on the effects of mineral exploration and mining projects on the aboriginal communities in Australia and will compare this situation with similar problems in other parts of the world.

PARTICIPANTS

The audience will be from underdeveloped areas, which will include native peoples from indigenous communities in Australia, North and South America and elsewhere as well as representatives from developing countries. Participants from the UN, the mining industry, appropriate government agencies and non government organizations should also be encouraged to attend. A wide and varied audience concerned with the effects of large scale mining and exploration in underdeveloped communities is envisaged.

TOPICS

1. Case Histories (the good and the bad)
2. Guidelines for the future
3. Should there be large scale exploration and mining?
4. Relevance to the developing countries
5. Alternatives to large scale mining
 - i) Small scale mining
 - ii) Phased in large scale mining
 - iii) Rapid vs slow extraction
 - iv) big capital vs equity control
6. Indigenous, self reliant mineral development and the training of barefoot prospectors - miners.



CODEL, INC.

Coordination in Development

November 13, 1979

Dr. James Lee
The World Bank
1818 H Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20433

Dear Dr. Lee:

I am glad we had an opportunity to speak in Washington recently about your participation in the December 4 workshop, "Environmental Factors in Small Scale Development Projects". I appreciate your taking time from your busy schedule.

We look forward to your remarks, of about 20 minutes in length, on the situation leading up to and developing from the Stockholm Conference and the relation of that concern for the environment to village-level development projects. Your relation to the rest of the program will be clarified at the meeting on December 3. That meeting has now been set up at the site of the workshop - 777 United Nations Plaza, Plaza Room, at 5:30 P.M.

Other materials in preparation for the workshop will be sent this week.

I am enclosing a copy of the CODEL Annual Report which summarizes the programs and the budget for the organization. A list of member groups is on the back. I also enclose the Semi-Annual Comprehensive Project Review for more detailed information on specific projects.

I look forward to seeing you in December. Thank you for your cooperation.

Sincerely,

Helen L. Vukasin

Helen L. Vukasin, Liaison
Committee on Environment and Development

10 Willow Drive
New Paltz, New York 12561

HLV:lr
Enc. - Retained by OEA

cc: Rev. Boyd Lowry

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CENTER OF BRAZILIAN STUDIES

RIORDAN ROETT
Director

November 11, 1979

MARGARET DALY HAYES
Associate Director

dhc

Mr. Robert Goodland
Ecologist
The World Bank
1818 H Street, NW
Washington, DC 20433

Dear Mr. Goodland:

On Tuesday, November 27 H.E. Ambassador Antonio Azeredo da Silveira will speak at the Center of Brazilian Studies on Brazil's Foreign Policy. This will be Ambassador Silveira's first public speaking engagement in Washington. As you know, Ambassador Silveira was Minister of Foreign Relations during the government of President Ernesto Geisel (1974-1979). Prior to his appearance at the Center we will distribute a copy of the Ambassador's farewell address at the Foreign Ministry which provides a succinct and conceptual overview of the Brazilian government's foreign policy during his tenure in office. On November 27 at the Center, Ambassador Silveira will entertain questions related to the subject dealt with in his address.

Pls call to accept

The seminar meeting will be held in the first floor auditorium of the School from 6:00 to 7:30 p.m. on Tuesday, November 27. Sherry will be served at 5:45 p.m. Please call the Center at (202) 785-6830 indicating whether or not you will be able to join us; if you are able to do so, a copy of the Ambassador's farewell statement will be mailed to you. We would welcome the attendance of any of your colleagues interested in this important topic.

done

The Geisel Administration initiated a series of important modifications in Brazil's traditional foreign policy. Ambassador Silveira, as the chief architect of the government's policy, is in a unique position to review the 1974-1979 period and to assess its significance in a broader, international context. The Center of Brazilian Studies is honored to sponsor Ambassador Silveira's appearance and we are grateful to have the opportunity to review Brazilian foreign policy with one of the key actors during the decade of the 1970's.

Sincerely,

Riordan Roett

Riordan Roett



S-envir

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As from: 65 Lee Road,
London SE3 9EN
England

R.J.A. Goodland Esq.,
Office of Environmental and Health Affairs,
The World Bank

Saturday, 10 November 1979

Dear Dr Goodland,

It was a great pleasure to meet you at the recent conference on Amazonia at Cambridge University. I am writing now — and fear that an earlier letter to you may have gone adrift — to ask whether the World Bank might be interested in exploring the feasibility of an Amazon Policy Institute, to conduct research and advise governments in the region on policy issues in the development and conservation of Amazonia. The need for such a body, in some ways akin to the Brookings Institution in the United States, was born in upon me during research which led to my book Assault on the Amazon (Gollancz London 1978). Its purpose, functions and composition might be as follows:

- 1 It would examine policy issues of development and conservation on a regional basis, with a view to informing governments and public opinion with an interest in Amazonia.
- 2 It would be an independent institute, answerable to a trust composed of nominees of governments signatory to the recent Amazon Pact, perhaps also including a representative of an international organisation such as the World Bank.
- 3 It would be composed of natural and social scientists, working on policy issues from an interdisciplinary standpoint. Furthermore it would have the capability of taking, on secondment, politicians, businessmen and other experts who have specific regional knowledge to contribute.

Obviously this is the briefest sketch of what might be created and, if you and your colleagues at the Bank were interested, the first task would be to commission a feasibility study. But I think the case for some initiative is strong as Amazonia is geographically unique and there is no current body which is designed to look at policy questions from a regional perspective. Furthermore, in the climate created by the Amazon Pact, I believe that national governments responsible for portions of this region would respond to an initiative by the World Bank.

If such a proposal arouses any interest in the Bank I would of course be pleased to discuss it further, either in London or Washington. Furthermore the Policy Studies Institute of London, with which I am in touch, might be interested in assisting with a feasibility study. I am, incidentally, posting a copy of this letter to Robert F. Skillings, chief of the Brazil programs division at the



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Bank, who I know has recently been on sabbatical leave to study Amazonian questions at Johns Hopkins University.

Looking forward to a favourable response,

Yours sincerely,

Richard Bourne

Richard Bourne

65 Lee Road,
London SE3 9EN,
England

Dr Robert J.A. Goodland,
Office of Environmental and Health Affairs,
The World Bank,
Washington DC 20433

Monday, 8 October, 1979

Dear Dr Goodland,

It was a great pleasure to meet you at the recent conference on Amazonia in Cambridge, England. I am writing now to sketch out a proposal which I mentioned to you then in conversation, and which your colleagues in the World Bank might perhaps be interested in supporting. This is that, in view of its special environmental significance and the fact that the region is shared by several countries, I believe there is a strong case for the foundation of an Amazonia Policy Institute in Amazonia itself. This was a conclusion I reached when researching Assault on the Amazon and events since have strengthened my view that, properly conceived and operated, such an institute could make a contribution which would not duplicate the work of places like INPA or the Nucleo de Altos Estudos Amazonicos in Belem. I think its key principles should be as follows:

- 1 It would undertake research and projects, for the guidance of governments and public opinion of the nations with a stake in Amazonia, on questions of policy affecting conservation, development, and the relationship of immigrants to indigenous peoples. Within its own remit it would be not unlike the Brookings Institute or the Policy Studies Institute of London.
- 2 It would be composed of social and natural scientists with an interest in policy questions, of a high academic standing, capable of acting in multidisciplinary teams. It would also have room for some others — possibly businessmen, politicians and journalists — whose special knowledge might be valuable, perhaps on a part-time basis.
- 3 It should be an international enterprise, financially supported by all governments which are signatories to the Amazon Pact, but with strict guarantees as to its independence.

If the Bank is attracted by such a concept I would be happy to discuss it further. Indeed the Policy Studies Institute of London, with which I am associated, might be interested in conducting a feasibility study if that seemed the best way forward. In any event do please circulate copies of this letter to those of your colleagues who would have views on this project. I would like to think that this initiative might be a practical way of ensuring that the concerns expressed at Cambridge could be fed into the policymaking of central and local governments in Amazonia without infringing their own sovereignty.

Trusting in your own interest and support,

Yours sincerely,

INCOMING MAIL
31 OCT 1979 18 28
Richard Bourne
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65 Lee Road,
London SE3 9JH,
England

Monday, 8 October, 1979

Mr Robert J.A. Goodland,
Office of Environmental and Health Affairs,
The World Bank,
Washington DC 20433

Dear Mr Goodland,

It was a great pleasure to meet you at the recent conference on Amazonia in Cambridge, England. I am writing now to sketch out a proposal which I mentioned to you then in conversation, and which your colleagues in the World Bank might perhaps be interested in supporting. This is that, in view of its special environmental significance and the fact that the region is shared by several countries, I believe there is a strong case for the foundation of an Amazonia Policy Institute in Amazonia itself. This was a conclusion I reached when researching Assault on the Amazon and events since have strengthened my view that, properly conceived and operated, such an institute could make a contribution which would not duplicate the work of places like INPA or the Nucleo de Altos Estudos Amazonicos in Belém. I think the key principles should be as follows:

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Trusting in your own interest and support,

Yours sincerely,

INCOMING MAIL UNIT
Richard Bourne

1979 OCT 16 AM 9:58

Richard Bourne

RECEIVED

Director
Office of Environmental
and Health Affairs,
WORLD BANK
UNITED NATIONS
UN PLAZA
New York, New York 10017

Nov 8, 1979

Greetings

After having read an Interview with Dr. James Lee and Truman Temple entitled "Helping Global Clean-up" in a EPA Journal Reprint Jul 1978, I became excited about the information in the article and the World Bank.

This is my first contact with your office and I am doing so because I need a lot of information about enviromental issues and environmental programs in this country and other countries around the world

Wow!!!
I am presently working on a report about the direction of humankind on environmental issues (world-wide). This report will serve two purposes, 1st it will be for my thesis requirement towards a masters degree from San Franisco State University and 2nd it will serve as a source document for other investigations in this area.

Please supply me with any information about Dr. Lee's work, your organization and how to obtain information on environmental issues and environmental programs (past-present-future) on a world-wide basis.

Your reply is crucial to me and I thank you for any and all efforts you may use to answer my letter.

Towards a positive development -

Thank You and Sincerely,

Bill Berry
Bill Berry
2432 Ulloa St.
San Francisco, Ca. 94116

RECEIVED
1979 NOV 21 AM 8 31
INCOMING MAIL UNIT

S- enviro & health

November 5, 1979

Mr. Mahmud A. Burney
World Bank Representative
to UN Organizations-Geneva
WIPO Building, P. O. Box 18
34, Chemin Des Colombettes
1211 Geneva 20, Switzerland

Dear Mr. Burney:

Re: Minutes of Selected International
Meetings on Environmental Affairs

Following our conversations on the subject in your Office in Geneva, I am enclosing copies of internal reports of some of these meetings as submitted.

Enclosed are:

- (a) A report of the "Meeting to Harmonize the Environmental Policies and Practices of Development Assistance Institutions - Paris, September 12-13, 1979."
- (b) A draft prepared by the above meeting entitled: "Declaration of Environmental Policies and Procedures Relating to Economic Development".
- (c) A report of the "Meeting of Designated Officials for Environmental Matters" - Geneva, 18-21 September 1979."
- (d) A report (with attachment) of the "Fifth Interagency Consultative Meeting on the Environment in Latin America - Washington, D. C., 9-11 October 1979."

Since I know well of your genuine interest on these subjects, henceforth I shall send you copies of these reports as soon as they are prepared.

Sincerely,

Hernan Reitze
Office of Environmental Affairs

Enclosures

cc: Dr. J. A. Lee OEA

OFFICIAL FILE COPY

HR:OMc

Mr. William Clark, VPE
Thru: Dr. James A. Lee, Office of Environmental Affairs
Hernan Reitze, Office of Environmental Affairs

November 5, 1979


Fifth Interagency Consultative Meeting on the Environment
in Latin America

1. The Regional Office for Latin America (ROLA) of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) convened the subject meeting at Pan American Health Organization (PAHO) headquarters in Washington, D.C. from 9-11 October 1979.
2. Since I represented the Bank at the meeting, I am submitting to you a copy of my report on the subject, which is attached.
3. All other proceedings and documentation (in Spanish) of the meeting can be made available from the Office of Environmental Affairs.

Attachment

cc: Mr. N. Arditto-Barletta, LCNVP
Mr. V. Rajagopalan, PAS

cleared with & cc: Dr. Lee, OEA (finalized in his absence)

 HR:OMc

FIFTH

INTERAGENCY CONSULTATIVE MEETING ON THE ENVIRONMENT IN LATIN AMERICA

1. The Regional Office for Latin America (ROLA) of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) convened the subject meeting at the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO) headquarters in Washington, D. C., from 9-11 October 1979. Dr. J. A. Lee, Director of the Office of Environmental Affairs (OEA) of the World Bank represented the organization during the opening session, and I did so for the remaining of the meeting. The meeting was carried out both in Spanish and English, but all of its documentation was prepared only in Spanish.
2. The preceeding four meetings of this group of international organizations did not seem to stir much interest among the more development-proned organizations of the Region. This one did.
3. UNEP/ROLA has a new Director, Mr. José Lizárraga, formerly Peru's Director of the Oficina Nacional de Evaluación de Recursos Naturales (National Office for the Evaluation of Natural Resources - ONERN). He seems to be slowly building a solid constituency of support within some of the Region's most significant development oriented organizations, such as the Interamerican Development Bank (IDB) and the Organization of American States (OAS). He has, likewise, sought and continues to seek similar support and advice from the World Bank.
4. Perhaps the turnaround point of the meeting was when in its second day the item entitled: "Principles on the Relationship of Environment and Development" was up for discussion. At that point there was a motion by the delegate from the Economic Commission for Latin America (ECLA) that would have accepted the document on the subject, (ROLA/ICM 5/4), taking it as a preliminary working document for further study, wrapping the essential issue in a bountiful but meaningless verbiage mentioning the need for further interagency consultations, and effectively dumping the most promising item in the entire agenda. I, then, presented a counter-motion suggesting that the meeting seriously discuss the operational economic development implications of the principles described in the document, and come up with a few fundamental recommendations for action on this important subject.
5. Fortunately, a significant coalition of opinion (IDB, OAS, CIFCA and UNEP) rallied behind this proposal so that a working group -- open to all participants -- was established by the meeting to ellaborate the subject further and present a draft along those lines for consideration the following day. The document prepared by the Working Group (composed of the above organizations, plus IBRD) largely endorsed the Principles which had been outlined in the earlier version. It introduced a new operational dimension to the whole exercise, drawing substantially from the main thrust behind the Declaration of Principles approved by the banks in our Paris meeting. I have translated this part of the document and annexed it to this report

because it steers the regional activities of Latin America in the same general direction in which, we at the World Bank, are trying to steer developments worldwide.

6. This rather unforeseen turn of events for such a gathering was enthusiastically received and endorsed by the UNEP/ROLA staff. Its Director immediately took steps to follow-up some of the implications of this significant agreement. He specifically requested that consultations be shortly initiated between the multilateral banks involved; that is, the Inter-American Development Bank, the Caribbean Development Bank (CDB), the World Bank, the Organization of American States, possibly the United Nations Development Program, and UNEP's regional office to elaborate practical steps in the direction pointed out by this new document. His request was broadly supported by the organizations concerned.

7. Within the context of these discussions, the delegates from the OAS, the IDB and the IBRD also introduced some language in the text dealing with Bilateral and Thematic Joint Programming, claiming a genuine difference in the programming procedures within those organizations, thus, in effect, exempting them from this particular programming exercise. We reiterated, however, our institution's disposition to cooperate in finding more appropriate interagency mechanisms that would serve the same programmatic coordination objectives.

8. My personal conclusion is that, heretofore, this was a relatively irrelevant and insignificant interagency consultative body which was suddenly granted a 'new lease on life'. Now, its future efforts warrant the raising of expectations. What defines this radical change of perspectives is that now, the more experienced and influential international development assistance institutions which are active in the Latin American Region are offering their active and considered support. If this becomes effective, it should make a critical difference. Such pragmatic cooperation between environmentally oriented organizations and development oriented organizations is likely to provide a more meaningful and redeeming content to such future discussions about Environment and Development.

Attachment

Hernan Reitze
Office of Environmental Affairs
October 19, 1979

Report of V Interagency Consultative Meeting on
the Environment in Latin America

Principles on Environment and Development

I. Introduction

II. Principles

III. Operational Guidelines

1. In this regard, the task initiated by certain international development assistance institutions in their recent meeting of last September at the World Bank's Paris Office, convened by UNEP, and jointly co-sponsored by UNDP and the World Bank, is of maximum interest and relevance to the deliberations of this meeting. The participating institutions ^{1/} agreed to adopt a Declaration of Environmental Policies and Procedures Relating to Economic Development (annexed to the document in its preliminary English version). This Declaration will be adopted and signed by the heads of the respective institutions at the opening of the Special Session of the United Nations General Assembly in 1980 to inaugurate the Third Development Decade.

2. With reference to the Principles on Environment and Development mentioned above, and to the effort started by the international development assistance institutions already mentioned, the Fifth Interagency Consultative Meeting on the Environment in Latin America has agreed in proposing that the following measures be considered by the corresponding authorities during the stages of formulation, design and implementation of the various economic development activities in the region:

- a. The competent, systematic and early analysis of the fundamental environmental implications of plans, programs and projects of economic development.
- b. The elaboration, use and dissemination of operational guidelines to assist the adequate preparation of projects within areas of development priority.

^{1/} These institutions are: The Asian Development Bank; The African Development Bank; The Arab Bank for African Development; The Caribbean Development Bank; The Inter-American Development Bank; The European Development Fund; The Organization of American States; The United Nations Development Program; and The World Bank.

- c. The designing of appropriate environmental impact methodologies with special emphasis on the evaluation of the economic impact (positive/negative) derived from the adoption of measures consistent with the rational management (exploitation/use/conservation) of natural resources.
- d. The strengthening of technical and professional regional training institutions and programs on environmental sciences, with a view towards facilitating the creation and coordination of a regional network of such institutions and programs.
- e. The preparation, publication and dissemination of studies, cases, post-audits and any other kind of material and information considered as a valuable contribution towards the multidisciplinary effort required for the adequate integration of the environmental dimension in development activities.

S-envir. & health

November 1, 1979

Mr. Richard Sandbrook
Administrator
International Institute for
Environment and Development
10 Percy Street
LONDON, W1P 0DR
England

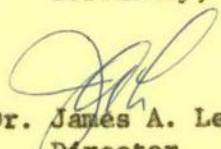
Dear Mr. Sandbrook:

Your letter of October 23 to Mr. McNamara, transmitting a copy of the Annual Report and Bulletin of the Institute, has been received.

We thank you for bringing it to our attention, and it will be shared with our colleagues.

My kind regards to Barbara,

Cordially,


Dr. James A. Lee
Director

Office of Environmental Affairs

JAL:on

OFFICIAL FILE COPY

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE

CENTRE OF LATIN-AMERICAN STUDIES

Director:

Dr D.A. Brading



History Faculty Building
West Road
Cambridge CB3 9EF
Telephone 61661

31 October 1979

Dr. R.J.A. Goodland,
The World Bank,
1818 H Street, N.W.
Washington D.C. 20433,
U.S.A.

Dear Dr. Goodland,

As was announced during the Conference on "The Development of Amazonia in Seven Countries", it is our intention to put out as rapidly as possible a volume of proceedings. After settling the accounts, however, the balance of the Conference accounts proved to be negative. The Centre of Latin American Studies has no funds available at present to finance the circulation of Conference papers.

The estimated cost of 300 soft-bound copies of a 400-page volume of xeroxed papers is of the order of £1200. The number of requests we have already received from both individuals and institutions in Latin America, North America and Europe exceed 130. The intended price of each volume is £5.

Is there any possibility that the World Bank and more particularly the Office of Environmental and Health Affairs, would advance the entire sum (£1200) or assist us in part with a subsidy of £400? In the latter case, we would of course look elsewhere for further assistance.

I should be most grateful for a speedy reply to our enquiry, since of course we hope to circulate these proceedings as soon as possible.

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'D.A. Brading'.

D.A. Brading
Director

October 30, 1979

Sr. Alberto Guerere Anez
Director
Centro Internacional de Formacion en
Ciencias
Ambientales Para Paises de Habla
Espanola
Serrano, 23 - Madrid - 1

Dear Alberto:

We received your letter of 22 October 1979, informing us about your immediate resignation as the Director of CIFCA, with sincere regret.

Despite this 'lapsus', let us hear from you and your work in the near future. Do not hesitate to let us know if you think we can be of assistance.

I am certain to be speaking on behalf of Dr. Lee also, in wishing you well in all your future endeavors.

Cordially,

Hernan Reitze
Office of Environmental Affairs

cc: Dr. J. A. Lee, OEA
Mr. R. Overby, OEA

HR:OMc



UNITED NATIONS ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMME
PROGRAMME DES NATIONS UNIES POUR L'ENVIRONNEMENT



Cable Address: UNITERRA, Nairobi
Telex No.: 22068
Telephone: 333930

P.O. Box 30552,
Nairobi, Kenya

Your Reference: PRO 150/39
Our Reference:

28 October, 1979

Dear Colleague,

I refer to the recent Inter-Agency Meeting on Thematic Joint Programming held at FAO headquarters between 15 and 19 October, 1979 at the kind invitation of FAO.

..... I am pleased to inform you that we had a fruitful exchange of views on the material that had been prepared for the meeting. The attached report testifies to the very useful contributions that were made by those of you who were able to attend. Other more specific comments not included in the report will be reflected in the revised in-depth reports and in the programme document and sample medium-term plan to be presented to the eighth session of the UNEP Governing Council.

On basis of the attached report an abridged version will be prepared as an annex to the ACC report to the eighth session of the Governing Council and will be presented at the DOEM meeting scheduled to be held in Nairobi on 3-7 December, 1979. The same meeting will review the consultative draft of the programme document and we hope that your contributions in that review will assist us in presenting to the Governing Council substantive material reflecting systemwide efforts in the field of the environment.

Yours sincerely,

S. Evteev
Assistant Executive Director, Programme

Mr. H. Reitze
Office of Environmental
and Health Affairs
The World Bank
1818 H. Street
Washington D.C. 2043
USA

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See Addressees Below

October 26, 1979

Hernan Reitze, Office of Environmental Affairs

International Referral System for Sources of Environmental
Information (INFOTERRA)

1. This note is to inform you that it has been decided that the Bank will link to UNEP's INFOTERRA.
2. After a period of bilateral consultations between staff of the Office of Science and Technology (OST) and OEA in order to assess the advantages and/or disadvantages to Bank staff of having systematic access to sources of environmental information through INFOTERRA, the OST decided in favor of establishing this linkage.
3. In subsequent negotiations with Mr. Ashok Koshla, Director of INFOTERRA, OST arranged for a computer terminal to be installed in their offices for this purpose. This is expected to take place sometime before the end of this year.
4. For all practical purposes then, OST now becomes INFOTERRA's focal point within the Bank. The day-to-day operation of the system will be handled by Mr. Amarquaye Armar of that office (Ext. 76921, Rm. D-1054).

Messrs. Lee, OEA
Overby, OEA
Tixhon, OEA
Goodland, OEA
Mrs. Luke, OEA

cc: Mr. A. Armar, CPSVP

HR
HR:OMc

S - enviro + health



CENTRO INTERNACIONAL DE FORMACION EN CIENCIAS
AMBIENTALES PARA PAISES DE HABLA ESPAÑOLA (CIFCA)

Direcc.: Serrano, 23 - Madrid-1
Direcc. Telegráfica: CIFCA, Madrid
Teléfonos: 276 71 03 - 04 - 05
Telex: 43395. C. F. C. A.

Madrid, 22 de Octubre de 1979

Ref. N.º

Sr. James A. Lee
Director
Oficina para Asuntos del Medio Ambiente
Banco Mundial
1818 H Street N.W.
Washington D.C. 20433



Estimado amigo:

En relación a mi carta del día 17 de este mes, siento informarle que no podré viajar a Washington, ya que con fecha de hoy he renunciado al puesto de Director del CIFCA.

Un saludo muy cordial,

ALBERTO GUERERE

RECEIVED

1979 OCT 25 PM 2:16

INCOMING MAIL UNIT



OFFICE MEMORANDUM

TO: Dr. James A. Lee, OEA

DATE: October 22, 1979

FROM: Arlene Fonaroff, DPHN

5-envir + health

SUBJECT: Diarrheal Diseases Control Programme:
Vaccine and Drug Development (CDD/VDD) --
Standing Committee Meeting, WHO, Geneva, October 2, 1979

1. This was the first meeting of the UNDP/WHO/IBRD since the UNDP awarded a five-year grant for CDD/VDD. Drs. Zahra, Merson and Baruha (WHO); Mr. Mashler (UNDP) and I (IBRD) attended. The purpose of the meeting was to identify the Executing Agency's progress in developing its overall program in CDD, particularly the VDD component; to identify the timetable for implementing VDD activities; and to discuss fund-raising.

CDD

2. Organization Issues: Dr. Zahra reported that a series of meetings had been held during June 1979 at WHO's Regional Offices and that high levels of interest and support were obtained. In September 1979, the Global ACMR Subcommittee on Diarrheal Diseases Research met and approved a tentative organizational structure (Attachment 1). Three of four SWG's in the recommended structure pertain to VDD: Viral Diarrheas, Bacterial Diarrheas, Clinical Management (Drug Development).

3. The Standing Committee suggested several changes in the proposed Scientific Working Group structure to reflect tasks in primary and secondary prevention; and responsibilities related to VDD, clinical management and behavioral/environmental controls. I agreed to work with Dr. Merson and Baruha in refining the current framework to reflect this discussion. A consultant (Gordon Perkins, Ford Foundation) will refine the scheme.

4. Mr. Mashler suggested that consideration be given to pooling social and behavioral SWG activities of CDD, TDR and the International Water Decade Programme since water use was a dependent variable in control of diseases in the first two programs. It was pointed out that ongoing information sharing existed between these programs and that it may be premature and inappropriate for considering inter-program organizational changes.

5. Budget: The Global ACMR/DDR approved the procedure whereby the budget for SWG's in VDD will be centrally managed and disbursed by the Secretariat in Geneva. WHO Regional offices will be eligible to receive apportioned funds for CDD operational research on oral rehydration, social/behavioral and environmental and clinical management areas. The Global ACMR/DDR also approved a procedure permitting the Secretariat and Steering Committees of VDD/SWG's to solicit projects selectively from researchers already engaged in activities parallel to objectives of the Programme, supplemented by a limited number of public announcements to the scientific community.

6. Fund-Raising: The Committee discussed advantages/disadvantages of developing the CDD as a WHO "Expanded" vs. "Special" Programme. The Secretariat reported that there appeared little advantage to the "Special Programme" status since the World Health Assembly had approved priority for CDD, thereby permitting the Director-General to earmark country allocations for basic or operational research funds to CDD. Mr. Mashler suggested that legal clarification be obtained, since some countries (e.g. U.S.) may require their contributions to be handled in a different matter. The issue will be pursued further.

7. Mr. Mashler suggested the possibility that the TDR/JCB might serve a dual function for CDD. The Bank suggested that Dr. Zahra explore this idea with Drs. Flache and Lucas, as well as the suggestion to use the JCB forum for the identification of potential donors to CDD.

8. The Secretariat reported that interests in contributing funds had been obtained from Scandinavia and Britain, but no indication has been received of earmarking for VDD or other parts of CDD. The U.S. and the proposed U.N. Science and Technology Fund might be further possible sources. Mr. Mashler offered Mr. Mathieson's services to assist in this area, on a special request basis.

9. Activities to Date: Five groups have met and prepared reports on priorities for research (Attachment 2) which the Committee agreed would facilitate VDD activities, as would the CDD activities described above. The SWGs will also be aided by an inventory, prepared by the Secretariat, of institutions involved in CDD, with particular reference to VDD.

10. WHO and the Bank have had several preliminary meetings with pharmaceutical companies to inform them of the program; interest was obtained but specific steps for involvement are yet to be identified. Recommendations for consultants on drug development were provided by the Bank. In regard to the proposed meeting of pharmaceutical companies, the Bank was asked to explore whether it could provide support toward a meeting of interested parties, similar in size and scope, and as a follow-up to support provided in the 1976 Conference on Travellers' Diarrhea (held in collaboration with PAHO, UNDP and Cornell University Medical School).

Activities Timetable

11.	1979: December	--	Informal discussions with TDR/JCB members to explore funding interests.
	1980: January 24	--	Meeting, CDD Technical Advisory Group.
	March-April	--	Meeting, VDD Steering Committee.
	Spring	--	VDD/SWG meetings
	July	--	VDD funding announcements
	Unscheduled	--	Second meeting, Standing Committee
	Unscheduled	--	Meeting of pharmaceutical companies.

12. Budget: Costs to VDD against the UNDP award are attached (3). See also para. 5 on budget management procedures.

13. Fund-Raising: See para. 6.

Implications to Bank

14. The role of cosponsor has not yet been specified. To date, the Bank has provided technical and administrative consultations similar to that in preparation of the TDR. WHO has indicated interest in exploring the Bank's possible role in fund-raising; its support of a pharmaceutical conference; and possibilities of its involvement in biomedical controls of diarrheal diseases to include social/environmental controls.

/expanding

15. The Bank has been invited to attend the ADC/TAG meeting in Geneva on January 24, and it is likely that a second Standing Committee meeting will be called at that time. Informal discussions are anticipated during the Bank's visit to Geneva in December for the TDR/JCB meeting.

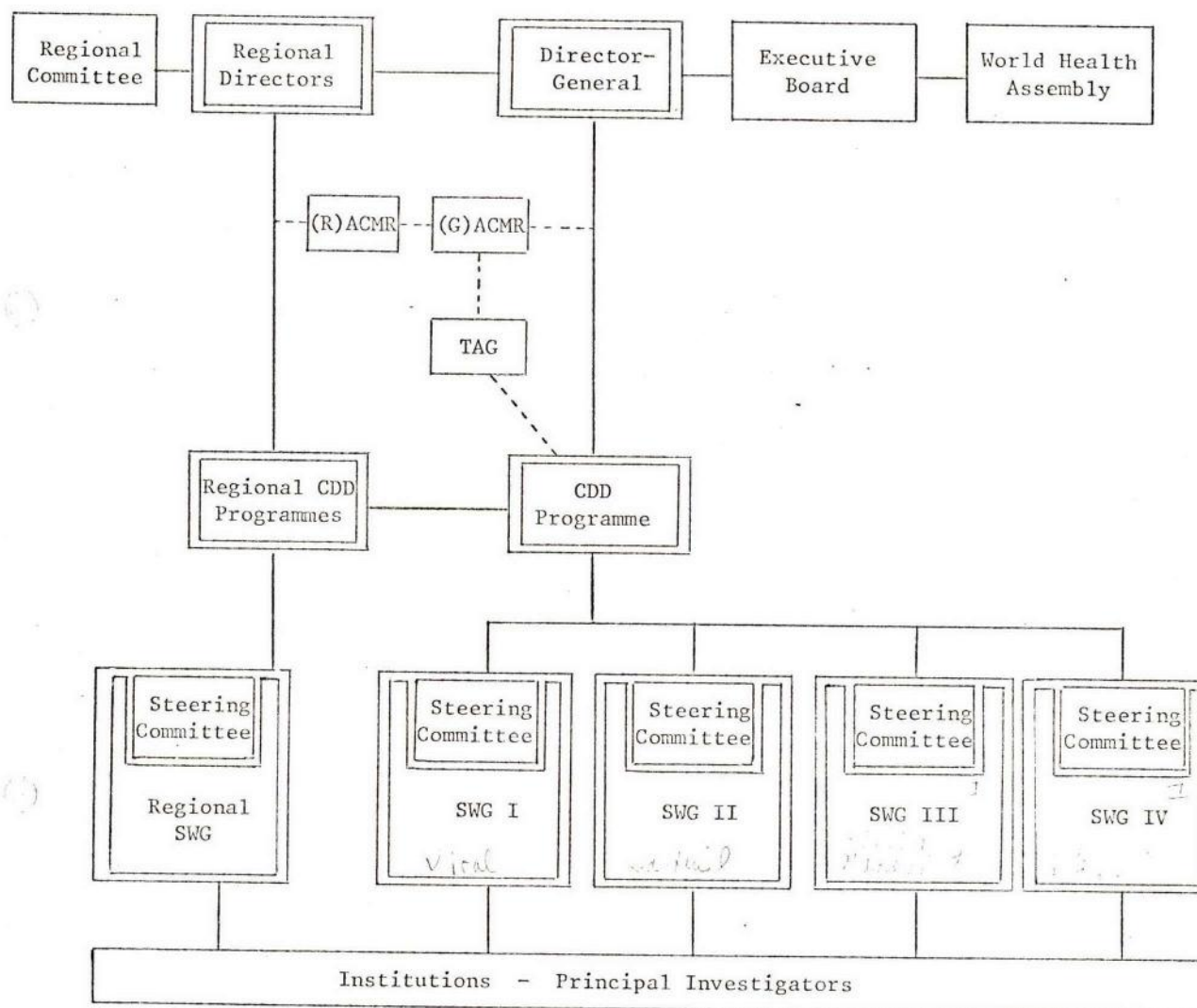
Attachments

AFonaroff:va

Figure 1

DIARRHOEAL DISEASES CONTROL PROGRAMME

RESEARCH COMPONENT



LEGEND

- Advisory function
- Direct operational relationship
- Research Management
- SWG Scientific Working Group

I = Implementation

DIARRHOEAL DISEASES CONTROL PROGRAMME

Reports

<u>Title</u>	<u>Date of meeting</u>
Development of a Programme for Diarrhoeal Diseases Control (Report of an Advisory Group), WHO/DDC/78.1	2-5 May 1978
Immunity and Vaccine Development (Report of a Scientific Working Group), WHO/DDC/78.2	14-16 August 1978
Clinical Management of Acute Diarrhoea (Report of a Scientific Working Group), WHO/DDC/79.3	30 October- 2 November 1978
<u>Escherichia coli</u> Diarrhoea (Report of a Sub-group of the Scientific Working Group on Epidemiology and Etiology), WHO/DDC/EPE/79.1	15-16 January 1979
Rotaviruses and other Viral Diarrhoeas (Report of a Sub-group of the Scientific Working Group on Epidemiology and Etiology) - in press, WHO/DDC/EPE/79.2	27-28 March 1979
Child Care Practices related to Diarrhoeal Diseases (Report of a Scientific Working Group), WHO/DDC/79.4	17-20 April 1979
Environmental Health and Diarrhoeal Disease Prevention (Report of a Scientific Working Group) - in draft	3-6 July 1979
Cholera and other Vibriogenic Diarrhoeas (Report of a Sub-group of the Scientific Working Group on Epidemiology and Etiology) - in draft	24-27 September 1979

UNDP FUNDS - 1979

	<u>Amount allotted</u>	<u>Disbursed</u>	<u>Balance</u>
	\$	\$	\$
<u>Allotment IR/ARI/BVD/O85/DP/79</u> (Preliminary funds from UNDP)	50 000		
1. Meeting to prepare and review draft proposal for research in areas of vaccine and drug development for research in diarrhoeal diseases		4 950	
2. SWSG* on Epidemiology and Etiology of <u>Escherichia coli</u> Diarrhoea) SWSG on Rotavirus and other Viral) Diarrhoeas)		13 409	
3. Visits with Pharmaceutical Industry		4 561	
4. Participation in meeting of SAREC/SIDA		924	
5. Consultants		13 565	
6. Personnel		12 210	
Total disbursement under this allotment		<u>49 619</u>	<u>381</u>
<u>Allotment IR/ARI/BVD/O91/DP/79</u> (Funds from UNDP for research in vaccine and drug development for diarrhoeal diseases)	226 700		
1. SWSG on Etiology and Epidemiology of Cholera and other Vibriogenic Diarrhoeas) SWSG on Salmonella, Shigella, <u>Yersinia</u>) and <u>Campylobacter</u> Infections)		22 300	
2. Meeting on Wellcome Cholera Vaccine Trial, Bangladesh		1 070	
3. Duty travel		5 140	
4. Personnel		24 200 (projected)	
Total disbursement under this allotment		<u>52 710</u>	<u>173 990</u>
<u>Allotment IR/ARI/BVD/O91/DP/79.1</u> (Funds from UNDP for ICDDR,B)	400 000		
1. Meeting on Wellcome Cholera Vaccine Trial, Bangladesh		<u>20 055</u>	<u>379 945</u>

* Scientific Working Sub-Group



UNITED NATIONS ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMME
PROGRAMME DES NATIONS UNIES POUR L'ENVIRONNEMENT



Cable Address: UNITERRA, Nairobi
Telex No.: 22068
Telephone: 333930

P.O. Box 30552,
Nairobi, Kenya

Your Reference:

Our Reference:

22 October, 1979

Dear Colleague,

I refer to the September meeting of DOEM held at Geneva, and in particular, as it related to the use of non-convertible currencies and cooperation with the USSR. In this regard it was agreed that agencies should be involved in negotiations on activities to be undertaken in cooperation with the USSR, and for this reason it was foreseen that a joint mission to the USSR could take place sometime next year.

To enable UNEP to enter into dialogue with the USSR authorities, it would be appreciated if you could send to me by the end of November 1979, any proposals that you intend we should take up with the USSR. I am confident that you will ensure your proposals are as detailed as they could be at this stage in order to avoid protracted correspondence between us before those proposals are communicated to the USSR authorities.

I look forward to receiving your proposals at an early date.

Yours sincerely,

S. Evteev
Assistant Executive Director (P)

Mr. H. Reitze,
Office of Environmental and
Health Affairs,
The World Bank,
1818 H. Street, N.W.,
Washington D.C. 20433,
U.S.A.



UNITED NATIONS ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMME
PROGRAMME DES NATIONS UNIES POUR L'ENVIRONNEMENT



Mr. [Name]
[Address]
[City]
[Country]

Mr. [Name]
[Address]
[City]
[Country]

Dear Sir,

I am pleased to

acknowledge the receipt of your letter of [Date] regarding [Subject].

I am sorry that I cannot provide you with a more definitive answer at this time. The issue is currently under review by the relevant authorities, and we are awaiting their decision. We will contact you again as soon as a final decision has been reached. In the meantime, we will continue to monitor the situation and provide you with any updates as they become available.

We appreciate your patience and understanding. Your contribution to the environment is highly valued, and we are committed to finding a solution that meets the needs of all parties involved. We will be in touch with you again once a final decision has been reached.

I look forward to providing you with a final answer at an early date.

Yours sincerely,
[Signature]
[Name]
[Title]

RECEIVED
NOV -5 AM 11:58
INCOMING MAIL UNIT
Office of the Executive Director
United Nations Environment Programme
P.O. Box 954
Washington, D.C. 20546
U.S.A.



CODEL INC.

Coordination in Development

S - environment

October 20, 1979

Dr. James Lee, Director
Office of Environmental Affairs
The World Bank
1818 H Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20433

Dear Dr. Lee:

I am pleased to enclose a copy of the materials which accompanied the letters of invitation to the CODEL Workshop, Environmental Factors in Small Scale Development Projects.

You may remember that Dr. Ralph Richardson was originally assigned the "Perspectives" address following your remarks. Several weeks after Dr. Richardson accepted our invitation, he learned that an African trip he is taking in November had been extended beyond the date of the workshop. Mr. John Sommer, Special Assistant to the Administrator of AID, was selected to replace Dr. Richardson, whom we hope to involve in a future workshop. Mr. Sommer is well respected with the private development community and we are confident that he will do an excellent job.

Regarding your schedule on December 4th: I explained to Miss Nash today that I have been in touch with Dr. Bassow's office, as you requested. They are expecting you to attend a luncheon which will begin at 12 noon and a subsequent meeting which will not end until 4 o'clock. Thus, it will not be possible for you to return to the workshop in the afternoon. However, we are pleased with the prospect of your remaining at the workshop for most of the morning session.

As Miss Nash and I discussed today, Helen Vukasin will be in your office at 3:30 p.m. on Monday, October 29th to discuss your remarks at the workshop. She looks forward to meeting you.

Sincerely,

Carol Roever

Carol Roever
Committee on Environment and Development

cc: Boyd Lowry, CODEL

Encl.

1979 OCT 23 PM 3:01
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S-ENVIAR

CENTRO INTERNACIONAL DE FORMACION EN CIENCIAS
AMBIENTALES PARA PAISES DE HABLA ESPAÑOLA (CIFCA)

Direcc.: Serrano, 23 - Madrid-1
Direcc. Telegráfica: CIFCA, Madrid
Teléfonos: 276 71 03 - 04 - 05
Telex: 43395. C. F. C. A.

CIFCA/DR

Madrid, 18 de Octubre de 1979

Ref. N.º Sr. James A. Lee

Director
Oficina para Asuntos del Medio Ambiente
Banco Mundial
1818 H Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20433
USA.-



Estimado amigo:

Le estoy enviando adjunto un resumen de los programas de cursos que hemos impartido durante los años de existencia del Centro y considero que alguno de ellos en concreto puede ser de interés para su Institución (Anexo 1).

Como anexos 2-3 le estoy enviando copia de las jerarquías encontradas en el ante-proyecto de determinación y necesidades de adiestramiento en formación en América Latina. Estas jerarquías tendrán valor en 1980, mientras se hace el verdadero estudio integral relativo a los asuntos ambientales que se tienen en cada país de América Latina. El anexo 4 que le envío se refiere a la colaboración CEPAL y UNESCO, y por último, el anexo 5 es una lista de cursos dictados en 1979 en donde se ven las instituciones con las que hemos colaborado en los diferentes países.

Asimismo, quiero participarle que el CIFCA emprenderá en 1980 una serie de estudios por países sobre diagnóstico ambiental, que incluye: grandes ecosistemas, acción del hombre sobre ellos, legislación, marco de desarrollo, administración ambiental y requerimientos sobre formación en Ciencias Ambientales. Mucho nos agradecería que participaran juntos la institución representada por Vd. y el CIFCA, a fin de lograr cubrir el mayor número de países en 1980 y 1981. El costo aproximado de cada investigación alcanza a US\$ 20.000, sin incluir la publicación correspondiente.

Por otra parte, le agradezco manifestarme el interés que puede tener la institución que Vd. dignamente representa en el sentido de programar algunos cursos en especial, conjuntamente con nosotros y algunas de las instituciones de formación en América Latina, tanto en 1980 como en los próximos años.

Como le participé personalmente, estaré en Washington los días 14 y 15 de noviembre próximo, con el fin de llegar a algún acuerdo en este sentido a ser posible, y firmar el correspondiente convenio. Le agradezco me informe si podré visitarle en uno de esos dos días.

Un saludo muy cordial,

ALBERTO GUERRERO AÑEZ
Director



5 - cavi

CENTRO INTERNACIONAL DE FORMACION EN CIENCIAS
AMBIENTALES PARA PAISES DE HABLA ESPAÑOLA (CIFCA)

Direcc.: Serrano, 23 - Madrid-1
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Teléfonos: 276 71 03 - 04 - 05
Telex: 43395. C. F. C. A.

Ref. N.º

Sr. Hernán Reitze
Coordinador
Interagencial Oficina para Asuntos
del Medio Ambiente
Banco Mundial
1818 H Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20433
U.S.A.



Estimado amigo:

Le estoy enviando adjunto un resumen de los programas de cursos que hemos impartido durante los años de existencia del Centro y considero que alguno de ellos en concreto puede ser de interés para su Institución (Anexo 1). *Retained by OEA*

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Asimismo, quiero participarle que el CIFCA emprenderá en 1980 una serie de estudios por países, sobre diagnóstico ambiental, que incluye: grandes ecosistemas, acción del hombre sobre ellos, legislación, marco de desarrollo, administración ambiental y requerimientos sobre formación en Ciencias Ambientales. Mucho nos agradecería que participaran juntos la institución representada por usted y el CIFCA, a fin de lograr cubrir el mayor número de países en 1980 y 1981. El costo aproximado de cada investigación alcanza a US\$ 20.000, sin incluir la publicación correspondiente.

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CENTRO INTERNACIONAL DE FORMACION EN CIENCIAS
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Ref. N.º

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Un saludo muy cordial,

ALBERTO GUERERE AÑEZ
Director



S - enviro & health

Dr. James A. Lee, Director, Office of Environmental
Affairs
Hernan Reitze, Office of Environmental Affairs


October 18, 1979

Meeting of Designated Officials for Environmental Matters

1. Attached is my written report of the subject meeting, held at WHO headquarters in Geneva from 18-21 September 1979.
2. Also attached is a copy of the draft report of the Administrative Committee on Coordination (ACC) to UNEP's Governing Council, and a copy of the official UNEP report of the meeting of DOEM.

Attachments

cc: Mr. Overby, OEA
Mr. Tikhon, OEA
Mr. Goodland, OEA

 HR:OMc

Attachments indicated in para. 2 can be seen in the Office of Environmental Affairs.

MEETING
OF
DESIGNATED OFFICIALS FOR ENVIRONMENTAL MATTERS

GENEVA, 18-21 September 1979

1. I represented the Bank at the last meeting of Designated Officials for Environmental Matters (DOEM) which was held at WHO headquarters in Geneva, from 18-21 September of this year.
2. Ever since the Environment Coordination Board (ECB) was abolished (1978) and its main responsibilities structurally subsumed under the aegis of the Administrative Committee on Coordination (ACC), the DOEM meetings have 'de facto' transformed itself into perhaps the single most important deliberative, programming, and coordinating body within the UN Environment Programme.
3. On the one hand, the DOEM drafts the report of ACC itself to the Governing Council of UNEP, which in turn is the official means through which governments are kept informed of progress and/or difficulties of international cooperation in the field of environment. On the other hand, it helps to prepare the programme document -- the backbone of UNEP's activities --, which in turn is discussed and approved by member governments during the yearly sessions of UNEP's Governing Council. Additionally, it provides for an adequate interagency forum where problems of mutual responsibility and interest are regularly (twice yearly) discussed, in a direct and candid fashion (indeed a necessary ingredient for an international organization vested with the awesome responsibility of acting as the "environmental conscience of the world!").
4. The current ACC report to the Eighth Session of the Governing Council will contain an updated version of the DOEM last meeting's discussion on the coordination and cooperation problems between UNEP and the other UN organizations. (See my memorandum to Mr. William Clarke, VPE of 16 January 1979.) The prevailing feeling among agency representatives is that the situation, as described then, has improved only marginally. Besides, it was felt that the Seventh Session of the Council was not adequately informed of these problems by UNEP's Executive Director. Therefore, the problems still remaining are: (a) the excessively wide scope and complexity of activities; (b) the consequent difficulty faced by UNEP in effectively fulfilling its fundamental stimulation and coordination roles within the UN system; and (c) the ways and means through which certain projects are being implemented with UNEP's financial support.
5. The widely shared opinion that the Governing Council is not kept adequately abreast of the views of other cooperating UN agencies prompted a request to allow them to address future sessions of the Council directly. The motion was registered and favorably commented upon by the Deputy Executive Director of UNEP. Another proposal made in order to improve interagency work and understanding was to have the agencies invite UNEP to attend key agency meetings of possible interest and relevance to UNEP's work.

6. The issue of the contribution of budgetary data by UN organizations of their environmental programs and activities was discussed under item 4 of the agenda. I raised the question of the appropriate criteria and definitions to be used by the agencies under the various subject areas to be reported on, considering the concomitant comparability problems we may run into if different criteria and definitions were actually applied by the different agencies. The discussion that ensued convinced me that these "details" had not really been thought all the way through. It was agreed, therefore, that in the case of the UNDP and the World Bank these budgetary information would be presented and dealt with separately, after bilateral consultations with UNEP on this matter.

7. The Chairman asked me to report to the DOEM the progress made at the Paris meeting (IBRD Office) of nine international development assistance institutions, convened by UNEP and co-sponsored by UNDP and the Bank, to discuss and agree on a Declaration of Environmental Policies and Procedures Relating to Economic Development. The approved draft is expected to be signed and adopted by the heads of the participating institutions prior to the Special Session of the UN General Assembly in 1980. (See Dr. J. A. Lee's memorandum to Mr. E. Stern of 18 September 1979.) There emerged a clear consensus of opinion among the DOEM that this was a significant and timely event, deemed to have a catalytic and multiplier effect of its own. Within this context, a number of the agencies represented expressed their willingness to cooperate in ways considered to be appropriate, particularly in the preparation of audio-visual material and guidelines.

8. The meeting was asked to comment on the report of the Inter-Agency Working Group on Desertification (DOEM/1979/R.8). I took this opportunity to express concern as to the kind of difficulties being faced by this program as reflected in paragraph 16 of the document and also transcribed into paragraph 44(a) of the draft ACC report, where it is stated that: "Governments of countries faced with desertification problems or risks, while confronted with conflicting demands and scarce financial and human resources, appear unable at present to assign sufficiently high priority to desertification prevention or control, and have only to a limited degree included such measures in their national development plans". In my judgement, without the ultimate support of the governments concerned with desertification problems, it would be virtually impossible for international development financing institutions to step in with significant financial support for such programs. This position was unanimously shared by all participants in the discussion and was so recorded in the report of the DOEM meeting. (See UNEP/DOEM/1979/R.10; para. 19.)

9. My personal conclusion with respect to UNEP's overall management performance is that a cautiously optimistic outlook seems warranted. By now it appears to have bottomed out, therefore, from now on there would only be room for improvements.

Hernan Reitze
Office of Environmental Affairs
October 18, 1979

WORLD HEALTH
ORGANIZATION



ORGANISATION MONDIALE
DE LA SANTÉ

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In reply please refer to:

Prière de rappeler la référence: C6/370/5

11 October 1979

Dear Arlene,

... I am enclosing for your comments the minutes of the meeting of the UNDP/WHO/World Bank Standing Committee, held in Geneva on 2 October. We will not finalize the minutes until hearing from you.

Regarding the possibility of a meeting of the Committee in December at the time of the TDR/STAC meeting, it appears that both Dr Barua and Dr Merson will be away from Geneva from 7 to 24 December. Thus, it would be best to defer the next meeting until sometime next year. *We shall, however, have the opportunity of meeting and reviewing matters together in December*

We found the Standing Committee meeting very helpful and look forward to your continued collaboration on this project.

With best regards,

Yours sincerely,

Albers

Dr A. Zahra
Director, Division of
Communicable Diseases

Dr Arlene Fonaroff
Office of Environmental and Health Affairs
The World Bank
1818H Street N.W.
Washington D.C. 20433
USA

... ENCL: (1)

Minutes of meeting of UNDP/WHO/World Bank Standing Committee
on Vaccine and Drug Development Project

Geneva, 2 October 1979

1. Agenda item 1 - Review of the current research and implementation activities of the CDD Programme, and report on draft management plan

1.1 Dr Zahra reviewed the global activities in research and implementation of the WHO Diarrhoeal Diseases Control (CDD) Programme and emphasized the commitment that has been made at the national and regional levels to the Programme. The Committee then discussed the planned reorganization of the Scientific Working Groups which is being done to ensure that the research is goal oriented. Dr Fonaroff expressed some concern that the areas of drug development and behaviour-oriented research might possibly not receive adequate emphasis in the proposed reorganization. There was some discussion as to how this could be improved and it was decided that Dr Fonaroff would provide suggestions for rewording and possible restructuring of the SWGs.

1.2 The proposed management plan for the research programme was then presented and discussed.

1.3 Mr Mashler raised the question as to whether some WHO staff could serve different programmes that are concerned with similar issues in order to centralize planning and operations (e.g. EHE, TDR and CDD were all concerned with behaviour-oriented research). Dr Fonaroff indicated that this could be difficult because of the manner in which programmes are currently organized in WHO. Dr Zahra will follow up with Drs Dietrich and Lucas and work out how the existing resources in the three programmes can be teamed up in this important area of research.

2. Agenda item 2 - Current status of development of the Vaccine and Drug Development project

2.1 The planned activities for the Vaccine and Drug Development Project were presented. It is planned to convene the SWGs that will be concerned with the implementation of this Project in February-April 1980 following a proposed Technical Advisory Group (TAG) meeting in January. This would allow funding of projects to begin by Summer 1980.

2.2 Regarding the areas covered in the Project, many contacts had been made with the institutes that could submit proposals for funding. Mr Mashler indicated that WHO might want to contact Mr Goldberg in the UN Statistical Office who is designing a global National Household Survey, to obtain information on the incidence and mortality from diarrhoeal diseases.

2.3 Dr Merson reviewed briefly the informal contacts that had been made with the pharmaceutical industry. Dr Fonaroff suggested that it might be possible for the World Bank to sponsor a meeting with representatives from the pharmaceuticals industry as a follow-up to the Travellers' Diarrhoea meeting sponsored by UNDP and the World Bank in 1976. She will inform WHO about this subsequently.

3. Agenda item 3 - Review of planned collaboration with ICDDR,B.

3.1 Dr Zahra reviewed the outcome of the first meeting of the Board of Trustees for the ICDDR,B and the plans for the next Board meeting in February 1980 which will focus on details of the Institute's programme. The first meeting established a search committee, composed of Professor Carpenter (USA), Dr Matin (Deputy Minister of Health of Bangladesh) and himself, to find candidates for the post of Director of the Centre. This search committee will meet in Geneva on 5 November to interview the prospective candidates. The Board also set up an Ethical Review Committee which has a permanent WHO member (the WHO Programme Coordinator in Bangladesh).

3.2 The Director of the Centre has been asked to submit research protocols to WHO so that the UNDP funds for the Institute can be released; so far none has been received. Mr Mashler suggested that a cable be sent to Mr Zagorin asking him to expedite with Dr Greenough submission of the research protocols.

3.3 The WHO Programme Coordinator in Dacca had agreed to expedite plans for construction of the new building which is to be funded under the Vaccine and Drug Development Project.

4. Agenda item 4 - Prospects for further funding

4.1 Mr Mashler indicated that he thought the CDD Programme might more easily secure additional extra-budgetary funds if it was designated a Special programme, like TDR. Dr Zahra explained that at this early stage there is perhaps more flexibility in not designating CDD as a Special programme.

4.2 Mr Mashler wondered whether WHO should take advantage of the TDR/JCB meeting this December to have an informal meeting with the donors to explore their interest in contributing to CDD. Dr Zahra will discuss this with Drs Flache, Kilgour and Lucas. He will also investigate whether a proposed International Health Funding meeting might be a more suitable occasion.

4.3 Mr Mashler indicated that he was anticipating approval in the very near future of the project submitted to UNDP for training in CDD in the Asia Region for US\$ 900 000 over a three-year period.

4.4 Dr Zahra requested Mr Mashler to give consideration to the provision of "seed" money to help in developing operational research in the Programme.



Mr. J.M.H. Tixhon
Office of Environmental and Health Affairs
The World Bank
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WASHINGTON, D.C. 20433
U.S.A.

45-2 86 52 11
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Tx 16600, FOTEX DK
ATTN: WATERQUALITY
HØRSHOLM
POSTAL CHEQUE ACCOUNT:
3 14 49 09
BANKERS: HANDELSBANKEN

S. Environment

YOUR REF.:

DATE:

OUR REF.:

DATE:

PES/WF

1979-10-09

Dear Mr. Tixhon,

I enjoyed very much meeting you during my visit to Washington.

Under separate cover I forward you two copies of reports concerning automated control and energy savings of wastewater treatment plants. As you proposed the other set is for Mr. Cracco.

As we discussed the Water Quality Institute and myself personally are very interested in participating in projects sponsored by the World Bank. During our discussion you mentioned a recent project in Brazil, where some aid from outside consultants might be needed. If any possibilities for joining this team still exist, we will be very interested in being informed and in making an offer for any services the World Bank might request.

I am preparing a new personal résumé, which I will send you very soon.

I hope our meeting will lead to a fruitful cooperation between the World Bank and the Water Quality Institute, and remain,

Yours faithfully,

Poul Erik Sørensen
Head of Emissions, Water,
and Wastewater Treatment Section

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and wastewater treatment section
head of emissions, water,
and air pollution

[Handwritten signature]

Yours faithfully,

My bank and the water quality institute, and remain
I hope our meeting will lead to a fruitful cooperation between the
two.

I am preparing a new business plan, which I will send you very

soon. The bank will be ready to make an offer for you
if you have the necessary documents. We will be
in contact, where some of the other consultants will be needed.
My bank, which only discusses you mentioned a recent project
the bank is interested in participating in projects sponsored by the
as we discussed the water quality institute and will be personally

as you proposed the other set is for Mr. Christensen.
I have sent you and several copies of wastewater treatment plants.
Under separate cover I forward you two copies of reports concerning

I enjoyed very much meeting you and will try to meet you again.

Best regards,
Mr. Christensen

YOUR REF:

DATE:

REF/ME

OUR REF:

1010-10-00

DATE:

P.S.A.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20533
1818 H Street, N.W.
The World Bank
Office of Environmental and Health Affairs
Mr. J.M.H. Christensen

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42-5 80 25 11

INSTITUTE
ØRSHØJ
MATEB

✓ S - enviv & health
S - Agric & RD

See Addressees Below

October 9, 1979

THRU: Dr. James A. Lee, Office of Environmental Affairs
R. Goodland, Office of Environmental Affairs

RG

Tropical Deforestation

1. Seven mitigatory measures are attached as rough draft for your comments or information and for possible use in projects where deforestation is judged to be unavoidable.

2. The fundamental concerns and risks associated with tropical deforestation were outlined in the materials issued by Dr. Lee on July 5 and August 23, 1979. Copies of UNEP's Governing Council resolution on tropical deforestation, and President Carter's Second Environmental message to Congress (dealing with tropical deforestation) are available on request.

Attachment

Messrs. C. Weiss, PAS
J. Coulter, CGR
G. Darnell, AGR
D. Pickering, AGR
V. Rajagopalan, PAS
J. Spears, AGR
T. Davis, AGR
B. Thoolen, AGR
J. Hanna, WA2
J. Blaxall, AEP
A. Golan, AEP
M. Walden, AEP
R. Wadsworth, AEP
M. Baxter, AGR
G. Homsí, LC1
A. Otten, LCP
C. Ramasubbu, LCP
R. Stern, AEA
K. Haasjes, LCP
P. Greening, LCP
D. Mahar, LC2
R. Skillings, LC2
F. Lethem, PAS
R. Overby, OEA
H. Reitze, OEA
J. Tixhon, OEA

Messrs. K. Venkatraman, LC2
Ms. H. Martinez, LC1
C. Watson, OEA
R. Latimer, OEA
D. Rubin, AGR
G. Davis, AEP
Messrs. C. Keil, AGR
H. Wagner, LCP
R. Fishwick, WAP
J. Martinez, LC2
F. van Gigch, WAP
J. Collins, AGR
J. Edgerton, AGR
B. Gray, AGR
R. Hewson, AEP
J. Greenfield, AEP
J. Wallis, LCP
M. Saddington, AEP
E. Senner, LCP
P. Whitford, AEP
F. Thomas, LCP
N. Brouard, AEP
J. Gorse, WAP
G. Krishna, AEP
O. Price, AEP
N. Sharma, LCP
L. Sonley, LCP
Peter Hammond c/o M. Cernea, AGR

RG:OMc

Tropical Deforestation-Suggested Mitigatory Measures

1. The choice of the specific site for a proposed agricultural project is environmentally crucial. Some sites should be scrupulously avoided altogether, such as those tracts occupied or used by tribal or indigenous peoples. Bank policy is evolving in this regard (see CPN ____: draft OMS Guidelines: Forced Resettlement). Forests known to act as refugia for species accorded special significance or protection by the sovereign state, also should be avoided. Projects should be sited to the fullest extent possible on cutover or degraded land. Bank projects should promote the maximally efficient use of land already cleared. If, however, environmental factors are outweighed by political or short-term, micro-economic judgments, deforestation can be mitigated to a limited extent by including all the following:
 - a. Environmental Reconnaissance: This aids in site selection: tribal areas, special habitats or refugia completely avoided.
 - b. Ecosystem Inventory: provides the opportunity to collect, salvage or study the tract before it is destroyed.
 - c. Methods of Clearing: are ranked by degree of environmental damage in section ____.
 - d. Preservation of protective forest along watercourses, and on slopes and around reservoirs and irrigation headwaters. The dimensions should be commensurate with slope, etc., and can be used as natural firebreaks.
 - e. Use of Cut Forest: broadening the spectrum of species harvested. Use of less commercial species to the fullest extent possible.
 - f. Reforestation Component: Any project involving deforestation can be improved by the inclusion of significant and effective reforestation components near the project or elsewhere.

- g. Compensatory Preserve: the establishment of forest preserves comparable or commensurate with the tract removed helps compensate for the loss; this includes strengthening or augmenting the national park system. Such preserves can be near the project area, adjacent to existing preserves, or elsewhere.
- h. Sustained-yield agro-ecosystem: Inclusion of a national research component to promote systems of harvest from as yet undisturbed forest that leaves the vegetation intact. Education, training and extension of the results (), the socio-economic rules of a sustained-yield, non-expanding economy, tuned to the concept of living within the carrying capacity of the country's or region's resources.

2. The Bank's recent (February 1978) forestry sector policy paper clearly specifies a higher priority than hitherto for protection of forests, emphasizes the environmental benefits of forestry projects, and warns of the devastating destruction from deforestation. Where a project designer considers some deforestation unavoidable, then it should always be accompanied by the mitigatory measures noted.



PROGRAMME DES NATIONS UNIES POUR L'ENVIRONNEMENT
UNITED NATIONS ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMME



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UNEP Geneva Office
Palais des Nations
CH-1211 GENEVA 10

Reference :


5 October 1979

Dear Mr. Reitze,

.....
Further to my letter of 28 September, I am pleased to attach
a copy of the edited version of the Draft ACC Report to the Governing
Council of UNEP at its eighth session. *Retained by OEA*

After consultation with a number of Designated Officials,
two sentences have been added to the text which had been agreed upon
at the meeting of Designated Officials on 21 September. They are in
paragraphs 27 and 31 and refer respectively to the Working Group on
Earthwatch and to the consultations which the Executive Director will
undertake with cooperating agencies in regard to the implementation of
the Governing Council's decision related to the catalytic role of the
Fund.

Yours sincerely,


Jean Jacques Graisse
Associate Director
External Relations
and Policy Development Office

Mr. H. Reitze
Office of Environmental and Health
Affairs
The World Bank
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Washington, D.C. 20433
USA

S-syic & rural devel.
VS - enviro & health
October 5, 1979

Graham Donaldson, Chief, AGREP

October 5, 1979

Alfredo Sfeir-Younis, AGREP covered many subjects. Only a summary of the most relevant topics

EAST-WEST CENTER, Environmental Policy Institute

- Extended Benefit-Cost Analysis:
Incorporating Natural Resources and
Environmental Factors in Economic
Development Planning (BCAEF)
- Back-to-Office Report

THE CONFERENCE

1. The main objective of the conference was to discuss the validity and applicability of several concepts and methods recently developed in the area of resource economics and management. The analytic framework used to test such validity and applicability was benefit-cost analysis, employed in preparing and appraising development projects. Therefore, the expected outcome of the conference was defined as a list of areas for collaborative research which would take into account the topics discussed in the conference.
2. To accomplish such a set of objectives, the East-West Center invited people from developing countries who are using BCA, people from academic institutions and research organizations who are devoted to fundamental research in these areas, and people from international organizations who use BCA in the preparation and appraisal of development projects (the list of participants is attached).
3. The conference consisted of three parts: (a) addresses by invited speakers, (b) workshop sessions, and (c) plenary sessions. The invited speakers presented papers or statements of their own; they talked about numerous subjects, from resource conservation to the specific requirements of Environmental Impact Statements (EIS). There were three workshops: the first was devoted to discussion of the institutional framework and of the environment in the application of BCA; the second was devoted to analyzing existing techniques to evaluate environmental benefits and costs; and the third was devoted to discussing issues related to the formulation and evaluation of forestry, land use, fisheries, and rural development projects. The plenary sessions, which I could not attend, were supposed to put together the invited papers and the materials discussed in the workshops.
4. The Bank's participation (myself in this case) was at all levels except during the plenary sessions. I spoke about resource management and economic development in general (see paras. 6-16), presented two short notes during the workshop seminar, and chaired Workshop III.

5. Since the conference covered many subjects, only a summary of my intervention as invited speaker and of some of the most relevant topics covered by the conference will be outlined here. For the cooking and other purposes and as well as other uses of energy--usually used as fertilizer (e.g., for the production of energy) have, in turn, benefited.

RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

6. Soon after the invited speaker had spoken at the conference, I realized that it was inappropriate to talk about the technical notes I had brought with me. An outline of my intervention follows.

7. After making very explicit that "the views and interpretations ... are those of the author and should not be attributed to the World Bank ...," I stated that several development dimensions of resource management problems deserve special attention. Most resource management problems have (a) a development dimension--one can classify projects under a policy umbrella which is geared to optimally use available natural resources; (b) a choice dimension (in terms of policy and project levels)--where the most important choices are intergenerational rather than intragenerational; (c) an asymmetric dimension--where one has to recognize several imbalances which occur due to changes in supply and demand, technology, microeconomic policies, institutions and organization, and the like; and (d) a compensating dimension--where counterbalancing (i.e., in money terms or in kind) usually takes place between two parties (i.e., for cutting less trees, using less water, replanting).

8. One of the most interesting dimensions of the problem is in terms of choices and how a policy strategy may induce changes in institutions (i.e., water rights, communal lands) and in development projects. I stated that to achieve intergenerational equity and simultaneously move toward the optimal state of conservation of those resources available to poor people, the Bank established its Rural Development Policy. Implicit in this policy are several important characteristics: (a) the need to improve and sustain productivity, (b) the need to reach large numbers of poor people living in rural areas, (c) the need to formulate self-sustained programs, and (d) the need to find projects that are replicable.

9. In recognition of existing investment imbalances across sectors--between industry and agriculture--conservation policies that will benefit large numbers of people required the definition of "new style projects" that would have a built-in mechanism to move the farmers economy to an ecosystem balance. Imbalances are due to population pressures, large demand for food and energy products (forest), lack of appropriate production and distribution technologies (i.e., harvesting losses), lack of appropriate institutions at the farmers level, among others.

10. One of the examples of such policies at the sector level--within the umbrella of the Rural Development Policy Paper--is the Forestry Policy Paper. I stated that the move toward an environmental approach to forestry was needed to satisfy multiple demands: (a) provide energy to rural people,

(b) protect water catchment areas and existing irrigation infrastructures, and (c) generate income. To provide energy to rural people, the Bank considers the production of fuelwood which provides fuel for cooking and other purposes and substitute other sources of energy--usually used as fertilizer (i.e., cow dung). This latter substitution has, in turn, beneficial effects on soil and water conservation. To establish forest programs to protect water catchment areas will have important beneficial effects with regard to soil erosion and canal (or reservoir) siltation. Finally, to generate income for rural people, the Bank looks into the optimal combination of tree species that would simultaneously accomplish environmental objectives and income goals: to bring in cash crops (or short rotation varieties), to plant fodder trees, and to produce wooden poles for construction in rural areas. In addition, forestry can be used as an income-compensating activity for those people who have to resettle because of irrigation infrastructures (i.e., dams).

11. These ingredients make our program a "social forestry" oriented program rather than a simple forest (i.e., tree) oriented program.

The Project Cycle

12. Choices are made all along the project cycle (i.e., from identification to evaluation), and I suggested that the most important choices with regard to resource conservation problems are at identification and preparation--when planners decide about trade-offs across sectors, location, target groups, size, sequencing and the like.

13. Within this overall process, one can find three types of projects: (a) those projects that are directly geared to produce environmental balances like afforestation programs, (b) those projects where alternative design options are available and where a great effort is made to minimize environmental damages, and (c) those projects where an EIS is written during appraisal.

14. During the appraisal of forestry projects, several of those problems (choice, imbalances, compensation), discussed by resource economists, come into play. Some of them are the valuation of fuelwood (this will be discussed in a separate section of this memorandum), the long-term trade-offs involved when high or low migration to urban areas is taking place, and design problems which tend to depress the high rate of social time preferences, leading to conservation.

15. In countries with high migration rates to urban centers, the demand for fuelwood might decrease while the demand for other sources of fuel might drastically increase.

16. One of the most recognized causes of resource depletion--in this case forest depletion--is the low-income level of people in rural areas and, consequently, their high rate of social time preference. This factor forces

project planners to focus on two very important aspects of social forestry programs: (a) there must be a built-in mechanism for compensation: somebody, or a whole village, has to be compensated for the time spent re-planting trees; Bank projects deal with this issue by paying, for example, the existing wage rate or providing villagers with food--all decrease the rate of social time preferences; (b) there must be income-generating activities resulting from planting trees--several farm models have been applied, using only the perimeter of the farms for tree planting; using part of the farm (this solution competes with food crops for the limited amount of land available); and using publicly owned land where each individual will share in the output from it.

Problems with Conservation Policies

17. Since the conference intended to come out with a shopping list of research materials and programs, I mentioned the following problems faced by conservation policies and programs. (a) Environmental or resource conservation plans are not being a part of the overall national development plans; there is a need to integrate these plans to optimally allocate resources (intra- and intergenerationally). (b) While the "old" style development programs emphasize the hardware aspects of productivity and growth, resource conservation puts a major strain on local institutions and organizations; a careful study of the role of institutions dealing with resource conservation in development is required. (c) Since resource conservation programs need longer gestation periods, these programs have to be designed in such a way that local people identify them as a source of wealth and income. And (d) there is a need to study the major imbalances stated earlier (i.e., supply and demand, technology, macroeconomic policies, institutions) to understand the role development projects play in achieving an acceptable state of resource conservation:

VALUATION PROBLEMS

18. The evaluation of most conservation programs faces major problems in valuating their benefits and costs. In listing some of the approaches I suggested at the conference, major emphasis is put on forestry and fisheries. Irrigation, soils, and land use planning were also discussed and only minor references will be given here.

The Travel Cost Method (TCM)

19. The travel cost method has been used to evaluate benefits from recreational areas. The TCM consists simply of estimating the willingness-to-pay of individuals who are visiting such recreational areas as national parks, hunting areas, and wild reserves. I suggested that this method can be applied to forestry (willingness to pay for fuelwood), to fishing (the amount a fisherman needs to be compensated if he has to forgo a fishing trip), to village water supply (to determine the shadow price of drinking

water), and to grazing (to determine the shadow price of grazing lands). In all these activities, a trip to the source of benefits is required, as when one has to travel to get to a national park.

Valuation of Fuelwood

20. Several methods for valuing fuelwood were discussed at the conference, one already mentioned earlier (e.g., TCM). These methods are: (a) "market price" approach and (b) "surrogate method," where one can use the price of another source of energy (i.e., kerosene) or of a close substitute (i.e., cow dung) and measure the net benefits forgone as a proxy for benefits.

Valuation of Fodder

21. Most of the methods used are of the "surrogate" type; one assumes that fodder is an input, let's say, for milk, animal power, or fertilizer (cow dung). In the Bank we have used all of these surrogates.

Land Use Classification

22. Following the discussion on the rules-of-thumb proposed in my paper on canal lining (i.e., to find the switching value of the seepage losses coefficient to determine what part of the canal should be lined), I proposed the same method for determining the switching value of a "soil productivity" coefficient for land use planning and soil conservation programs.

Role of Institutions in Economic Efficiency

23. The conference participants clearly recognized the need to understand and quantify the role, and the impact, of changing socioeconomic--mostly nonmarket--institutions (i.e., cooperatives, property rights) on the economic performance of projects. The role of these "nonquantifiable" factors was thought to be a major subject for study.

International Trade and the Environment

24. International trade patterns were thought to be affecting the way in which multinational corporations are investing in developing countries. Some of these investments (i.e., steel, textiles) are very pollution-intensive industries. There is a need to study how macroeconomic policies of some countries are in fact inducing international transfers of pollution.

Aquaculture as a Water Conservation Mode

25. The optimal size of a fish pond can vary, depending upon biological, economic and social factors. I suggested that in certain areas of the world, where water is a scarce resource, one might consider changing the size of the ponds to account for water conservation objectives.

26. Several other subjects were covered by the conference. Some of them, listed in the previous paragraphs, may be the focus of part of my research program in the future.

Attachment

ABP
ABP:yau

cc: D. Pickering (AGR)
B. Abbai (AGREP)
T. Goering (AGREP)
G. Temple (AGREP)
A. Ray (PAS)

V S-environ. & Health
S-Agric & R.D.

October 2, 1979

Dear Gordon:

It was very pleasant discussing the goals we share with you recently in London. I am delighted you have agreed to help the Bank by contributing to the enclosed draft guidelines on "Environmental Aspects of Agricultural Projects."

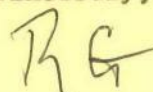
The aim of these guidelines and the audience addressed are outlined in the introduction.

You are requested to read the whole draft (about 110 pages) and mark it up all through. If you want another copy now or when your comments have been incorporated, please let me know. During this mark-up, please correct any factual errors and, more importantly, omissions. Please add phrases, lines or paragraphs wherever you feel they would improve the whole.

From the table of contents you will be able to see what remains to be done. Please add any sections or topics you feel should be addressed. Your views on potential reviewers or contributors would be appreciated, as well as suggestions on how to increase the effectiveness of the guidelines. But mainly,, at this stage, your improvements (say the equivalent of two paragraphs per guideline) are required.

With many thanks and best wishes,

Sincerely,



R.J.A. Goodland
Office of Environmental Affairs

Encs.

Dr. Gordon Conway
Center for Environmental Technology
Imperial College
48 Princes Gardens
LONDON, SW7 2AZ
England

RG:on

OFFICIAL FILE COPY

VS-environ & health
S: agric & rural dev.

October 2, 1979

Dear Mr. Huguet:

Your proposal of December 29, 1978, to improve land management and agricultural projects in general was most welcome here. As we discussed in your office on February 23, the Office of Environmental Affairs is preparing some guidelines entitled "Environmental Aspects of Agricultural Projects." The table of contents of the incomplete draft is enclosed.

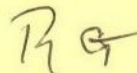
At the moment, this draft is about 100 double-spaced pages. In view of your request to establish a dialogue, would you consider reviewing these guidelines? At this stage, what is wanted is a general informal review. Later, when they have been improved, no doubt they will be submitted to FAO for your official approval. I enclose the introduction so that you can see our objectives and the audience at which we are aiming.

I hope you can find the time for unofficial comments on this document. Please let me know if I may send them to you.

Meanwhile, a recent paper on Amazonia is also enclosed.

All best wishes,

Sincerely,



R. Goodland

Office of Environmental Affairs

Encs.

Mr. Louis Huguet
FAO
Via delle Terme di Caracalla
00100 Rome, Italy

RG:on

OFFICIAL FILE COPY



S-envir

PROGRAMME DES NATIONS UNIES POUR L'ENVIRONNEMENT
UNITED NATIONS ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMME



Telephone 98 84 00 98 58 50
Telex 28 877 UNEP - CH
Cables: UNITERRA, GENEVA

UNEP Geneva Office
Palais des Nations
CH-1211 GENEVA 10

Reference :

28 September 1979

Dear Mr. Reitze,

.....
I am pleased to attach a copy of the report on the meeting of Designated Officials for Environmental Matters which was held at Geneva from 18 to 21 September 1979 (UNEP/DOEM/1979/R.10). Retained by OEA

.....
I am also enclosing a copy of the Draft Report of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination to the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme at its Eighth Session (UNEP/DOEM/1979/R.11) for the purpose of briefing Executive Heads who will participate in the meeting of ACC in late October.

! ?
Please note, however, that the text of the Draft Report will be edited at UNEP Headquarters in Nairobi and that you will receive the edited version directly from Nairobi. May I also call your attention to paragraph 6 of the report of the meeting of Designated Officials (UNEP/DOEM/1979/R.10), in which it is indicated that a number of representatives stressed the value they attach to UNEP's attendance to some important meetings of their organization emphasizing thereby the active role UNEP could play in some of the policy making organs. I would greatly appreciate it if it were possible for your Organization to indicate to us in an informal way which of the meetings of your Organization should be attended by UNEP representatives between now and June 1980. This information would be most useful in our planning of travel of staff.

Yours sincerely,

Best regards

Jean-Jacques Graisse
Associate Director
External Relations
and Policy Development Office

Mr. H. Reitze
Office of Environmental and
Health Affairs
The World Bank
1818 H Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20433
USA

Bureaux / Office location: Avenue Jean-Trembley 16 - Petit-Saconnex - GENÈVE

*Please
throw if you don't
want*

September 21, 1979

Dr. Stephen Bennett
c/o Dr. Jorge Atkins
Pan American Health Organization
Havre No. 30, 3 & 4 Floor
Colonia Juarez
MEXICO 6 D.F., Mexico

Dear Stephen:

Thank you for your most welcomed telephone call regarding the International Congress, November 12-16, in Mexico City.

You helped immeasurably to clarify the information I had on the ordering of events, sectoral areas to be covered, plenary and technical sessions, etc. In agreeing last spring to play something of a key role in the Congress, the information I received from Dra. Ordonez was very preliminary and this was still the case after my subsequent meeting with the Environmental Secretary, Humberto Romero Alvarez.

It now appears, however, the Congress is solidly on the right track with the hoped-for internationally respected personages in key roles. The Mexican authorities, including you and your associates, are to be commended for undertaking this important effort. It can do no other but assist Mexico and other countries sharing similar concerns to move closer to the mainstream of development/environment thinking whose genesis can be traced to the Stockholm Declaration. In this vein you will be pleased to learn the Inter-American Development Bank has adopted a most commendable policy on the environment, initiated a series of guidelines for its implementation, and effectively assisted in drafting a Declaration of Principles designed to harmonize the environmental policies and practices of the multilateral development assistance institutions.

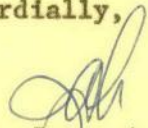
As agreed, Stephen, I will make a 20-25 minute presentation covering the essential points relating to the development process. It should provide the attendees with a frame of reference for making assessments of likely impacts attributable to the development process. Moreover, the opportunity for meaningful dialogues with developing country officials which the Congress provides throughout its technical sessions will further enhance awareness and understanding.

- 2 -

Following your advice, I would hope to stay at the hotel you suggested so as to facilitate communications, transportation, etc. -- I will be further in touch with you next month.

With kind regards,

Cordially,



Dr. James A. Lee
Director
Office of Environmental and
Health Affairs

JAL:on

cc: Messrs. Rajagapolan, PAS
Butrico, PAHO

Mr. William Clark, VPE

September 20, 1979

James A. Lee, Environmental and Health Affairs, PAS

Brief Report on an International Meeting -
Meeting of Development Assistance Agencies to Harmonize Environmental Policies
and Practices, and Prepare a Declaration of Principles

1. A meeting to prepare a Declaration of Principles on the inclusion of environmental dimensions in activities undertaken by the principal multi-lateral development assistance agencies was held September 12-13 in the Bank's European Office.
2. Co-sponsored by the UNDP, UNEP and the Bank, the meeting was attended by representatives of the eight development assistance agencies recently studied by the International Institute for Environment and Development, and reported on in Banking on the Biosphere (1978). Represented also was the Commission of European Communities -- European Development Fund.
3. The agenda focused on (i) a review of developments since the 1972 Stockholm Conference on the Human Environment; (ii) a discussion of the difficulties, constraints, and opportunities faced by development assistance agencies in incorporating environmental concerns into projects and programs being financed; and, (iii) review and adoption of a Declaration of Principles which harmonizes the environmental policies and practices of these development assistance institutions.
4. An animated and highly productive dialogue resulted in complete agreement on future actions to be taken by the institutions, severally and collectively, to provide for consideration of the environment in the activities of these agencies. Further, a plan for the exchange of information (policy statements, guidelines, handbooks, etc.) was agreed upon, as were plans for future consultations.
5. Most importantly, the participants reached an early consensus on a Declaration of Principles. It is proposed that a meeting be held just in advance of the next Special Session of the UN General Assembly in New York, at which the heads of agencies or their designees would sign the Declaration. This is viewed as strategic and timely inasmuch as the Special Session will be considering the Second Development Decade.
6. For the World Bank, this represents a seemingly successful outcome to its continuing efforts to bring the environmental policies and practices of these institutions more in line with its own. Thus, it serves to affirm the "correctness" of the Bank's environmental efforts over the past decade, and gives further support to both the spirit and declaration of Stockholm.

cc: Ms. S. Boskey, IRD

JALee:on

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UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, BERKELEY

Bu

BERKELEY • DAVIS • IRVINE • LOS ANGELES • RIVERSIDE • SAN DIEGO • SAN FRANCISCO



SANTA BARBARA • SANTA CRUZ

CENTER FOR SOUTH AND
SOUTHEAST ASIA STUDIES

BERKELEY, CALIFORNIA 94720

S - Environment

September 19, 1979

Mr. Robert Goodland
The World Bank
1818 H St. NW
Washington D.C. 20433

Dear Mr. Goodland,

I am taking this opportunity to invite you to participate in the 1980 Conference on Indonesian Studies to be held at Berkeley from July 31st to August 2nd, 1979. Next year's topic will be "Ecological Issues in Contemporary Indonesia". One of the several panels will consider public policy on the environment in Indonesia and it would seem at the outset that your contribution might best fit into this particular niche. As I am beginning to organize the conference quite early a great deal of flexibility yet obtains.

Any relevant public documents which you think would be important for me to read would be most appreciated. I have sent off notes to the several experts you mentioned during our telephone conversation of last week and take this opportunity to thank you for your kind assistance. I hope we may be able to stay in close touch over the coming months. In the event you may be in the Bay Area enroute to Indonesia soon please give me a call so that we may have the opportunity to personally meet.

Sincerely,

Eric Crystal

Eric Crystal

Research Associate (415 653 2262, home phone)

THE WORLD BANK

ROUTING SLIP		DATE: September 24, 1979	
NAME		ROOM NO.	
Mr. Lee		N 535	
<i>ST on Kinnison</i>		<i>OK</i>	
APPROPRIATE DISPOSITION		NOTE AND RETURN	
APPROVAL		NOTE AND SEND ON	
CLEARANCE		PER OUR CONVERSATION	
COMMENT		PER YOUR REQUEST	
FOR ACTION		PREPARE REPLY	
INFORMATION		RECOMMENDATION	
INITIAL		SIGNATURE	
NOTE AND FILE		URGENT	
<p>REMARKS:</p> <p>Can you handle please ?</p>			
FROM: C. B. Boucher		ROOM NO.: E 812	EXTENSION: 7 3641



U.S. Environment
OEI - Industry

UNITED NATIONS ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMME

PROGRAMME DES NATIONS UNIES POUR L'ENVIRONNEMENT



Télégrammes : UNITERRA, PARIS

Téléphone : 766.16.40
227.45.12

Télex : 650273

INDUSTRY AND ENVIRONMENT OFFICE
DEPARTEMENT INDUSTRIE ET ENVIRONNEMENT

17, rue Marguerite
75017 PARIS-France

TEL. : 1679

18 September 1979

Dear Mr. Burney,

UNEP Review of the Environmental Aspects of the Non-Ferrous Metals Industries

In accordance with the decision of the UNEP Governing Council at its 5th Session, the environmental aspects of a number of major industrial sectors are being reviewed. One of the sectors chosen by the Governing Council was the non-ferrous metals industries, of which the aluminium industry has already been examined. The Secretariat is now proceeding with the review of the following selected non-ferrous metals: lead, zinc, cadmium, copper and nickel.

In preparation for each environmental industrial sector review the Secretariat establishes a consultative process amongst the main interested parties, namely: Governments, industry and international institutions concerned, including workers' organizations. Through this process a wide range of information on the subject of the environmental aspects of the industry is collected and views as to the main problems and issues obtained. The information is synthesized and an overview report on the environmental aspects is prepared by the Secretariat which highlights the main issues. The intention of the Secretariat's report is to present what may be considered as consensus opinions concerning the environmental aspects; and identify those areas where there is insufficient knowledge for an environmental assessment, and differences of opinion as to the environmental protection policies required.

The Secretariat's report and other background material, along with the main issues suitably clustered, are examined at a workshop of experts drawn from the interested parties. The main tasks of the workshop are to confirm and critique the overview report; to establish priorities amongst the chosen issues, and to define a programme of activities whereby, during the period of some one or two years,

./...

Mr. M.A. Burney
Deputy Special Representative for
United Nations Organisations
World Bank
1818 H Street, N.W.
WASHINGTON D.C. 20433
U.S.A.

outstanding issues may be assessed and evaluated, in as far as possible at the initiative of appropriate institutions. UNEP's role would be to catalyse and coordinate these activities. The review process would then, if necessary, be drawn together in a meeting of interested parties, which would examine policy aspects and recommendations.

I am writing to seek your help on two matters. First, in order to help UNEP review the activities already in progress within international institutions on the environmental aspects of the non-ferrous metals sector, I would like to request you to inform me of your Organization's current and planned activities in the field of the environmental aspects of lead, zinc, cadmium, copper and nickel industries. The type of response I am seeking would be a letter summarizing activities with a time-table of expected events and achievements.

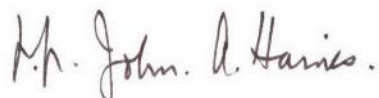
Second, in order to provide UNEP with a wide information base on which to build its overview report and out of which to identify the main specific issues, I would like to request you to send the Secretariat copies of available documentation on the environmental aspects of these industries.

.... The attachment to this letter gives you the scope of the environmental review undertaken and provides a check-list from which to consider matters on which you may wish to correspond in reply to this letter.

It is anticipated that the draft of the Secretariat's overview reports will be available for comment by mid-1980 and that a workshop of experts will be held at the end of 1980. It has not yet been decided whether all five metals will be considered at the same workshop or whether there will be a split between lead/zinc/cadmium and copper/nickel.

I would be grateful to hear from you on this matter at your earliest convenience before 31 October 1979.

Yours sincerely,



Dominique Larreé
Director

c.c. : - Mr. James Lee

Mr. Ernest Stern, VPO

September 18, 1979

James A. Lee, Environmental and Health Affairs, PAS

Meeting of Development Assistance Agencies to
Harmonize Environmental Policies and Practices

1. Attached is a very brief report of the subject meeting. A more detailed report is under preparation by the co-sponsors, UNEP, UNDP, and the Bank.

2. It was a highly successful meeting with consensus being reached on all points, and a Declaration of Principles prepared acceptable to all.

Future meetings and consultations were eagerly recommended and preliminary steps also taken to include the bilateral agencies at a later date.

Attachments

cc: Ms. S. Boskey, IRD
Mr. V. Rajagopalan, PAS
Mr. H. Reitze, PAS

JALee:on



↓. Environment

INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF MEDICINE AND BIOLOGY OF ENVIRONMENT
ASSOCIATION INTERNATIONALE DE MÉDECINE ET BIOLOGIE DE L'ENVIRONNEMENT

PRÉSIDENT D'HONNEUR PROF. RENÉ DUBOS UNIVERSITÉ ROCKEFELLER U.S.A.

115 RUE DE LA POMPE F - 75116 PARIS - TÉLÉGR. ECOMEBIO-PARIS - TÉL. 553.45.04

LE PRÉSIDENT Monsieur Jean Tixhon
World Bank
801, 19th street NW
Washington DC 20433
U.S.A.

Le 17 Septembre 1979

RA/mcm/0837/1979/US

Monsieur et Cher Ami,

C'est avec plaisir que je vous remercie de votre accueil lors de mon récent voyage à Washington.

Je vous prie de trouver ci-joint ^{n/alt} un document sur le Consortium établi en Suisse auquel vous avez bien voulu participer. Vous verrez à vos côtés certaines personnalités que vous connaissez déjà et qui sont heureuses de votre coopération.

Monsieur Rolando Tiburtini, personnage du domaine de l'eau bien connu sur le plan international, quitte l'UNESCO et se trouvera libre dans un mois. Je vous adresse ci-joint son curriculum vitae au cas où vos services pourraient utiliser ses hautes compétences.

Je sais que Carl Adams est venu vous voir à Washington: j'organise en France cinq séries de cours sur l'Environnement industriel avec mes amis Américains, Allemands et Français. Je souhaiterais volontiers votre participation: je vous adresserai en temps utile les programmes et les différentes villes où se dérouleront les cours.

J'attends avec intérêt votre ouvrage en Français sur l'Environnement Industriel ainsi que le document de souscription au titre d'expert auprès de la Banque Mondiale.

Avec mes remerciements, je vous prie de croire, Monsieur et Cher Ami, à l'assurance de mes sentiments cordiaux.

→ *Ready*
Could you send the form for registration as a consultant
Thank you

Richard
Docteur Richard ABBOU.

Feb 19

INCOMING MAIL UNIT

1813 26B ST PM 3:10

RECEIVED

Attachments retained by OEA

RECEIVED

1979 SEP 24 PM 3:40

INCOMING MAIL UNIT

Docteur Richard ABBON.

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Monsieur et Cher Ami,

RA\mcsm\0837\1292\02

U.S.A.

Washington DC 20433

801, 1st Street NW

World Bank

LE PRÉSIDENT Monsieur Jean Tixhon

Le 17 septembre 1979

112 RUE DE LA POMPE - F - 75116 PARIS - TÉLÉGR. ECOMEBIO-PARIS - TÉL. 223.42.04

PRÉSIDENT D'HONNEUR PROF. RENÉ DUBOS UNIVERSITÉ ROCKEFELLER U.S.A.

ASSOCIATION INTERNATIONALE DE MÉDECINE ET BIOLOGIE DE L'ENVIRONNEMENT

INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF MEDICINE AND BIOLOGY OF ENVIRONMENT



1 Environnement

S-envir. & health
Sept. 13-79

MEETING
TO
HARMONIZE THE ENVIRONMENTAL POLICIES AND PRACTICES
OF
DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE INSTITUTIONS

Paris, September 12-13, 1979

A meeting to prepare a Declaration of Principles on the inclusion of environmental dimensions in activities undertaken by development assistance agencies was held September 12-13 in the European Office of the World Bank.

Convened by the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), the meeting was co-sponsored by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the World Bank. In attendance were representatives of the eight development assistance agencies studied by the International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED, Barbara Ward) and reported on in Banking on the Biosphere (1978). Represented also was the Commission of European Communities -- European Development Fund. (A list of the participants is attached.)

The agenda focused on (i) a review of developments since the 1972 UN Conference on the Human Environment, Stockholm; (ii) a discussion of the difficulties and constraints faced by development assistance institutions in incorporating environmental concerns into projects and programs being financed; and, (iii) review and adoption of a Declaration of Principles which harmonizes the environmental policies and practices of these development assistance agencies. (A copy of the agenda is attached.)

Following a recounting of events that have occurred since the Stockholm Conference on the Human Environment, the participants engaged in a very productive discussion of the opportunities and constraints facing IFIs in incorporating the environment in economic development endeavors. Among the topics discussed and agreed upon for future consultation were:

- the preparation and dissemination of criteria and guideline documents;
- exchange of information and experience gained and problems encountered by development assistance agencies; i.e., environmental post-audits of development schemes;
- methodologies for formulation of projects which systematically take environmental factors into consideration;
- mechanisms to encourage multi- and bilateral financing institutions to meet, exchange, and discuss information and experiences relating to environment and development;

- means to encourage and guide consulting firms to incorporate environmental considerations in their consulting activities;
- ways to increase utilization of local expertise in the consideration of environmental factors in development undertakings being financed;
- identification of environment/development training opportunities;
- methodologies for identifying and coping with secondary and tertiary environmental problems arising out of economic development projects and programs;
- research into improved cost-benefit analysis which allows for a more considered accounting of the environmental implications;
- assistance to developing countries as concerns environmental legislation, institutional capabilities, regulatory processes, information and education, and training.

In considering the draft Declaration of Principles the participants found themselves to be in close agreement on both the preambular and operative language. A thorough discussion of the draft produced some useful changes but the Declaration remained essentially intact. (A copy of the Declaration is attached.)

It was agreed that if written comments on the text Declaration are not received by UNEP within the next several months, it will be construed as evidencing acceptance. Should the comments received seem to require further consultation, UNEP will make the necessary arrangements.

It is proposed that a meeting will be held just in advance of the next Special Session of the General Assembly in New York, at which the heads of agencies or their designees would sign the Declaration. This is seen as strategic and timely inasmuch as the Special Session will be directed to a consideration of the Second Development Decade. Should it not prove practical for all the institutions to be represented at such a meeting, consideration will be given to having the Declaration sent to them for signature.

Insofar as the World Bank is concerned, the meeting represents an important step forward toward having all the development assistance institutions adopt and implement environmental policies and practices similar to its own. It also places all the institutions in conformance with Principle 25 of the Declaration of the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment (Stockholm, 1972) and with related resolutions adopted by UNEP's Governing Council. As it relates to the Bank itself, it represents a reaffirmation of its own support for the Declaration of Stockholm

and support by the other development assistance agencies for the environmental policies and practices which the Bank has been pursuing for nearly a decade. In his letter of reply to the Executive Director of UNEP concerning the meeting and the proposed Declaration of Principles, Mr. McNamara cited his satisfaction at seeing the World Bank's policies and practices extended more broadly to include all the principal development assistance agencies.

It should be noted, perhaps, that the IIED is completing a study of the bilateral development assistance agencies, and that a similar effort will shortly be made to harmonize their environmental policies and practices with those of the multilateral institutions.

JALee:on
September 18, 1979

MEETING ON ENVIRONMENTAL POLICIES

Paris, September 12-13, 1979

LIST OF DELEGATES

AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK

Mr. Alemayehou Seifou
Senior Legal Officer

ARAB BANK FOR ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN AFRICA (BADEA)

Mr. Ali Abusinn
Assistant to the President

ASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK

Mr. Kasturi Luthra
Director
Infrastructure Department

CARIBBEAN DEVELOPMENT BANK

Mr. Lewis Campbell
Director
Projects Department

COMMISSION OF EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

Mr. Tanino Dicorrado
International Relations
Environment and Consumers' Protection
Service

Mr. M. Pulejo
Fonds Européen de Développement

INTER-AMERICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK

Mr. Reuben Sternfeld
Executive Vice President

Mr. Guillermo Villaveces
Special Representative in Europe

ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES

Mr. Kirk Rodgers
Director
Program of Regional Development

UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

Mr. Wassif Boutros-Ghali
Senior Technical Adviser

UNITED NATIONS ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMME

Mr. Peter S. Thacher
Deputy Executive Director

Mr. Yusuf J. Ahmad
Deputy Assistant Executive Director

UNITED NATIONS
ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMME (Cont'd)

Mr. Dominique Larré
Director
Industry and Environment Office, Paris

Mr. Brian D.G. Johnson
Senior Fellow
IIED

Mr. Jean-Jacques Graisse
Associate Director
External Relations and
Policy Development Office

Mr. M. Nay Htun
Senior Programme Officer
Industry and Environment Office, Paris

Ms. Shahida Chaudhary
Assistant Programme Officer

WORLD BANK

Dr. James A. Lee
Environmental and Health Affairs

Mr. Hernan Reitze
Environmental and Health Affairs

September 18, 1979



United Nations Environment Programme



Dist: RESTRICTED
UNEP/WG.31/1
7 August 1979
Original : English

Meeting on Preparation of Declaration
of Principles on the Inclusion of
Environmental Concerns in Activities
undertaken by Development Financing
Agencies
Paris, 12-14 September 1979

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WBG ARCHIVES

PROVISIONAL AGENDA

1. Opening of Meeting.
2. Adoption of Agenda.
3. Review of Developments since Stockholm Conference.
4. Practical difficulties and constraints faced by development financing agencies.
5. Review of the draft Declaration of principles.
6. Future consultations.
7. Meeting of the heads of agencies in 1980 to approve the Declaration of principles: date, venue and agenda.

DECLARATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL POLICIES AND PROCEDURES

RELATING TO ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Approved copy
13 Sept 1979

RECOGNIZING THAT, the major environmental problems of the developing countries are not necessarily of the same nature as those of developed countries in that they are problems which often reflect the impacts of poverty which not only affects the quality of life but life itself;

AND WHEREAS, economic development is essential to the alleviation of major environmental problems by providing for an integral relationship between societies and their environment;

REALIZING also that such economic development should be pursued in such a manner as to avoid or minimize environmental problems peculiar to it;

CONVINCED, that in the long-run environmental protection and economic development are not only compatible but interdependent and mutually reinforcing;

ACKNOWLEDGING, that the need for environmentally sensitive and responsible development has become more important and urgent in light of increasing population and concomitant pressures on the earth's resources and life-supporting ecological systems in some areas;

ACKNOWLEDGING, the sovereign right of governments to determine their own priorities and development patterns;

RECALLING, that the States which adopted the Declaration of the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment (Stockholm, 1972) stated their common conviction (Principle 25) that they will ensure that the international organization play a coordinated, efficient and dynamic role in the protection and improvement of the environment;

CONSIDERING, furthermore, that international development assistance institutions have, along with their member governments, a responsibility to ensure the sustainability of the economic development activities financed by them;

THEREFORE, the undersigned declare that they:

I.

Reaffirm their support for the Principles and Recommendations for action of the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment.

II.

Will, to the best of their abilities, endeavour to:

1. Institute procedures for systematic examination of all development activities, including policies, programmes and projects, under consideration for financing to ensure that appropriate measures are proposed for compliance with Section I. above.
2. Enter into cooperative negotiations with governments and with concerned and relevant organizations and agencies to ensure integration of appropriate environmental measures in the design and implementation of economic development activities.
3. Provide technical assistance, including training, on environmental matters to developing countries, at their request, thus developing their indigenous capacity, and facilitating technical cooperation between developing countries.
4. Give active consideration to project proposals that are specially designed to protect, rehabilitate, manage or otherwise enhance the human environment, the quality of life, and resources thereto related
5. Initiate and/or otherwise cooperate in research and studies leading to improvement of project appraisal methodologies, including cost-benefit analysis, of environmental protection measures.
6. Support the training and information of operational staff in the environmental dimension of economic development.
7. Prepare, publish and disseminate documentation and audiovisual material providing guidance on the environmental dimension of economic development activities.



UNITED NATIONS ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMME
PROGRAMME DES NATIONS UNIES POUR L'ENVIRONNEMENT



Cable Address: UNITERRA, Nairobi
Telex No. 22068
Telephone: 33930

P. O. Box 30552,
Nairobi.

S. Environment

Ref. No.

FP/1303-79-02

11 September 1979

Dear Sir,

Following a decision of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme and the Eighth Congress of the World Meteorological Organisation, agreement has been reached between the two organisations for UNEP to assume responsibility for the implementation of the "Climate Impact Studies Programme (CIP)" of the World Climate Programme.

To give effect to those decisions, a joint WMO/UNEP Meeting was held in Washington D.C. from 9-10 August 1979 to make arrangements for the development of a plan of action. A copy of ... the report of that meeting is enclosed herewith from which you will see that the following steps were agreed for the preparation of such a plan of action:

1. The meeting agreed on an outline of the Plan.
2. A Consultant should be appointed for six weeks to visit agencies concerned to find out their ongoing and planned activities related to Climate Impact Studies, define gaps and prepare a draft Plan of Action.
3. A group of experts should then be called to consider the report of the Consultant and prepare the Plan of Action which will then be submitted to the Governing Council.

It has been decided to hold a meeting of this group of experts in Nairobi from 18-22 February 1980. This meeting will be conducted in English only.

...../2

Mr. H. Reitze
Office of Environmental and Health Affairs
The World Bank
1818 H. Street, N.W.
Washington D.C. 20433
USA

ack. Nov. 20/79

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2.

The purpose of this letter is to invite your organisation to participate in this meeting. I should be most grateful if you would kindly let me know at your earliest convenience the name of your representative.

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to be 'S. Evteev', with a long horizontal stroke extending to the right.

S. Evteev
Assistant Executive Director,
Programme

WORLD METEOROLOGICAL ORGANIZATION
=====

UNEP/WMO INFORMAL MEETING
ON THE
CLIMATE IMPACT STUDY PROGRAMME

Washington, D.C.

9 and 10 August 1979

FINAL REPORT

1. Opening of the meeting

The meeting was opened by Dr. Robert M. White, Administrator, National Research Council, at 09.30 hours on Thursday, 9 August 1979. The following were present:

Ramses Mikhail (UNEP)
Hessam Taba (WMO)
Joseph Smagorinsky (JOC)
Robert M. White (Invited expert)
Rolando Garcia (Invited expert)
B.W. Boville (Invited expert, WMO)
W.W. Kellogg (Invited expert, WMO)

2. Background information

At its seventh session (Nairobi, May 1979), the Governing Council of UNEP decided the following:

"1. Requests the Executive Director to bring to the attention of the Secretary-General and the Eighth Congress of the World Meteorological Organization the willingness of the United Nations Environment Programme to collaborate with the World Meteorological Organization and other Organizations concerned with the World Climate Programme in the implementation of the sub-programme for the study of the impacts of climate on human activities, and, if so requested by the World Meteorological Organization to assume, within the availability of funds, responsibility for the implementation of this sub-programme under the overall co-ordination of the World Meteorological Organization;

2. Further requests the Executive Director, in accordance with the details of the resulting agreement, to develop a plan of action for implementing the agreement for consideration by the Governing Council at its eighth session."

At its eighth session (Geneva, May/June 1979) the WMO Congress (see Resolution 29 (Cg-VIII)) decided to request the Secretary-General:

"To negotiate with UNEP the conditions under which UNEP could assume responsibility for the implementation of the "Climate Impact Study

Programme" (CIP) of WCP subject to the principles adopted by the Congress of WMO and the Governing Council of UNEP."

The guidelines adopted by the WMO Congress concerning the Climate Impact Study Programme (CIP) are incorporated in the annex to the above-mentioned resolution (pp. 43-48). The material is based on the report of the Informal Planning Meeting on Climate Impact Studies which was held in Washington, D.C., from 23 to 26 October, 1978 and revised by the World Climate Conference, February 1979.

The meeting reviewed the institutional arrangements recommended by the WMO Congress for the World Climate Programme (WCP) which consist of the following:

(a) An overall co-ordination mechanism

It was brought to the attention of the meeting that so far no action has been taken to establish an overall co-ordinating body. The WMO Executive Committee (1979) had agreed that a WMO meeting should be held in 1980 at which participating Members and organizations could exchange views on their respective plans, identify areas where co-ordination is necessary and prepare proposals for the consideration of the WMO EC in relation to the eventual structure of an overall co-ordination mechanism. In the meantime the Executive Committee itself would assume the responsibility for the overall co-ordination of the WCP.

(b) Co-ordination and supervision of the Climate Data and Climate Application Components of WCP

The WMO Congress decided to establish a Scientific and Technical Advisory Committee (STAC). Its terms of reference would include the close co-ordination of the WCP component programmes on data and applications as well as review of progress in the other component programmes of WCP.

(c) Co-ordination and supervision of the Climate Change and Variability Research Programme

WMO and ICSU have agreed there should be only one Climate Research Programme (CRP) and to establish a Joint Scientific Committee which will be regarded by both organizations as the main organ for the formulation of overall scientific concepts and co-ordination of efforts at the international level.

Taking the above into consideration, the meeting proposed the following steps which would enable UNEP to formulate and implement a Climate Impact Studies Programme within the overall context of the WCP.

3. Elements of CIP

The CIP should include the broad subject areas described below. These subject areas were highlighted in the IPM document referred to above. Relative priorities for initial support will be recommended by the Group of Experts (see paragraph 4.2 below).

3.1 Global scale impacts

Global scale impacts on time scales of seasonal to inter-annual (climate variability) and decadal and longer (climate change) are of utmost importance to the energy, food and water concerns of developed and developing countries. These require early attention at the international level. Of particular concern are the impacts of climate changes that might be induced by CO₂ and other infrared absorbing gases. Considerable effort is already being devoted to this problem which should be reviewed to see what additional efforts will be required under UNEP.

3.2 National and regional studies

These studies are required on both time scales referred to in 3.1. The most fruitful area for initial studies involve impacts of climate variability. The two main themes for such studies should be:

- Food systems,
- Water management systems.

The nature of these studies must take into account the following considerations.

The effect of climatic variability depends as much on the nature of the socio-economic system that has to absorb the impact, as on the nature of the anomalies themselves. While it is possible to determine objectively the nature of climatic hazard and opportunity simply on the basis of climatic statistics, the true vulnerability of a society will depend on its own structures and institutions, and their resilience under stress.

What is important is not so much the nature of a given perturbation but rather how it is perceived, how it is felt by the various segments of the society, and how it is absorbed or neutralized. The impact of climate must, therefore, be evaluated in a context including the characteristics of climate itself, the nature and evolution of ecological systems, the pattern of human settlement and activity, and the socio-economic factors that influence human activities.

3.3 Approaches and methods

Simultaneously with the conduct of the Impact Studies outlined in 3.1 and 3.2 above, support should be given to the development of improved methodologies and testing them against real situations where feasible. There must be a diversity of approaches, some involving the testing of specific hypotheses by case studies of past events, some employing semi-quantitative models, and some being to develop general principles. All approaches must necessarily be interdisciplinary in nature.

It is noted that SCOPE has considered the establishment of a working group "to make a critical review of the methods of climatic impact assessment". This appears to be a useful step, and one that should be taken in order to determine where further emphasis should be placed.

4. Suggested steps to develop an Action Plan for the CIP

To develop an Action Plan by February, 1980 for processing and consideration of the UNEP Governing Council in April, 1980, the following steps are recommended.

A consultant with expertise in the study of climatic impacts area should be appointed as soon as possible to carry out an informal survey of about two months duration commencing this autumn. This survey should cover current and planned climatic impact studies at the international and national level. On the basis of the survey, visits and discussions, the expert will prepare a report for consideration at the proposed meeting of the Group of Experts (see following paragraph). In addition to a general review, the report should include recommendations on a draft programme including a few specific projects that could be initiated in 1980 and others requiring design and planning over a longer period.

A meeting of a Group of Experts should be convened by UNEP in early February 1980 to review the consultant's report and any other material that might be available, and to prepare a recommended Plan of Action for consideration at the UNEP Governing Council. Suggestions for membership appear below. If possible the Group should make general estimates of the levels

of efforts and costs. It should also seek to identify potential institutions competent to undertake projects.

Suggested membership of the Group of Experts:

R.M. White (USA)

R. Garcia (Argentina)

F.K. Hare (Canada)

Robert Kates (USA)

Adolfo Mascarenhas (Tanzania)

Pierre Spitz (France)

M.S. Swaminathan (India)

An expert to be nominated by the U.S.S.R.

Subsequent to the approval of the Plan by the Governing Council of UNEP, a meeting of interested parties to consider implementation and funding of projects should be convened.

5. Institutional guidelines and principles

The institutional framework for the conduct of the Climate Impact Studies Programme will be more effective if a set of guidelines and principles is adopted. The guidelines and principles that should be considered for adoption include the following:

5.1 Interdisciplinary character of studies

All steps must be taken to ensure that the studies are conducted by interdisciplinary teams of experts as appropriate. The problems that need to be attacked involve a broad range of the natural, social and human sciences.

5.2 Employment of indigenous institutions

It will be essential that there be ready access to data in the geographical areas being studied. It is also important that capabilities for the conduct of these studies be built up in the individual countries.

Insofar as possible studies should be executed by indigenous institutions, universities and research organizations. This is particularly important for the conduct of impact studies in the developing countries.

5.3 Co-operative efforts with other projects

There are many projects sponsored and conducted by various UN agencies that relate very closely to climatic impact studies. Examples are projects of the United Nations Development Programme, the UNRISD, the Food and Agriculture Organization, Unesco and the United Nations Environment Programme itself. Many of these projects are involved in the collection of data and information that will be needed for climate impact studies. Wherever possible, climate impact studies should be conducted in close collaboration with these projects so that mutual benefits can flow and duplication can be avoided.

In addition to projects conducted by international agencies, there are many projects conducted at national levels and also by private institutions. The climate impact studies undertaken nationally or privately should be conducted to the extent possible in a manner designed to encourage reciprocal benefit with the international programme.

5.4 Involvement of nongovernmental scientific research institutions

There are many nongovernmental scientific research organizations which are active in projects closely related to climate impact studies and which have demonstrated an interest in the conduct of such studies or the capability to become involved in them. Among these are the International Council of Scientific Unions, through its Scientific Committee on Problems of the Environment (SCOPE), the International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis (IIASA) concerned with global systems problems, and the International Federation of Institutes for Advanced Study (IFIAS), which has conducted climate impact studies already. The capability of these and other institutions should be used extensively in the conduct of these international climate impact studies.

5.5 Involvement of national governments

National governments should be encouraged to organize and fund impact studies within their own nations and also to participate where appropriate in multi-national, geographical area projects, such as that planned by the Council of the European Communities. Results and methods of such activities should be widely communicated.

5.6 Need for continuing planning and co-ordination

It is suggested that consideration be given to establishing the Group of Experts referred to in Section 4 above on a continuing basis to provide guidance and advice as the programme develops. Its continuing role would be to evaluate the progress made in each individual project, to undertake periodic reviews of the planning for the programme and to advise on the inclusion of new projects.



NRIC
S - environment

CODEL, INC.
Coordination in Development

September 11, 1979

Dr. James Lee
The World Bank
1818 H Street NW
Washington, DC 20433

Sept. 18, 79
Called Roever
confirmed Pontreui

Dear Dr. Lee:

I am writing on behalf of the CODEL Committee on Environment and Development which has spent the past several months planning workshops for private voluntary development organizations. The first Workshop, designed for the executive directors of the development organizations, will be held on Tuesday, December 4, 1979 at 777 UN Plaza, New York City from 9:30 a.m. - 3:30 p.m.

The purpose of this Workshop is to demonstrate and document the urgency, the feasibility and the potential of an approach to development which stresses the interdependence of human and other natural resources.

The Committee hopes very much that you will agree to act as Chairperson for the Workshop. You would not be expected to prepare a lengthy presentation nor would you have to preside over the workshop proceedings. We would like you to welcome the participants to the Workshop and perhaps to make some closing remarks at the end of the day. However, I understand from Mrs. Nash that you have another commitment in New York that day. If your schedule would not permit you to return to the Workshop at 3 p.m., we would waive your closing remarks.

The private development agencies invited to the Workshop play a significant role within the developing countries. Their programs are unique as regards longevity within a country and their concern to build interpersonal relations to ensure project continuity and success. The CODEL Committee is eager therefore to present persuasive and useful information to the executive directors of these agencies concerning the integration of environmental concerns within the development agency outlook. Because you are held in such high regard by the development community, your presence at the Workshop would indicate a level of support to which the executive directors would readily respond.

The current CODEL workshop program (which will also include a spring 1980 workshop for program and field staff of the private agencies) continues work begun by The Mohonk Trust at the 1977 Conference on Environmental Concerns in Development. At that time, a dialogue was initiated between representatives from development agencies and internationally-oriented environmentalists. This interchange piqued the interest of the development agency personnel who requested more specific practical information concerning environmental issues vis-a-vis the development process. The CODEL workshops attempt to provide information of this nature.

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Dr. Lee
September 11, 1979
Page 2

Enclosed is a rough draft of the Workshop schedule. Also enclosed is a list of CODEL Committee members. Please call me if you have any questions on this material.

The final copy for the Workshop schedule should be delivered to the printer by September 19th. I would therefore appreciate hearing from you by that time.

We do hope you will accept our invitation to act as Workshop Chairperson. I look forward to your reply.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

Carol Roever

Carol Roever
Committee on Environment and Development

12 Deer Path Drive
New Paltz, N.Y. 12561
(914) 255-6102

Encl.



CODEL, INC.

Coordination in Development

Committee on Environment and Development

Father John Joe Braun, Chairperson
White Fathers of Africa

Pastor Charles Fluegel
Lutheran World Relief

Mr. George Gerardi
Member At Large

Mr. Gary Kilmer
Technoserve, Inc.

Rev. Boyd Lowry
CODEL, Inc.

Ms. Marion Morey
Presiding Bishop's Fund, Episcopal Church

Ms. Agnes Pall
International Division, YMCA

Mr. C. Anthony Pryor
The Rockefeller Foundation

Ms. Carol Roever
CODEL, Inc.

Mr. Paul Skillicorn
The World Bank

Conf. Research Asst w/TWT

Mr. A. Keith Smiley
The Mohonk Trust

Dr. Gus Tillman
The Cary Arboretum

Ms. Helen L. Vukasin
CODEL, Inc.

Draft

CODEL, INC., Committee on Environment and Development

ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS IN SMALL SCALE DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

A Workshop for PVO Executives

Tuesday, December 4, 1979
9:30 AM - 3:30 PM
777 UN Plaza, Second Floor
New York City

Objective: To demonstrate and document the urgency, the feasibility, the practicality and the potential of an approach to development which stresses the interdependence of human and other natural resources.

SCHEDULE

Chairperson: Dr. James Lee, The World Bank

- 9:00-9:30 AM Perspectives on Natural Resources and Development
- Positive values and benefits of considering environmental factors
 - Liabilities and deficiencies of overlooking environmental factors
- Discussion
- Ralph Richardson, Director Emeritus, Division of
Natural and Environmental Sciences
Rockefeller Foundation
- 10:30-12:30 PM Guidelines for Decision-Making
- A case example: Tlemces Area Project, Niger
Charles Fluegel, Lutheran World Relief
 - Small group discussion of Niger Project
 - Economic and social benefits and costs
 - Intended and unintended side effects
 - Negative and positive effects on productivity
 - Trade-offs
 - Evaluation
 - Sources
 - Tools
 - Questions to be raised
 - Before:
 - Project selection
 - Design
 - During:
 - Implementation and monitoring
 - Evaluation
 - Follow-up
- 12:30-1:30 PM Lunch

1:30-3:00 PM

Tools and Resources

- Demonstration of a sample of simple practical indicators for assessing environmental conditions and measuring change

Dr. Gus Tillman, The Cary Arboretum

- Resources for training staff to deal with environmental issues
- Development projects illustrating intended and unintended environmental effects

3:00-3:30 PM

Closing Remarks

- Summary of the Workshop
- Developing capabilities to respond to environmental issues

Environmental Indicators

In preparing environmental guidelines for field staff and materials for training workshops in environmental matters, it has become apparent that there is a need for a creative approach to diagnosing a given situation before planning or designing a project. An approach analogous to the para-legal or para-medical is evolving from discussions between environmental scientists and development people. The idea is a group of simple indicators that can lead field personnel without technical training to evaluate the environment at a preliminary stage. Such crude evaluation can indicate the areas in which in-depth technical resources are necessary. The tool has several advantages:

1. it can be used by personnel without a great deal of formal education.
2. it does not require great expense for testing materials
3. it awakens the personnel to including the environmental issues as significant variables with which to deal.
4. in some cases traditional knowledge of the area can provide answers without tests. The indicators in those cases can make the field person aware of their importance.

The following list of simple indicators was developed by Gus Tillman, Cary Arboretum. Indicators in other fields such as wild life, pests, insects, health and vegetation are being developed by the CODEL/Committee on Environment and Development. It is anticipated that ultimately the indicators will have simple explanations to make them accessible to field staff.

A. Soil Characteristics

1. pH test - using wide range pH paper
2. Composition - water separation and settling in glass jar
3. Bioassay techniques and testing
4. Soil profile - photograph of profiles
5. Organic content - Ash method using open fire
6. Water retention - test and demonstration of improvement with organic compounds.

B. Water Quality

1. pH - wide-range pH paper
2. Silt load - settling in glass jar
3. Bioassay technique (plant and fish)
4. Simple bacteriological test
5. Coliform analysis (optional)
6. Percolation test
7. Simple Hach Kit tests - D/O and pH

C. Agricultural Testing

1. Bioassay techniques
2. Erosion indicators - photographs
3. Fertility testing
4. Assessment by observation - photographs
5. Precipitation measurement - quantity and chemicals

Study Depicts Mayan Decline

THE NEW YORK TIMES, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1979

By HAROLD M. SCHMECK Jr.

ONE of the great mysteries of human history has been the sudden collapse of one of the main centers of Mayan civilization in Central America at a time when it was apparently at a peak of culture, architecture and population around A.D. 800.

No one knows exactly why this society of several million people collapsed, but new research shows a gradually tightening squeeze between population and environment that may have been crucial to the fall.

Tropical environments are notoriously fragile. By understanding what the Mayas did to theirs, modern humans may get some useful guidance on how to treat tropical environments today — a realm of knowledge that could be particularly useful to the so-called Third World.

Just before the final cataclysm, the new research suggests, the population in one area ranged from about 200 to 500 persons per square kilometer (about four tenths of square mile). This population-density almost certainly required advanced agriculture or large-scale trade.

Within two to four Mayan generations, which probably meant less than 100 years, the population dropped back to what it had been almost 2,000 years before — 20 or less per square kilometer and sometimes far below even that sparse population. Furthermore, after the collapse, whole areas remained almost uninhabited for a thousand years — virtually until the 1970's.

Some of the environmental changes appear to have been as long-lasting as the loss of population. Lakes that were apparently

centers of settlement in the Maya time have not even today recovered the state of productivity that made their shores good living places more than 1,000 years ago.

Such clues to the past as these were found, in eight years of research, by scientists at Florida State University and University of Chicago. Their research, still continuing, showed there was an exponential growth in Mayan population during at least 1,700 years in the tropical lowlands of what is now Guatemala.

Human numbers doubled every 408 years, according to the new estimates. This trend may have caught the Maya in a strange trap. Their numbers grew at a steadily increasing pace, but, for many centuries, the growth was too slow for any single generation to see what was happening.

Over the centuries, the increasing pressure on the environment may have become impossible to maintain. Yet the squeeze could have been imperceptible until the final population spurt at the end. In more northerly regions, the quality of Mayan civilization may have deteriorated without so great a population drop, some specialists believe.

Based on Detailed Study

The new estimates for the southern lowlands are based largely on a detailed survey of traces of residential structures that were built, occupied and abandoned over the centuries.

The studies are focused on the region of two adjacent lakes, now called Yaxha and Sacnab, in the Peten lake district of northern Guatemala. The area was inhabited as early as 3,000 years ago and the first agricultural settlements appeared there about 1,000 B.C. The land was largely deforested by A.D. 250.

Gradually-intensified agriculture seems to have done severe cumulative

damage to the environment. To this was added the impact of increases in human dwellings and other major architectural works on the land. Essential nutrients washed, slid and were moved downhill to be lost in the lakes, diminishing the fertility of agricultural land.

Increases in phosphorus in the lakes from agriculture and human wastes showed that pollution must have aggravated the environmental damage. Scientists even confirmed the population trend by estimates of the per capita increase in phosphorus going into the lakes as human numbers rose.

Authors of the research, part of which is summarized in the current issue of *Science*, believe theirs to be the first published report giving documented estimates for the growth pattern of Mayan population and correlating this growth with the damage to the environment that went with it.

The authors pointedly omit any claim that they have solved the long-standing mystery of the Maya collapse.

They do say the kind of environmental pressure their studies suggest may have been one important factor among several. The scientists also believe the research may have some useful practical implications.

"We believe we are doing a kind of archaeology that has a tremendous amount of relevance," said Dr. Don S. Rice, assistant professor of archaeology at the University of Chicago and adjunct assistant curator of archaeology at the university museum.

Dr. Edward S. Deevey, leader of the research team, notes that the Mayan was one of the few high civilizations ever to flourish in lowland tropical forests and that the problems these ancient Central Americans faced may offer lessons for the present and future.

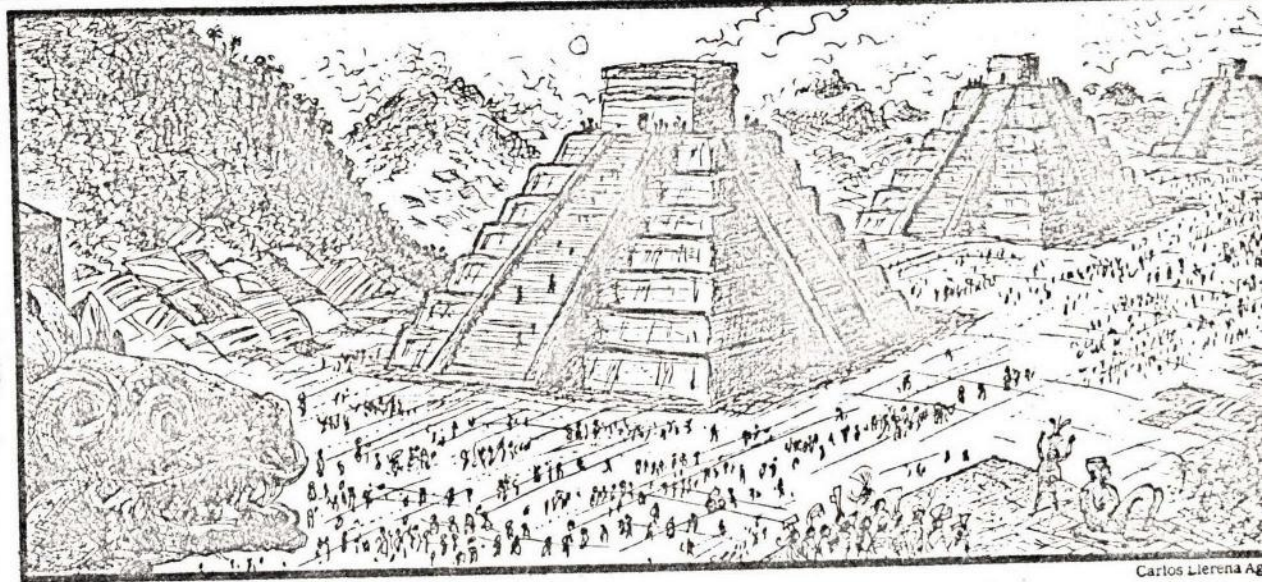
Dr. Deevey is graduate research curator of paleoecology at the Florida State Museum, Gainesville. The other authors, in addition to Prof. Rice, are H.H. Vaughan, Mark Brenner and M.S. Flannery of the University of Florida

and Prudence M. Rice, assistant professor of archaeology and assistant professor at Florida University.

The research to date offers evidence that traditional perceptions of the civilization of the Maya may need to be revised, said Prof. Don Rice.

"Certainly, population was denser than the traditional models suggest," he said. So much population would require advanced agriculture and trade, and evidence is emerging that both existed.

"It adds support to a belief that the Maya were not a peaceful, theocratic, fun-loving, tropical group," he said. Instead, the accumulating evidence suggests, they had become a complex society with advanced agriculture, a managerial elite class and all the stresses and conflicts that go with size and complexity. Then their way of life collapsed, leaving a severely damaged environment and a cultural vacuum that persisted for many centuries.





The EAST-WEST CENTER

EAST-WEST ENVIRONMENT AND POLICY INSTITUTE

1777 EAST-WEST ROAD
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CABLE: EASWESCE
TELEX 7430331

September 10, 1979

Dr. James A. Lee, Director
Office of Environmental and Health Affairs
The World Bank
1818 H Street, N.W.
Washington, DC 20433

Dear Jim:

I was disappointed to learn that you will not be able to participate in our workshop on natural systems management training, October 22 to November 2, 1979.

My view of the IBRD role at the workshop had little to do with training per se; rather, it was to give you an opportunity to discuss the policy and program of the Bank in connection with helping countries do a better job of designing environmentally sound development projects through training programs in natural systems management.

You may get a better idea of the scope and substance of the workshop by scanning the enclosed list of titles of papers to be presented. Each of the papers has been discussed with the authors by our workshop chairman, Fred Hubbard. He has just returned from a month's trip visiting the countries and working with the participants on their papers.

Since I think you would be interested in some of the reactions to our program that Dr. Hubbard picked up during his trip, I have asked him to contact you when he is in Washington, September 17-28. He could also answer questions you might have about our workshop.

Sincerely yours,

Bill

William H. Matthews
Director

WHM:jt

Enclosures: Copy of Titles of Papers

Sept 21, 79
Hubbard called - "Told situation unchanged"
OK

Tentative Titles of Papers
for the
Workshop on Natural Systems Management Training
October 22 to November 2, 1979
East-West Environment and Policy Institute
Honolulu, Hawaii
USA

- Ramdzani Bin Abdullah, "Implementation of Environmental Assessment Guidelines--experience on the National Environmental Assessment Panel," Malaysia;
- Germelino F. Abito, "A Framework for Training in Environmental Impact Assessment--a case study of land reclamation of the Manila Bay coastal development project," Philippines;
- Nigel R. Agonia, "The Ok Tedi Copper Mining Project--the management committee process for participatory planning and development decisions," Papua New Guinea;
- Edwin Ariyadasa, "Creation of Environmental Awareness--a case example of environmental alert in Sri Lanka based on a seminar for newly elected mayors and deputy mayors";
- Desh Bandhu, "Analysis and Evaluation of Environmental Education in Southeast Asia--an assessment based on case examples in 10 countries";
- Leonard Berry, "Environmental Management and Training in Africa--an experimental approach to development information";
- Charan Burapharat, "The Chao Men Hydroelectric Power Construction Project--a case example of environmental analysis before construction in Thailand";
- Kasem Chunkao, "Effects of Hill-Tribe Resettlement on Land and Water Resources in Northern Thailand";
- Arthur L. Dahl, "Fishery Exploitation in Somoa--a case example of a major environmental change";
- J.M. Dave, "The Loktak Lake Hydroelectric Power Project--a case example of environmental experiences in development in India";
- John Davidson, "Determination of Environmentally Adapted Land Use--a case example of informal training of villagers in natural systems management," Papua New Guinea;
- V.A. Fernando, "Socio-economic Aspects of Managing an Environmental Resource in a Developing Country--a case study of coral mining on the Southwest coast of Sri Lanka";

B involved,
card.

Tentative Titles of Papers for the Workshop on Natural Systems Management

George R. Francis, "The Great Lakes Experience--a case example of a multidisciplinary approach to training in ecosystem management," Canada and USA;

Clarence S. Fujii, "Procedures for Project Development Planning--the natural systems management perspective in the Pacific region";

Gabriel U. Iglesias, "The Asian Pacific Development Administration Centre's Program in Natural Systems Management Training--case examples drawn from Malaysian and Philippine experience";

Shankara Iyer, "Environmental Assessment of Medium-size Irrigation Projects--a case example of preparation and negotiation of an environmental impact assessment in the State of Gujarat, India, 1979";

Desha Kaewchansilp, "Procedures Used in Thailand to Develop a Training Program for Government Executives Concerned with Forest Management";

Karol M. Kisokau, "The Use of Overlays for Training Local Technical Staff, Villagers and Local Leaders," Manus Province, Papua New Guinea;

Celso Roque, "Mangrove Conservation and Exploitation-- a case example of the natural systems management decision process in the Philippines";

George Seddon, "Environmental Education Programs in Australia";

R.E. Soeriaatmadja, "Environmental Assessment of a Transmigration Project Along the Trans-Sumatera Highway", Indonesia; Rbt

William B. Stapp, "Status and Analysis of UNESCO's Efforts to Further Environmental Education Internationally--toward a national strategy for environmental education";

F. Gunarwan Suratmo, "Curriculum Development in Natural Resource and Environmental Management for Regional Planning Boards", Java, Indonesia; Rbt

V.C.B. Unantenne, "The Gal-Oya Multipurpose Development Project--a case study of major environmental effects of a development project and its consequences; what lessons can be learned for future development?";

W. Paul Weatherly, "Preparation and Negotiation of Contracts for Environmental Impact Assessments--case examples from Indonesia and Sri Lanka." Rbt

✓ S - enviro + health
S - agriculture + RD

September 7, 1979

Professor David Pimentel
Department of Entomology
Cornell University
Ithaca, New York 14853

Dear Dr. Pimentel:

The preliminary incomplete draft guidelines we would like you to review are enclosed. The audience, mainly internal Bank project design agronomists, are identified in the introduction.

These guidelines have two main objectives: to improve the mix of projects sponsored by the Bank and to improve the design of each type of projects - both from an environmental (sensu lato) point of view. The social, political, economic, etc., views will be added later. My interest in this exercise is to help restore agriculture to a renewable or sustainable activity and to slow down to conversion of intact tropical wet forests, etc. into cropland.

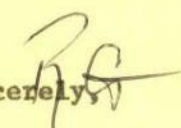
Would you please read through the whole manuscript and mark it up all through from an environmental/biological/ecological/energy point of view? Agricultural input will be added later. Please note any factual errors, and most importantly, omissions. Please add phrases, lines or paragraphs whenever you feel they would improve the whole. In particular would you please finish off guidelines No. 25 on Energy? If you feel some more guidelines on topics not yet in the table of contents, please call me whenever you can.

Please don't be put off by the gradualistic approach. I want to start small, but on really firm ground ecologically. Implementation and "selling" the guidelines to the Bank project designers is a separate exercise. These guidelines are designed to show general environmental preferences. Once these become recognized, the specifics of individual projects can be focussed on at a later date. At this stage, I want to avoid overquantification and over-specificity.

Please call at any time with any queries. Rough drafts of your input all the way through are all that is needed right now. If you have suggestions of major topics to be addressed or people who could improve the document, please let me know.

With many thanks for your work.

Sincerely,


R. J. A. Goodland
Office of Environmental

OFFICIAL FILE COPY

September 6, 1979

Dr. Knut Ringen
S. O. E. H. International Commission
1341 G Street, N. W., Suite- 308
Washington, D. C. 20005

Dear Mr. Ringen:

Thank you for your letter of July 9. Please find enclosed a copy of the paper I will present on the role of the World Bank to provide health and safety in the workplace at the seminar in Montreal on November 8, 1979.

If you want to discuss the paper or need some additional information, please feel free to write or telephone.

Sincerely yours,

X

Jean M.H. Tixhon
Office of Environmental
and Health Affairs

Enclosure:

cc: Dr. J. A. Lee, OEHA

JT~~x~~khon/md

S - enviro & health
S - agriculture & RD

September 6, 1979

Dr. Daniel H. Janzen
Department of Biology
University of Pennsylvania
Philadelphia, Pa. 19104

Dear Dan:

Thank you for your letter of 29 August and for the comments on the first three guidelines.

I didn't explain clearly that these guidelines are one attempt or approach (among many) to achieve the goals we share or at least to move events in a slightly better direction.

First, in order to slow down the conversion of all remaining natural ecosystems into crops, these guidelines will help improve production on existing sites, hence reduce the pressure on intact areas. Second, these guidelines will eventually change the mix of projects sponsored by the Bank, i.e., more forestry, reforestation, less cattle pastures; more protected tracts zoned commensurate with increase in cropland; more tree crops or perennials and less annuals and so on.

I meant to ask you to review the MS from a biological/ecological/environmental point of view. Later, it will no doubt get sociological, political and economic input you feel so strongly should be added.

Possibly, should I have explained what little I have picked up of Bank bureaucracy, most of your statements would have been satisfied.

Ecologists think they can see some stop signs that are not perceived by others (your letter end of page 1, top of page 2). These guidelines point some out. What governments decide to do is their sovereign right (as they say). This by no means says that the Bank will assist them in going in a direction we feel inadvisable. Yes, we will financially, etc., assist improving oil palm plantations. No, we will not assist a government turning all forest into oil palm. A farmer may continue to 'mine' his soil; the Bank should not promote it on the projects we are involved in.

Your page 2, para. 2: The MS is aimed mainly at Bank and other project designers. Yes, they do say right now that they are doing it the best way. Results are accumulating that they are wrong. They are indeed getting sensitized. The MS is not too vague to show better directions. You over or underestimate the project designers.

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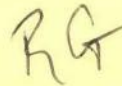
September 6, 1979

Your page 2, para. 3: I, personally and with difficulty, am gradually improving minor environmental aspects of Bank work, especially when I get ecological support from specialists like you. These miniscule achievements will grow to the extent the MS becomes environmentally reliable. Once the point of view is accepted, the specifics can be worked out for each case as it arises. The Bank may be in a position to improve economic, etc., attitudes, as you put it, I personally am not. The MS is designed primarily for in-house. Re your Ecuador example - we are indeed getting these.

Page 2, para. 5: I don't share your views on effectiveness and operationality. If you check out the ecological, it will give me ammunition to improve our work. I hope you will finish going through it.

Attachment

Sincerely,



R. Goodland
Office of Environmental
and Health Affairs

cc: Dr. J. A. Lee, OEHA

RG:OMc

✓ 5- enviro & health
Signature & RD

Dr. J. A. Lee, Environmental & Health Affairs

September 5, 1979

R. Goodland, Environmental & Health Affairs

Tropical Forest Cattle Pastures

RG

1. The joint CPS/AGR/OEHA seminar on the above topic was presented by Ms. S. Hecht on August 24 with Dr. Paulo Nogueiro Neto, Brazil's Special Secretary of the Environment participating, and about fifty people attending. The attached document was handed out as background.
2. The seminar focussed on technical - edaphic, pedologic, chemical - data showing degradation of the pastures over the course of ten to fifteen years or so, in two study regions around Paragominas (Para), and Barra do Garças (Mato Grosso), involving about 80 samples in each age class. Eighty-five of the ranches were out of business by 1977 as the environment deteriorated.
3. The details will be published later. Suffice to say Dr. Paulo Nogueiro Neto volunteered immediately after the presentation that the situation portrayed was very accurate; that SUDAM was halting fiscal incentives to cattle projects; and that an Amazonian land-use code being formulated will probably prohibit ranching in Amazonia. He added that this federal code is expected to mandate that about 90% of Amazonia should remain primarily in treed land-use.
4. Dr. Pedro Sanchez supported the presentation in saying that Ms. Hecht had demonstrated that the prevailing activities are wrong, although some of the technical details were more valid than others. While OEHA and others have suspected the conclusions intuitively for some time, this is the first study documenting the reasons for failure in detail.
5. There is a clear need for information on development alternatives: what economic, particularly agricultural, projects are rational in such environments. You may want to collect constructive proposals and have them presented in a complementary seminar or paper. In view of similar major Bank activity in Indonesia, in Colombian Amazonia and in Western Amazonia of Brazil and elsewhere, such a positive approach would be prudent. Opening a dialog as early as possible with Bank staff engaged in the design of similar projects would, over the longer-term, improve our lending program and reduce environmental risks to our borrowers.

Attachment

cc: Mr. J. C. Collins, AGR
Mr. D. Pickering, AGR
Ms. C. Watson, OEHA

RG:OMc

OFFICIAL FILE COPY

September 4, 1979

Shell Chemical Company
100 Executive Drive
P. O. Box 600
West Orange, New Jersey 07052

Dear Sir:

Re: Mollerscicide Frescon

Your Office in Washington, D. C. has been unable to supply us with information about the 96 hour LC 50 of Frescon for the following types of fish: mullet, carp, tilapia and dace. I would like also to have the recommended concentrations (or rather the doses) of frescon to be applied to control snails without poisoning fish in ponds or canals leading to these ponds.

We intend to use frescon in an Egyptian fish pond project to check bilharzia by controlling the snail population.

I thank you in advance for your information.

Sincerely yours,

Jean M.H. Tixhon
Office of Environmental
and Health Affairs

cc: Dr. J. A. Lee, OEHA
Mr. T. R. Wingate, CON

JTixhon/md

Ministério do Interior

SECRETARIA ESPECIAL DO MEIO AMBIENTE

BRASÍLIA - BRASIL

CARTA/SEMA/Nº 444

31 OUT 1979

Mr. James A. Lee
Director
Office of Environmental and Health Affairs
The World Bank
1818 H. Street
N.W. - Washington

Dear Dr. James A. Lee

Thank you for your kind letter of September 21. For me it was very helpful to talk to you and your staff during my last visit to Washington.

Thank you also for sending the important work of Dr. R. Goodland on The Environmental Ranking of Amazonian Development Projects. I am making here a few suggestions or comments. The paper is really good.

Pg.11 - The inspections of potential pollution sites in Amazonian, is not yet as good as it should be. The State environmental organizations in the region are very weak and our staff here in SEMA is not large, so inspections are not as frequent as we would like.

Pg.15 - Congratulations for your decision to compensate ecological damage with strengthening or augmenting the nearest protected tract. This should include our Ecological Stations.

Pg.17 - Breeding of Water buffaloes on the varzeas lands should be mentioned expressly, together with management of capibaras and turtles.



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Ministério do Interior
SECRETARIA ESPECIAL DO MEIO AMBIENTE
BRASILIA - BRASIL

CARTA\SEMA\No 444

31 OUT 1979

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Office of Environmental and Health Affairs
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Ministério do Interior

SECRETARIA ESPECIAL DO MEIO AMBIENTE

BRASÍLIA - BRASIL

Pg.27 - Perhaps one should stress more the great environmental risks of using biocides in large rice plantations in varzeas. Many fishes will be killed and therefore there is a possibility of great losses in protein.

Pg.29 - Water buffaloes would be very useful not only in Marajó, but also along the Amapá coast and in the immense varzeas along the Amazonian rivers.

As you see, my suggestions are few. The work of Dr. Goodland is excellent.

Best wishes, very sincerely

A handwritten signature in blue ink, reading "Paulo Nogueira-Neto". The signature is stylized, with a large loop at the beginning and a long, sweeping underline.

Paulo Nogueira-Neto
Secretário do Meio Ambiente.



S-environ

PROGRAMME DES NATIONS UNIES POUR L'ENVIRONNEMENT
UNITED NATIONS ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMME



Telephone 98 84 00 98 58 50
Telex 28 877 UNEP-CH
Cables: UNITERRA, GENEVA

UNEP Geneva Office
Palais des Nations
CH-1211 GENEVA 10

Reference:

31 August 1979

Dear Mr. Reitze, *HR*

Further to my letter of 29 August I am pleased to attach the following papers:

1. Report of the Informal Meeting of Designated Officials for Environmental Matters (Nairobi, 28 April and 2 May 1979) (DOEM/1979/R.3). This document, which had been distributed some month ago, is attached herewith for easy reference.
2. Statement of the United Nations Symposium on Interrelations among Resources, Environment, Population and Development (Stockholm, 6-10 August 1979), and Introduction by Edouard Saouma, Director-General of FAO, to the subject "Promoting the Rational Use of Natural Resources". These two papers, which were to be made available at the meeting, are transmitted to you now for your general information.

*Retained
by OEA*

Yours sincerely,

JJG
Jean-Jacques Graisse

Associate Director
External Relations
and Policy Development Office

Mr. H. Reitze
Office of Environmental and Health Affairs
The World Bank
1818 H Street NW
Washington DC 20433

S-agric & R.D.
✓ S-envir & health

Mr. Clive Collins, CPS/AGR

August 30, 1979

R. Goodland, Environmental & Health Affairs

RG

Environmental Aspects of Agriculture Projects

1. Mr. Pickering's question at our Colombia: El Retorno, 28 August meeting was most heartfelt here: how can environmental aspects (if any) be raised during the early creative stage of the project cycle, rather than letting such input become counterproductive criticism? I would like your advice how this can be achieved. As an example of a course actually followed, here is the chronology of the main actions taken on El Retorno:

July 5, 1978	OEHA comments to Mr. Wallis on a possible Caqueta III; alerted to environmental aspects; sent Kirby's 1st paper.
December 27, 1978	Preparation mission report.
December 28, 1978	OEHA memo to Mr. Haasjes alerting re future projects and environment.
January 9, 1979	OEHA arranged project personnel to meet Dr. Tim Whitmore (Oxford University Forestry Professor), who was advising GOC on wet forest conservation and research; OEHA alerted project of environmental potential.
May 7, 1979	Decision memo (no decision meeting was held).
May 17, 1979	OEHA queries INCORA's monitoring; alerted project to Caqueta environmental problems (sent Kirby's 2nd paper).
May 23, 1979	OEHA's Tropical Deforestation memo to Messrs. Thomas, Haasjes, and Wallis.
June 13, 1979	OEHA memo to LCPA2 on deforestation.
July 27, 1979	Appraisal Report (yellow) sent to OEHA.
August 3, 1979	OEHA comments on Appraisal Report.
August 10, 1979	LCPA2/OEHA discussion; received Ortiz report for first time.
August 17, 1979	Invited LCPA2 to "Amerindians and Development" seminar.
August 21, 1979	OEHA comments re Ortiz and August 10 meeting.
August 24, 1979	Invited LCPA2 to "Tropical Deforestation" seminar.

cc: Dr. J. A. Lee, Ms. C. Watson, R. Overby, D. Pickering and
F. Lethem

RG:OMc

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S-envir

PROGRAMME DES NATIONS UNIES POUR L'ENVIRONNEMENT
UNITED NATIONS ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMME



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Telex 28 877 UNEP-CH
Cables: UNITERRA, GENEVA

UNEP Geneva Office
Palais des Nations
CH-1211 GENEVA 10

Reference :

29 August 1979

Dear Mr. Reitze, *h*

I refer to the Meeting of Designated Officials for Environmental Matters which will be held at WHO, Geneva, from 18-21 September 1979.

. . . . I am pleased to attach two copies of the annotated provisional agenda (DOEM/1979/R.4). The papers referred to in this agenda will be forwarded in the near future.

Retained by DEA

Yours sincerely,

J. J. Graisse
Jean-Jacques Graisse

Associate Director
External Relations
and Policy Development Office

Mr. H. Reitze
Office of Environmental and Health Affairs
The World Bank
1818 H Street, NW
Washington DC 20433

Mr. Tolson

Mr. H. L. Hunt
Office of Environmental and Natural Resources
The World Bank
1825 H Street, NW
Washington, DC 20036

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Dr. James A. Lee, Office of Environmental and Health
Affairs

August 27, 1979

J. Tixhon, OEHA

MORGANTOWN - Visit to NIOSH

1. Following your instructions, I spent August 20, 1979 visiting the Appalachian Laboratory for Occupational Respiratory Diseases of the National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) in Morgantown, West Virginia. The second part of the afternoon was devoted to a visit of a pilot plant for pyrolysis. The two contacts at the laboratory are William Wagner and R. Wheeler. The contact for the pilot plant is Professor Raul Zaltzmann (U. of W. Va.).

Laboratory

2. The following subjects were discussed: silica, coal dust, organic dust, asbestos, byssinosis, coal gasification and liquefaction, garbage collection, high voltage and MHD, diesel emissions.

Silica

3. The present TLV for silica is about 10 mg/m^3 , depending on the silica crystal. NIOSH has a recommendation to reduce it to 50 ug/m^3 . This reduction of 200 times seems so high that I asked to get the recommendation that has been promised to me. This would tremendously increase the ventilation costs in mining.

Coal Dust

4. The present TLV is 2 mg/m^3 but NIOSH feels it is too high. All coal dust contains silica and if the silica recommendation is adopted, automatically the coal dust TLV will have to come down if the silica concentration in the dust is above 2.5%.

Organic Dust

5. Where garbage is being treated, the possibility of pathogens spreading from the garbage to the general environment is real. For this reason any installation handling or treating garbage should look for microbes and bacteria and for their possible elimination.

Asbestos

6. The laboratory has conducted two epidemiological studies of W W II asbestos workers. In these studies, sicknesses due to asbestos are not statistically significant.

Byssinosis

7. All studies made in the US show a good correlation between cotton dust in the air and byssinosis. This is contrary to British and Swedish studies where the same correlation was poor but where byssinosis correlated well with the presence of gram negative bacteria in the air.

Coal Gasification and Liquefaction

8. The main OSH problem will be the release of carcinogens mainly polynuclear aromatics (PNA's). The laboratory is still studying the problem and hope to issue a PNA recommendation in the near future.

Garbage Collection and Treatment

9. Possible air contamination by garbage dust has been examined. The only problem can be pathogens (see para. 5).

High Voltage (HV) and Magneto Hydrodynamics (MHD)

10. Studies are going on with animals to study the long range effects of HV or of intense magnetic fields. No conclusions can be reached at this time.

Diesel Emissions

11. The laboratory is particularly worried about the particulates. These are in the 0.4 u range and consequently are easily aspired in the lung where they are in contact with the blood.

12. These particulates themselves are carbon and as such considered non-toxic. They adsorb PNA's that are then released in the blood when the particulate enters the lung.

13. For this reason, NIOSH has issued recommendations stating that for any diesel engine in an underground mine the ventilation should be between 13000 and 44000 cfm depending on the size of the engines.

Pilot Plant

14. The pilot plant to gasify garbage is under construction and is covered by the US patent 3853498, issued on December 10, 1974.

15. The process is described in the patent and produces a gas of the following composition:

CO ₂	16% 3
CO	35% 5
H ₂	37% 1
CH ₄	11% 1

The composition will change with changes in garbage origin and composition.

16. Chemically and thermodynamically the process looks attractive. Mechanically speaking it is far from proven. The heat from the combustion reactor is transported by sand to the pyrolysis reactor. The same sand then returns to the combustion reactor to be reheated. Solid transport between the two reactors may be difficult as the vessels must have no mixture of combustion and pyrolysis gas. Even if sand recycling is possible, keeping the right differential pressure between the two reactors may be difficult.

17. In conclusion the process looks attractive but should be first proven on a commercial scale. The patent 3853498 is in OEA files.

JTixhon/md

25 August 1979

Mr. Ragnar Overby
Environmental Affairs Specialist
The World Bank
1818 H Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20433

Dear Mr. Overby:

I am pleased to invite you to participate in our international conference on the location, operation, and exportation of hazardous industries in developing countries. The conference will be held in conjunction with the American Public Health Association Annual Meeting in New York City at the Sheraton Center Hotel, November 2 and 3, 1979.

The conference is officially sponsored by the University of Connecticut Health Center, Department of Community Medicine, Farmington, Connecticut. The Conference co-sponsors include: the American Public Health Association, the Occupational Safety and Health Section, and the International Health Section, Washington, D.C.; the Massachusetts Public Health Association, Boston, Massachusetts; the United States Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, D.C.; the Philadelphia Area Project on Occupational Safety and Health, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; the New York Committee for Occupational Safety and Health, New York; the United Steelworkers of America, Washington, D.C.; the International Chemical Workers Union, Akron, Ohio; the Urban Environment Conference, Washington, D.C.; and the Progressive Alliance, Washington, D.C.

The Conference objectives are:

- To provide an international forum to facilitate communication and understanding of public policy issues concerning location, operation, and exportation of American hazardous industries, products, and technologies in developing countries;
- To evaluate various public policy initiatives; to control and prevent existing and potential disregard of occupational safety and health measures in the global environment;
- To offer administrative and legislative recommendations to strengthen new initiatives;

The issues to be addressed at the Conference include:

- Workplace hazards and the regulating process: the United States, Europe, and Japan;
- The exporting of hazardous industries from the United States to nations with less strict regulating systems;
- International trade in hazardous and toxic materials;
- The institutional level best suited to address/correct the problem.

The cooperating international organizations, government agencies, and public interest groups include: the United Nations Environmental Programme; the World Bank; the World Health Organization; the U.S. Department of Labor; the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency; the U.S. Department of Commerce; the Oil, Chemical, and Atomic Workers, Denver, Colorado; the United Steelworkers of America, Washington, D.C.; the United Autoworkers, Detroit, Michigan; the Progressive Alliance, Washington, D.C.; the International Chemical Workers Union, Akron, Ohio; the Philadelphia Area Project on Occupational Safety and Health, Pennsylvania; the Natural Resources Defense Council, Washington, D.C.; the National Wildlife Federation; the Environmental Defense Fund; Private Industry; and the American Public Health Association.

The confirmed conference participants include: Mr. Charles Levinson, Secretary-General, International Federation of Chemical and General Workers, Geneva, Switzerland; Mr. Barry Castleman, Environmental Consultant, Washington, D.C.; Mr. Eric Hellen, International Labor Organization, Geneva, Switzerland; Mr. Jean Texihon, World Bank, Office of Environmental and Health Affairs, Washington, D.C.; Dr. Jonathan King, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Massachusetts; Mr. Stanley W. Eller, the International Chemical Workers Union, Akron, Ohio; Dr. Sheila Jasanoff, Program on Science, Technology, and Society, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York; Dr. Ray Elling, University of Connecticut Health Center, Farmington, Connecticut; Dr. Joseph Wagoner, the U.S. Department of Labor, Washington, D.C.; Ms. Martha Ventilla, United Nations Environmental Programme, New York; Mr. Robert Hayden, the United Steelworkers of America, Washington, D.C.; Dr. Nicholas Ashford, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Massachusetts; Dr. Koch-Waser, Harvard University Medical School, Boston, Massachusetts; Congressman George Miller of California; Mr. Edward Cohen, the White House Council for Consumer Affairs, Washington, D.C.; Dr. Neftalia Garcia, Puerto Rico; Dr. Richard Levins, Harvard University Graduate School of Public Health; and Dr. Brian Turner, U.S. Department of Labor, Washington, D.C.

25 August 1979

-3-

The Conference executive planning committee includes: Jane H. Ives, Environmental Analyst, Cambridge, Massachusetts; Barry Castleman, Environmental Consultant, Washington, D.C.; Dr. Marshall Levine, Chairman, American Public Health Association, Occupational Safety and Health Section; Dr. Koch-Waser, Harvard University School of Medicine, Boston, Massachusetts; Daniel Berman, Oil, Chemical, and Atomic Workers, Denver, Colorado; Stanley W. Eller, International Chemical Workers Union, Akron, Ohio; Dr. Ray Elling, Medical Sociologist, University of Connecticut Medical Center, Farmington, Connecticut; Tina Borders, YWCA, Hartford, Connecticut; Sandra Jerabeck, National Wildlife Federation, Washington, D.C.; and Ms. Dana Duxbury, League of Women Voters, Massachusetts.

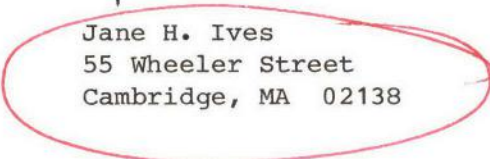
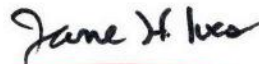
Enclosed are the following materials for your perusal:

- Copy of the international conference outline and abstract;
- Copy of tentative conference agenda.

I am looking forward to meeting with you and hope that you will be able to participate at our Conference.

If you have any further questions, please do not hesitate to call me at (617) 492-7100, ext. 235.

Sincerely,



Jane H. Ives
55 Wheeler Street
Cambridge, MA 02138

JHI/bc
Enclosures

See Addresses Below

August 23, 1979

Dr. James A. Lee Environmental & Health Affairs

Tropical Deforestation

1. Because of your concern for and interest in tropical deforestation you earlier received UNEP's Governing Council resolution on the subject (Mr. Goodland's memo of May 23, 1979). More recently you received a memo from me (July 5, 1979) on this matter.

2. The attached document, extracted from President Carter's Second Environmental Message to the U.S. Congress, dated August 2, 1979 sets forth the fundamental concerns associated with the risks of tropical deforestation. I believe you will find it of interest.

Attachment

Messrs. C. Weiss, PAS
J. Coulter, CGR
G. Darnell, ARR
D. Pickering, AGR
J. Spears, AGR
T. Davis, AGR
B. Thoolen, AGR
J. Hanna, WA2
J. Blaxall, AEP
A. Golan, AEP
M. Walden, AEP
R. Wadsworth, AEP
M. Baxter, AGR
G. Homsí, LC1
A. Otten, LCP
C. Ramasubbu, LCP
R. Stern, AEA
K. Haasjes, LCP
P. Greening, LCP
D. Mahar, LC2
R. Skillings, EC2

Ms. H. Martinez, LC1
Messrs. K. Venkatraman, LC2
C. Keil, AGR
H. Wagner, LCP
R. Fishwick, WAP
J. Martinez, LC2
F. van Gigch, WAP
J. Collins, AGR
Ms. G. Davis, AEP
Messrs. J. Edgerton, AGR
B. Gray, AGR
R. Hewson, AEP
J. Greenfield, AEP
J. Wallis, LCP
M. Saddington, AEP
E. Senner, LCP
P. Whitford, AEP
F. Thomas, LCP
N. Brouard, EAP
J. Gorse, WAP

cc: Mr. Overby, OEHA
Mr. Goodland, OEHA

RG/JAL:OMc

World Forests

The world's forests and woodlands are disappearing at alarming rates. Some estimates suggest that world forests could decline by about 20 percent by 2000. More than 40 percent of the closed forests of South Asia, Southeast Asia, Pacific, and Latin America could be lost.

Nearly all the world's forest loss is occurring in or near the tropics. In these areas, environmental damage from deforestation can be severe -- even irreversible -- and the human costs extremely high. For example, denudation of Himalayan slopes has led to severe soil erosion, silting of rivers, loss of groundwater, and intensified, catastrophic flooding downstream. Many tropical forests, once cut, will not regrow because soils, rainfall, temperature, or terrain are too unfavorable; nor will the land support crops or pasture for more than a few years. Another serious possible consequence of tropical forest loss is accelerating extinction of species. Tropical forests provide habitat for literally millions of plant and animal species -- a genetic reservoir unmatched anywhere else in the world. Equally serious is the possibility that forest loss may adversely alter the global climate through production of carbon dioxide. These changes and their effects are not well understood and are being studied by scientists, but the possibilities are disturbing and warrant caution.

The United States and other nations are just beginning to appreciate fully the scope and seriousness of the problem and to assess the effects of development projects on world forests. There is much more to be done. I am therefore directing all relevant federal agencies to place greater emphasis on world forest issues in their budget and program planning. An interagency task force established last fall and chaired by the State Department will report to me in November 1979 on specific goals, strategies, and programs that the United States should undertake. On the basis of these recommendations, I will direct federal agencies to carry out an integrated set of actions to help toward protection and wise management of world forests.

In the international arena, the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme has just adopted a resolution -- introduced by the United States -- calling for a meeting of experts to develop proposals for an integrated international program for conservation and wise utilization of tropical forests, and to report to the next Governing Council meeting in April 1980. I am asking the Departments of State and Agriculture, the Council on Environmental Quality, and other federal agencies to give this program full support and assistance and to encourage and support high-level multinational conferences on forest problems in regions where forest losses are severe.

To help protect the earth's natural resource base, I issued an Executive Order earlier this year, which directs federal agencies to review carefully in advance the effects of many federal activities abroad. I am directing the Council on Environmental Quality and the Department of State to report to me within six months on the best ways to designate the globally important resources to which the order applies.

IV. GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT

WORLD FORESTS

U.S. and international efforts are needed to help preserve and use wisely global forest resources, in particular tropical forests which are rapidly disappearing. Loss of forests is a major cause of human suffering for tens of millions of the world's people, and of serious damage to the environment.

The U.S. Strategy Conference on Tropical Deforestation, held in June 1978 and sponsored by the U.S. State Department and the Agency for International Development, concluded: "Throughout most areas near to and within tropical latitudes forests are disappearing at a rapid and alarming rate."

While the Conference documented rapid forest loss and serious consequences in many specific places throughout the world, another main conclusion was that there are serious, "potentially tragic" deficiencies in our knowledge, particularly regarding:

- Deforestation rates and trends;
- The nature and impact of forest removals at the local, regional, and global levels;
- The character and value of species being lost; and
- Whether and how tropical forests can be effectively and economically sustained."

Global rates of forest loss cannot be stated with certainty because of the rapidity of change and lack of monitoring. The Global 2000 Study, sponsored by the Council on Environmental Quality, the State Department, and other agencies, to be published late this year, estimates that global forest loss is 20 million hectares per year of closed forests (that is, forestland with a complete cover of trees, in contrast to open woodlands with mixed trees and grassland). Total world forests, closed and open, are estimated at 3.8 billion hectares, of which about 2.6 billion is closed forest, covering about one-fifth of the world's land surface. If losses are as much as 20 million hectares a year (an area equal to half of California) the world's closed forests would decline to about 2.1 billion hectares in 2000, or one-sixth of global land surface.

more

The Global 2000 estimate shows virtually all the world's closed forest loss taking place in the tropical and near-tropical areas of Latin America, Africa, South Asia, Southeast Asia, and the Pacific Islands. In temperate forests, cuts are in rough balance with regrowth.

The UN Food and Agriculture Organization has given an estimate of world forest loss, based on extrapolations from 13 countries, of 11 million hectares per year of tropical moist forest (substantially equivalent to closed forest).

The rate of destruction of drier open woodlands is still more difficult to estimate than that of closed forest. However, the advance of deserts, which is closely linked to dry forest loss, is estimated at 5 million hectares a year.

Some tropical deforestation is due to the search for farmland or fuelwood by growing populations. Some is due to world demands for timber products, or for beef raised in pastures carved out of the forest. The principal causes of forest loss are usually stated in order of importance as clearing for agriculture, fuelwood cutting, and industrial timbering. Again, however, quantitative data on a worldwide basis are very scanty. The relative importance of these factors may be changing. In particular, industrial forestry has increased rapidly in importance in Indonesia and the Philippines. Large scale cattle ranching appears to be growing in Central and South America in response to the strong international demand for beef.

Permanent agriculture, both family scale and large scale, is a major cause of deforestation, with shifting "slash and burn" cultivation also responsible to some degree. Conversion of forest to grazing land has been observed particularly in Latin America, especially in seasonally dry areas. Where soils are poor, crops are often grown for a few years until productivity declines, then the land is converted to pasture of poor and declining quality. Beef demand is nevertheless high enough to make the venture economically feasible.

Fuelwood from tropical forests provides as much as half of the total energy demand in many less developed countries (LDCs). Overall, half of all the wood cut in the world is burned for cooking and heating. In semi-arid regions with open woodland where populations are increasing, there are already severe shortages of fuelwood. For example, the UN Environment Programme reported in 1977 that there was a circle of 70 kilometers around Ouagadougou, Upper Volta which was totally denuded of trees. By the early 1970's, rural Indian families typically spent 50 to 200 days per year cutting firewood. When fuelwood disappears, people burn dung and crop residues, thus robbing the soil of nutrients and tilth. With high prices of petroleum, the pressure on fuelwood increases, and the poor suffer accordingly.

The example of Indonesia illustrates the recent rapid growth of industrial forestry in the tropics. According to UNESCO, of 40 million hectares suitable for timbering in Indonesia, 12.5 million is being exploited now, 4 million is under concession, and 10 million is being inventoried for future concessions. Two-thirds of the present concessions were granted in the past decade. Southeast Asian countries yield about two-thirds of the world's hardwood exports. In 1975, 16 percent of forest cutting in Asian LDCs was for industrial timber use, with one-fourth of that exported. In Africa, 11 percent was industrial timber, one-third of which was exported.

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The environmental effects of principal concern from forest loss are the serious impacts on soil and water and the irreversible nature of the forest loss in some areas; loss of wild plant and animal species, and --more speculatively -- climate change.

The effects of forest loss on soil and water are much worse in the tropics than in temperate areas. The severity of the impacts depends on terrain, temperature, patterns and amounts of rainfall, and the methods of forest cutting and land management afterward. With heavy tropical rains, soil erosion is often severe when forest cover is removed. Soil loss on forested tropical lands may be less than 1 ton per hectare per year and 20 to more than 100 tons per hectare per year on croplands.

Many tropical soils hold only a very limited supply of nutrients; the trees and other plants of the tropical forest and the forest animals as well store most of the nutrients, which are quickly and efficiently recycled. Once the forest cover is lost, the soil structure is modified through exposure to strong tropical sunlight and high temperatures; heavy rainfall leaches the nutrients; and within two or three years crop yields may fall so low that cultivation is abandoned. If soil destruction is not too great or widespread, the forest will regrow, as it has for millenia in the wake of shifting cultivation and as it does also with good forest management. But where soils are poor, terrain unfavorable, and the cutting very extensive, the loss of forest may be permanent. UN and other reports indicate that this has happened in Central Africa (e.g. Zaire and Rwanda), the Orinoco and Amazon Valleys in South America, and in parts of India (e.g. the Rajputana desert).

Because forests moderate the runoff of water, absorbing and storing heavy rainfall and later gradually releasing it, the loss of forests results in alternations of water shortage and flooding. India suffered the worst flood in a century in 1978, with 2000 people drowned in the Ganges floodwaters and millions losing crops, cattle, and homes. This flood was attributed partly to deforestation in the Himalayan watershed.

The tropics provide habitat for millions of plant and animal species not found elsewhere. Many of these species are of direct benefit, proven or potential, to humankind. For example, scientists estimate that as much as half the drugs used in medicine are derived from wild plant or animal species, and probably one-fifth to one-fourth come from tropical forest species. Wild plants are also valuable genetic resources, the source of desirable new strains and characteristics for the very narrow range of plants that provide most of the world's food.

Many tropical species are not adaptable enough to survive if their habitat is destroyed or extensively modified, and even local destruction may eliminate species with very restricted geographical range. Scientists have estimated that perhaps one-fourth of the world's biota depend on intact tropical forests.

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The potential for climate change from extensive deforestation is not well understood, but some scientists believe the changes may be important and adverse. One set of consequences could follow overall changes in the earth's albedo, that is, the reflection of light and heat from the earth's surface, when the light-absorbing forests are removed. Alteration in the heat balance and reduced ability of the land surface to store water might alter rainfall patterns.

Since tropical forests are a major storehouse of carbon, loss of forests could increase the carbon dioxide concentration in the atmosphere. Half of the carbon in the earth's biomass is stored in forests, the preponderance in the tropics. If there are large net losses of these forests, the effects could be significant. Scientific opinion on the consequences of CO₂ buildup is divided, but one important body of opinion holds that rising CO₂ concentrations will cause a warming of the earth toward the poles, with important and disruptive consequences for world agriculture and coastal communities. Conceivably, scientific certitude may arrive after the time when effective action could be taken to avoid disruptive effects on the global climate.

Actions which have been undertaken by the United States, other nations, and international organizations to help protect and restore world forests include the following:

1. In June 1978 the U.S. Department of State and the Agency for International Development sponsored a Strategy Conference on Tropical Deforestation, attended by participants from government, universities, environmental organizations, and industry.

The conference discussed causes and impacts of deforestation, and identified areas for study and future action. Major conclusions were that better information on tropical forest loss is essential; that forestry should be elevated in importance in national planning to the same level as agriculture, water resources, and mining; that education and training of forest managers throughout the tropics should be improved; that the United States should lead by example in protecting and managing its own tropical forests; and that a U.S. interagency task force should develop a comprehensive U.S. policy and strategy for tropical forestry.

2. In November 1978 a U.S. interagency Task Force on Tropical Forests was formed under State Department chairmanship to develop recommendations on specific goals, strategies and programs that the United States should undertake. A technical working group co-chaired by the Forest Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, and the Agency for International Development is developing information to serve as a basis for the task force report.

3. The Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme, meeting in April-May 1979, adopted a U.S.-sponsored resolution to "develop proposals for an integrated programme of activities for conservation and wise utilization of tropical forests." The program will be developed in close consultation with the UN's Food and Agriculture Organization, UNESCO, other international organizations, and governments. A meeting of experts -- to include program and resource managers from international, governmental, and non-governmental organizations, developed and developing countries -- will meet to divide labor and responsibility, and will report to the UNEP Governing Council in April 1980. The group of experts is expected to meet before February 1980.

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4. President Carter issued an Executive Order on environmental effects abroad of major federal actions (E.O. 12114) on January 5, 1979. It established government-wide procedures for review of certain major federal actions which have significant effects on the environment outside the United States. Among the actions it covers are those which significantly affect natural or ecological resources of global importance designated for protection by the President, or in the case of resources protected by international agreement, by the Secretary of State. The order says that recommendations to the President for designations shall be accompanied by the views of the Council on Environmental Quality and the Secretary of State.

For actions in this category, federal agencies will assess the effects by concise reviews of the environmental issues involved, including environmental assessments, summary environmental analyses, or other appropriate documents; or by environmental studies undertaken with other governments or international organizations.

5. The People's Republic of China and South Korea have made notable progress in reforestation, especially in village or commune woodlot projects. Other nations, such as Nepal and the Phillipines, have taken recent steps to protect their forests from serious damage. The World Bank has begun to make environmental assessments of its development projects, including those affecting forests. The United States is beginning to assess the effects on forests of our development projects. The U.S. Agency for International Development is supporting integrated projects for reforestation and more efficient use of fuelwood in Nepal and elsewhere. The United States is preparing with Panama a plan for restoring and maintaining the Canal Zone watersheds with AID contributing a \$10 million loan to the \$17 million project.

Program to Advance Protection and Wise Management of World Forests

In his Environmental Message today, President Carter is directing all relevant federal agencies to give high priority to the following world forest issues in their budget and program planning:

- improved monitoring of world forest trends, particularly tropical forests, including use of satellite observations;
- research on necessary preservation of natural forest ecosystems and their rich complex of plant and animal life;
- research on multiple uses of highly diverse tropical forests, including management of natural stands, development of ecologically sound forest plantations, and combined agriculture and forestry;
- studies on increasing yields in family-scale tropical agriculture, to relieve pressures on forest lands that are not suitable for cultivation;

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- demonstration of integrated projects for reforestation, more efficient fuelwood use, and alternative energy sources;
- examination of how U.S. citizens and U.S.-based corporations may be encouraged to support sound forest management practices.

The State-led interagency task force is directed to report to the President in November 1979 on specific goals, strategies, and programs that the United States should undertake. The Departments of State and Agriculture, the Council on Environmental Quality, and other relevant federal agencies are asked to give full support and assistance to the UNEP programme of activities for conservation and wise utilization of tropical forests, and to encourage and support high-level multinational conferences on forest problems in regions where forest losses are severe. The President is also directing the Council on Environmental Quality and the Department of State to report to him in six months on the best ways to designate the globally important resources to which Executive Order 12114 applies.

S-Environment
August 22, 1979

Dear Mr. Whitman:

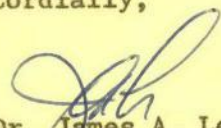
Thank you for your recent letter transmitting the participants' list and evaluation report on your recently concluded seminar.

Both of the Bank's speakers, Collins and Kalbermatten, spoke very favorably of the seminar - and, we are delighted it went so well.

I shall circulate this material among my colleagues and ask Mr. Reitze to be in touch with you later next month.

With kind regards,

Cordially,



Dr. James A. Lee
Director
Office of Environmental and
Health Affairs

Mr. John Whitman
Director
International Environmental
Management Institute
Environmental Research & Technology, Inc.
696 Virginia Road
CONCORD, MASSACHUSETTS 01742
cc: Mr. H. Reitze, OEHA

JALee:va

OFFICIAL FILE COPY

S. Environment

The World Bank / 1818 H Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20433, U.S.A. • Telephone: (202) 477-1234 • Cables: INTBAFRAD

Dr. Ray F. Smith
Dept. of Entomological Sciences
University of California
Berkeley, California 94720

August 20, 1979

Dear Dr. Smith,

I was glad of the opportunity to speak to you this afternoon. I will get in touch with Dr. Ting and am sure that he will be a useful contact inside the Bank.

I spoke to Dr. R. Goodland, my immediate superior. He is very committed to organizing a seminar on IPM. However, to make the most of it, our office should co-sponsor the seminar with the Agriculture-Central Projects Staff. This requires a bit of coordinating and some bureaucracy. We would also like to circulate a paper of yours two weeks or so before the conference. The first week in September is therefore too soon.

Perhaps you could let us know of any trips you might be making to the east coast in December and we could plan a seminar for then. Dr. Goodland will be out of the country in October and November.

A possible format would be a two hour seminar in the morning, lunch with staff from this office and Agriculture, and small group meetings in the afternoon. Perhaps you could suggest the terms of reference of your talk as you must have given basic IPM seminars many times. I think that the limits of chemical control, the importance and the philosophy of IPM, the transfer of IPM to developing countries, the use of IPM on several different crops (a few success stories), research and training needs are all important topics to be addressed.

I found the FAO Guidelines for Integrated Control of Cotton Insect Pests very useful indeed and have circulated several xeroxed copies within the Bank.

I look forward to hearing from you.

yours sincerely,

Catharine Watson

Catharine Watson

Office of Environmental and Health Affairs
Room N 546
World Bank
Washington, D.C. 20433

cc. Dr. Goodland
Dr. Lee

202-676-1519



ENVIRONMENTAL RESEARCH & TECHNOLOGY, INC.

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Environment

16 August 1979

Dr. James Lee
Environment Division
The World Bank
1818 H Street, NW
Washington, DC 20433

Dear Dr. Lee:

We have now completed our first International Seminar on Principles of Environmental Management in Developing Countries, which we held in Concord, Massachusetts from 11 to 22 June. Fifty-five participants came from twenty-six countries. The list includes several government ministers, vice ministers, and heads of departments and organizations concerned with environmental protection during economic development.

I was sorry no one from your office attended, although two of our speakers were World Bank advisors. Enclosed for you and to share with others is a participant list and evaluation report. We have a proceedings (550 pages), but are requesting funds from UNEP to support printing and distributing it.

We plan to hold similar seminars on a regional basis, as well as an annual, global meeting. Your thoughts on this would be very much appreciated, especially if you could outline how our respective organizations could cooperate in such efforts. Such seminars, for instance, would be an excellent means by which to facilitate dissemination and use of your Bank environmental guidelines.

Please let me know your thoughts. Meanwhile, best wishes.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "John Whitman", is written over the typed name.

John Whitman
Director
International Environmental
Management Institute



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PARTICIPANT LIST

Seminar on Principles of Environmental Management
in Developing Countries

11-22 June 1979

International Environmental Management Institute

10 July 1979

Seminar on Principles of Environmental Management in Developing Countries

11-22 June 1979

Cameroon

- Ngi Ngi Nicolas
Director of Hydrocarbons
Ministry of Mines and Power
Yaounde
(On behalf of The Honorable H.N. Elangwe, Minister of Mines and Power)

Chile

- Catalina Silo
Chief, Evaluation Program Air Pollution
Ministry of Health
Santiago

Colombia

- German Gomez
Head, Air and Water Pollution Control Division
Ministry of Health
Bogota

Dominican Republic

- Italo Russo
Director, Office of Coordination, Inventory and Evaluation
Secretary of State of Agriculture
Santo Domingo
(On behalf of The Honorable Agron. R. Hipolito Mejia D.,
Secretary of State of Agriculture)

Egypt

- Mahmoud El-Sayed
Director, Central Agricultural Pesticides Laboratory
Agricultural Research Center
Ministry of Agriculture
Cairo
(On behalf of The Honorable Mahmud Muhammad Daud, Minister of Agriculture)
- E. El-Shikh
Dean, Faculty of Commerce
Al-Azhar University
Cairo

El Salvador

- German Cortez Andrino
Licenser
Ministry of Health
San Salvador
- Helena Miranda
El Salvador Tourist Commission
San Salvador
- Elizabeth de Rodriguez
Friends of the Earth
San Salvador

France

- C.A. Cochrane
Chief Executive
International Center for Industry and Environment
St. Germain-en-Laye

Guinea-Bissau

- Irene Fortes
Chief, Primary Education Department
State Commission of National Education
Bissau

India

- K.C.C. Raju
Senior Geologist
Geological Survey of India
Calcutta
- Kershaw Satarawala
Secretary General
Family Planning Association of India

Chairman
Gujarat Aromatics Ltd,
Bombay

Indonesia

- Herman Haeruman
Chairman, Bureau for Natural Resources and Environmental Management
National Development Planning Agency (BAPPENAS)
Jakarta
- Ishemat Soerianegara
Director, BIOTROP-SEAMEO
Regional Center for Tropical Biology
Bogor

Jordan

- Khalil Al-Faouri
Director of Planning and Research
Department of Social Affairs
Ministry of Labor
Amman

Kenya

- Peter Mwanza
Coordinator, Program Activity Center for Environmental Education and
Training in Africa
United Nations Environment Program
Nairobi
- Michael Njenga
Director
National Environment Secretariat
Nairobi
- Simon Taiti
Assistant Director of Research
Ministry of Tourism and Wildlife
Nairobi

Kuwait

- Saud Al-Hamlan
Environmental Engineer
Shuaiba Area Authority
Safat
- Mejren Al-Shallal
Head, Air Pollution Unit
Ministry of Public Health
Kuwait City
(On behalf of The Honorable Dr. Abdul Rahman Al-Wadi, Minister of Health)
- Hussein Marafi
Superintendent, Conservation
Kuwait Oil Company
Ahmadi

Mexico

- Neome Castaneda
Assistant to the Mayor
Mexico City
- Federico Lopez de Alba
Subdirector, National Ecological Planning
Ministry of Human Settlements and Public Works
Mexico City

Nigeria

- Azhinoto Ikpah
Graduate Program in Environmental Science
University of Texas
Dallas
- Ben Osuno
Head, Petroleum Inspectorate
Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation
Lagos
- Babatunde Sogbanmu
Petroleum Inspectorate
Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation
Lagos

Peru

- Victor Raul Espinoza
Head Ventillation Engineer
CENTROMIN PERU
Ministry of Energy and Mines
Lima
- Miguel Jimenez
Coordinator, Air Pollution Control
CENTROMIN PERU
Ministry of Energy and Mines
Lima
- Pedro Olortegui
Manager, Public Relations Department
CENTROMIN PERU
Ministry of Energy and Mines
Lima

Poland

- Leon Zurawicki
Faculty of Economic Sciences
University of Warsaw
Warsaw

Saudi Arabia

- Sulaiman Al-Hamdan
Deputy Minister for Technical Affairs
Ministry of Municipal and Rural Affairs
Riyadh
- Abdullah Al-Saadi
Chemist
Saudi Basic Industries Corporation (SABIC)
Riyadh

Saudi Arabia (continued)

- J.A. Jishi
Director General
Jubail Project
Royal Commission for Jubail and Yanbu
Jubail Industrial City
 - His Excellency Engr. Sammy A. Mosly
Director General with rank of Vice Minister
Yanbu Project
Royal Commission for Jubail and Yanbu
H.M. Council of Ministers
Jeddah
 - Khalid A. Falih *
Director, Eastern Region
 - Abdul Badea Dakkak *
Forecaster
 - Kamal Muneer *
Director of Studies
 - Mahmoud Nowailaty *
Director of Observations
 - Lutfallah Turan Qari *
Forecaster
 - Haider Wazir *
Forecaster
- * Directorate General of the Meteorological and Environmental
Protection Administration
Ministry of Defense and Aviation
Jeddah

South Africa

- Henry Martens
Chairman, Ecological Research Group
Department of Transportation
Pretoria

Sudan

- Farouk H. Ahmed
Senior Soil Conservationist
Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Natural Resources
Khartoum
(On behalf of The Honorable Abdulla Ahmed Abdulla, Minister of Agriculture,
Food and Natural Resources)

Thailand

- Twesukdi Piyakarnchana
Director
The Institute of Environmental Research
Bangkok

Turkey

- Necip Berksan
Head, Environmental Pollution Research Group
The Scientific and Technical Research Council of Turkey
Ankara

United States

- Bessie Boyd
Program Analyst
Selected Development Problems Division
Development Resources
Bureau for Africa
U.S. Agency for International Development
Washington, DC
- Ray Horn
Senior Research Associate
Institute for Social Research
University of Michigan
Ann Arbor, Michigan
- Jerome Min
President
Modern Industrial Neotech, Inc.
Princeton, New Jersey
- William D. Roseborough
Senior Officer
Office of Science and Technology
U.S. Agency for International Development
Washington, DC
- E. Milton Wilson
Senior Project Manager
Saudi Arabian Parsons Ltd. (Jeddah)
Ralph M. Parsons Company
Pasadena, California

Zaire

- Her Excellency Kiaba Lema Lessedjina
Minister of the Environment
Ministry of Environment, Natural Conservation and Tourism
Kinshasa
(Partial attendance)

Zaire (continued)

- Ma Mbaelele Mankoto
Councillor of Planning and Programs
Ministry of Environment, Natural Conservation and Tourism
Kinshasa
(On behalf of Her Excellency Kiaba Lema Lessedjina, Minister of the Environment)
- Mayisi Mbalorola
Private Secretary to the Minister of the Environment
Ministry of Environment, Natural Conservation and Tourism
Kinshasa
(Partial attendance)

Zambia

- The Honorable Nephas Tembo, M.P.
Minister of State
Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources
Lusaka
(Partial attendance)
- The Honorable U.G. Mwila
Minister of State for Development and Planning
Lusaka
(Partial attendance)



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EVALUATION REPORT

Seminar on Principles of Environmental Management
in Developing Countries

11-22 June 1979

International Environmental Management Institute

10 July 1979

Introduction

The Seminar on Principles of Environmental Management in Developing Countries was a two-week international seminar held by Environmental Research & Technology, Inc. in Concord, Massachusetts, from 11 to 22 June 1979.

A total of 55 people from 26 countries attended the seminar (see the Participant List, bound separately). Some participants attended only for particular days. The daily attendance level was about 48. There was no significant attrition during the seminar until the final day, a Friday, when 30 people were present.

The evaluation questionnaire was distributed on the final day, and 28 questionnaires were completed and returned. This evaluation report is based on these questionnaires, and although this does not represent a thorough evaluation, it does point to some strengths and weaknesses of the program.

Several themes are worth setting forth here:

- 100% think we, as a private company, should continue to offer international seminars of this type.
- 93% rated the seminar as a 4 or 5 on a scale of 1 to 5, not valuable to very valuable.
- 86% rated the workbook as a 4 or 5 on the same scale.
- 82% said the seminar will change or strengthen how they make decisions.
- 79% think the seminar should include people whose countries have conflicting policies (an official from the Republic of South Africa was present).
- Future seminars should draw on case studies from the developing world.
- Future seminars should be at both the global and regional levels.
- Future participants should include administrators of public and private sector organizations that have an environmental impact, top-level policy makers, and planners.

Please address your inquiries and comments to John Whitman at Environmental Research & Technology, Inc.

Principles of Environmental Management in Developing Countries

11-22 June 1979

22 June 1979

Evaluation Questionnaire

Please complete each item. Please do not sign the form. Thank you.

1. Please rank the following sessions according to their value to you:

	NOT VALUABLE		VERY VALUABLE		
• Address by Noel Brown	1	2	3 ₁	4 ₉	5 ₁₆
• Extraction	1	2 ₂	3 ₇	4 ₉	5 ₅
• Agriculture	1 ₂	2 ₂	3 ₉	4 ₇	5 ₆
• Transportation (motor vehicles)	1	2 ₁	3 ₃	4 ₁₀	5 ₁₁
• Speech by John McLucas (COMSAT/Aquarium)	1 ₂	2 ₂	3 ₇	4 ₆	5 ₁₁
• Radiation Protection	1	2 ₁	3 ₈	4 ₆	5 ₁₃
• Occupational Health and Safety	1	2	3 ₈	4 ₉	5 ₁₀
• Principles of Monitoring	1	2 ₁	3 ₄	4 ₈	5 ₁₅
• Air Monitoring	1	2	3 ₉	4 ₉	5 ₁₀
• Water Monitoring	1	2 ₁	3 ₇	4 ₈	5 ₁₁
• Remote Sensing	1	2 ₁	3 ₇	4 ₇	5 ₁₂
• Concepts of Advanced Environmental Systems	1	2 ₁	3 ₆	4 ₁₀	5 ₉
• Hydrologic Studies by USGS	1 ₁	2 ₂	3 ₁₁	4 ₅	5 ₆
• Kuwait Industrial Water Monitoring	1 ₁	2 ₁	3 ₁₂	4 ₇	5 ₄
• Standards and Regulations	1	2	3 ₆	4 ₁₂	5 ₁₀
• Benefit/Cost Analysis	1	2 ₂	3 ₄	4 ₁₀	5 ₁₁
• Environmental Impact Assessment	1	2	3 ₄	4 ₇	5 ₁₆
• Chemicals in the Environment	1	2	3 ₄	4 ₁₃	5 ₉
• Air Modeling	1	2 ₃	3 ₇	4 ₁₁	5 ₇
• Water Modeling	1	2 ₂	3 ₅	4 ₁₀	5 ₁₀
• Water and Waste Management	1	2 ₁	3 ₄	4 ₁₄	5 ₉
• Education and Training	1	2	3 ₃	4 ₅	5 ₂₀
• Speech by Thomas Kleppe (Copley Plaza)	1	2 ₁	3 ₅	4 ₅	5 ₁₃
• Caribbean Action Plan	1 ₁	2 ₃	3 ₇	4 ₆	5 ₈
• Issues of Environmental Management (given the first day, with review on the final Thursday)	1	2 ₁	3 ₃	4 ₈	5 ₁₅

2. Overall, how valuable was the seminar for you?

NOT VALUABLE

VERY VALUABLE

1

2

3 2

4 11

5 15

71.4%

39.29%

53.57%

92.86%

3. Please describe how the seminar was or was not valuable for you.

- It gave me a lot of information concerning environmental issues.
- I got some excellent ideas from some of the speakers.
- I learned about environmental problems in other countries.
- I improved my knowledge in some fields.
- It has ordered my concepts in the matter and reinforced some of them.
- The wide variety of participant types gave emphasis to my previous conclusion that there is a great commonality of problems and approaches and that at the individual human level, people really do have a genuine environmental concern.
- The seminar gave key notes on many issues, which, if applied, taking into consideration local conditions, will be of benefit.
- The seminar was valuable to me because all subjects were treated. I think that all these subjects will help me to do anything about the environment in my country.
- Getting acquainted with environmental problems in different countries presented in the seminar.
- From the discussions, it appeared that education and training is the basic principal in environmental management.
- Too little time was available for the expert lecturers to shift out of the low generality gear and for discussions to really get started on specific problems and recommended solutions.
- It has been valuable. But case studies with basic problems, evaluations, recommendations, and the results would have been much more valuable instead of general approaches.
- All subjects were generally treated. The air pollution control in ex. motor vehicles was the best of all, but maybe due to the different kinds of disciplines here represented it was hard for ERT to treat all subjects more deeply.
- Very valuable.
- Very introductory. [not valuable]
- Gaining more knowledge in the fields discussed.

--continued

- Having new ways to approach the environmental problems. Having the new concepts and the methods in order to manage environmental problems.
- Exchange news among the participants.
- Wide range input for comprehensive overview.
- Very valuable because of my ability, due to my technical, environmental and social background, to relate the methodology to my particular situation.
- It gave me new perspectives in environmental management.
- It was very valuable for me because it is the first time I was exposed to a wide range of worldwide environmental problems and the experience of various organizations to solve them.
- It was [valuable] in the sense that it provided me with a view into the basic techniques available today to evaluate environmental problems. It also gave me the opportunity to further my understanding of the overall complexities of environmental management and it enhanced my stock of strategies proposals for my own government.
- Gave insight to U.S. environmental programs and gave opportunities for comparing experience among countries.
- Second week of seminar was very informative. Seminar gave a good idea about the scope of environmental management.
- It was valuable because the time we had for thinking without being tied to an office and also for the material covered.
- Some specific topics not directly related or applicable to my duties were not very valuable to me. However, I must say that some topics which I always regarded as irrelevant turned out to be relevant after listening to some of the discussions.
- We know how experts from DC evaluate environmental problems in LDC and their opinions to approach these problems.
- We have been exposed to (at least been informed about) the methodologies available to handle environmental problems in LDC.
- The seminar provided both theoretical and practical information on environmental matters. Problems posed by pollution were critically analyzed and discussed. Furthermore, pollution threats and problems of each participating country were discussed.
- [Valuable because it was] based in concepts and general techniques that enable us to extrapolate from different points of view the applicability of the knowledge acquired in solving or seeing the better solution for problems in each country. The exchange of experiences and problems were a great help.
- It was very valuable to me because it gave me an overall understanding of the problems of the environment and how to manage them.

--continued

3. Please describe how the seminar was or was not valuable for you.

- Most valuable. Wish I were younger and had come here at least 5 years ago, specially when I was in a position of great power. UNEP should have done it then. Now in the two positions I have, I can make good use of what I have learned. It has provided me with material which I can use when arguing the case with those who will or cannot see!
- Valuable in the following ways:
 - 1) Content expanded my knowledge and approaches.
 - 2) ERT development incited a lasting challenge regarding possibilities of private sector and existing capabilities (potential) which could be harnessed in my country.
 - 3) Meeting people of different societies was valuable.
 - 4) I met and to a little degree started to understand the USA society.
- Interpersonal contacts. Opportunity for ERT to build interpersonal network with the participants and visa versa.
- - 1) Opportunity to meet people from various social, political, and economic backgrounds who seem to view environmental pollution problems from a broader perspective; people who are willing to take action.
 - 2) Made personal friends from all over the world.
 - 3) Gained new information which will add to my knowledge.

4. Will the seminar change how you make decisions?

Yes
21

No
4

Please describe how:

Yes:

- I learned here that environmental control decisions need to be based on the knowledge of the problem and on the economic and political implications.
- As President of the Peruvian Society on Occupational Health, and because [of] my personal association to environmental issues in and out [of] my company, I will have opportunities to influence decisions.
- If people are educated, if datas are collected and analyzed, decisions which most of the time are taken now on no bases will radically change.
- Because I can follow some of the recommendations.
- Some of the methods described will be adopted in the studies.
- It was specially valuable to me from the education and training point of view and I think I can follow some of the recommendations.

--continued

- Recognition/reflection.
- Obviously not an unqualified "yes." The seminar will assist me in problem stating in a particular situation in that I will be able to address the environment more completely. My basic stance on environmental matters and public participation remains by and large unchanged due to our different situation in RSA [Republic of South Africa].
- I am much more sensitive to the need of establishing standards, measurements and monitoring of environmental pollutants.
- It develops our knowledge in new ways, so as to be aware of its effectiveness.
- Yes, to some extent. Especially I started to look to education and training aspects from a wider angle rather than a limited approach of academic training and research.
- Will not install monitor in any place; I will conduct studies first.
- Will look into our standards and compare with other standards and see if change is necessary.
- I can handle the problems with a broader view.
- Has made me better equipped to ask the right questions, and to assess any available information, prior to taking decisions affecting the environment. The seminar will also help me tackle the issue of setting up standards on industry facilities and pollution controls.
- Yes, with the conviction that first of all the needs must be clear and then to try to adapt techniques and solutions, learning from another country's experiences and using as much as possible our resources: techniques, humans, etc.
- If I know better the principles of environmental management, and I know well the social, political, economic, environmental, etc. problems, I have in my hand the tools to make changes.
- I have already made several influential people in my country aware of this seminar. I intend to follow it up by transparency illustrated talks, of which I will give several. In my position as chief executive of a family planning association in a large country, I will be able to incorporate environmental management in the training program without much difficulty.
- a) in choice of employment. I perceived and was encouraged to the unlimited scope of self employment or employment in private environmental institutions.
- b) I would wish to include the modelling approach in research work.
- I wish to work much more closely with the private sector in environmental problem-solving. I'm increasingly of the opinion that our best chances for rational environmental problem-solving lies with the philosophy/approaches used predominantly by the private sector interest.

--continued

Yes/No

- For those who have never been involved in environmental problems or who have never known how to approach environmental problems, this seminar will certainly help change their attitudes in decision making on environmental issues/problems.
- I am not a specialist in environmental management; hence my decision making standard may not change much as a result of this seminar. However, I have now gotten a deeper insight into environmental problems and what I have learned so far during the seminar will influence my decision in pollution matters in my own speciality.

No

- How pig-headed can I get!
- It confirms the approach being used in environmental management.
- What we got here is what we already knew before the seminar.
- [One person just stated "no," but gave no reason.]

5. How could the seminar be made better for you?

- Given more information concerning land planning and preservation of national parks.
- Include more demanding workshop sessions.
- Encourage slide shows or film presentations that would show country features, to get more acquainted with the environment of other countries.
- Organize to get better darkening conditions in the general sessions.
- Papers should have been made available in advance for review, so that the level of talks could have been raised and better (more specific) discussion initiated.
- I think this first essay was very successful. Next time, opportunity should be given to participants to prepare in their countries in a better way their intervention. More technicians in the matter will be necessary.
- To be held in Spanish, French, in order to give the opportunity of more countries participating.
- It was already good.

--continued

- This seminar made me broaden my views in the field of environmental management. It also helped me to understand the problems and how to solve them.
- Case studies with basic problems, evaluations, recommendations and the results would have been much more valuable instead of the general approaches.
- With more methodology included in the presentations and more examples.
- More and better use of expertise -- in depth.
- Interest groups -- real case discussion.
- More attention should be paid to preview, preplanning in the context of an identifiable regional or eco-system unit. The priorities in environmental planning in the practical context (excluding some social and economic and political factors) is to (1) plan for land usage, (2) plan to retrofit, (3) palliative planning. (1) has by and large not been given due consideration. (1) is very pertinent to developing countries where the macro-patterns of development are discernable, but micro-patterns poorly developed. Even urbanization can be used as a positive planning tool in underdeveloped countries.
- More case studies.
- Except for the fact that so much information had to be presented in so short a period, nothing could have been better.
- By making it shorter and by addressing more specific issues.
- The discussion may be made a little deeper.
- Should be conducted in or near town.
- Shorter hours and fewer days.
- Better lecture areas.
- More topics on oil pollution.
- Shortening the time.
- More specific.
- If a supplementary seminar for my subordinates could be organized. Such a seminar should be more operational/technical.
- It would be much better if we were shown specific environmental problems and the way you go about in assessing, planning and implementing the actions to solve the problem.
- Trying to bring together countries with similar interests, similar ideology, from the same region: Africa, Latin America, for example.
- Choose specific themes -- 2 or 3 -- and go more deeply in these, always exchanging experiences.
- Inform the participant about three months in advance the date of the seminar.

--continued

- No special views on this. It was excellent as it was. Please see 18 below. That, I think, is a must for the next seminar. [Participant's response for number 18 was a request to include population increase management as a topic.]
- By inclusion of exercises in model problem solving cases.
- Opportunity to visit certain relevant locations and installations in the country.
- A copy of the revised presentations (by ERT's staff) need to be mailed to each participant the next 1-2 months. These revised papers should glean concrete LDC examples from the country presentations and the seminar discussion.
- Alternate sites -- regional basis, one per year. Then general seminar at Concord the following year.
- Bring in extraction industries from the developing nations.

6. Would you attend the seminar next year?

Yes
22

No
4

7. What type of person would most benefit from the seminar?

- High and medium level governmental institutions as well as people from the industry and consulting firms.
- The directors of governmental organizations dealing with the environment as a whole and also those specifically responsible for the air, water and soil conservation and administration.
- As formatted this year, only middle level environmental generalists. A decision must be made to slant such a seminar either to the government planner/manager (subminister) or to the technically trained.
- Technicians working in the field and those people near the decision makers in their countries. But more emphasis should be laid on technicians.
- Scientists, teachers, administrators of governmental programs, etc.
- This depends on the system of each country -- generally, who represents the ministry or department of planning.
- Academicians, administrators, and practitioners.

--continued

- National Environmental Engineer Research Institute, Nagpur, India.
- Scientists with more power of decision.
- Teachers.
- Administrators from government programs and the private sector.
- Persons unwittingly creating problems (eco-development).
- Uninformed decision or policy making persons.
- Media representatives.
- Public influence groups.
- Decision makers in political arena having basic qualifications.
- Planning disciplines.
- Any professional from any discipline, but particularly development planners.
- Professionals.
- A practitioner who is involved, in one way or another, in policy making.
- Persons who contribute in decision making activities at the upper level of government.
- Planners and Environmental Managers of the government and government owned enterprises.
- Private consulting firms, especially on mining, road building, water resources projects, industries.
- Professional person dealing with various industries.
- Medium managerial staff.
- The professionals.
- Senior government and industry officials, whose responsibilities affect the environment.
- From this seminar: "administrators," politicians, and "decision makers" who have never been involved with environmental management.
- Persons directly connected with environmental problems, either at policy making level or advisory or implementation levels.
- Persons involved in planning and decision makers.

--continued

8. What would be the ideal length of the seminar?

9. Should the seminar be global 16
regional 16
country-level 6
other (please specify) _____

-10-

11. How valuable to you is the workbook?

NOT VALUABLE

VERY VALUABLE

1

2

1

3

3

4

8

5

16

12. Please describe how you will use the workbook.

- As a textbook and as a reference book.
- To make my personal notes during the question/answer period.
- [The workbook] should have been completed in advance; the daily handouts of un-numbered and unpunched pages will cause the book to gather dust back in [the] office; [it] should be edited and re-issued.
- It is a basic document, a document of reference in making my report and doing any work in connection with [the] environment. But more books are needed.
- I will go to study and then try to follow the recommendations.
- Make it available for concerned persons in the different fields discussed.
- For my teaching (in some parts), for my research planning (in some of them), for my public presentations in my country.
- This would serve as a reference book and also for study by other colleagues.
- Try to follow its recommendations and trying to study deeply the subjects.
- Hopefully to inform existing professionals.
- Stimulate interest in nonexistent training.
- As a basis for gathering data on relevant facets.
- Study it further and make it available to my colleagues interested in environmental management.
- I will keep it as a reference to consult, whenever, whatever, or wherever a particular environment problem arises.
- For reference and consultation.
- Reference.

--continued

- Will review again and use research and topics that are related and applicable to my work.
- Use the material to explain [to] the people different subjects about environmental management.
- As a reference.
- As a reference book.
- As a document and proof for attending the seminar.
- Comparative material with other similar courses.
- Valuable if the texts were given in advance to promote fruitful discussion.
- For guidance and reference purposes.
- As a reference.
- The papers and my notes.
- I want to mail it to Mr. H.M. Patel, our Minister of Home Affairs (equivalent to the Minister of Interior in the USA), whom I have made aware about my attending this seminar. He has great concern for the environment, is Chairman of the Indian Board for Wild Life; was my senior colleague in the Civil Service. Later, I will show it to Mr. Godrej, a top industrialist and a great lover of nature.
- Basically as a referencing handbook for abstracted information.
- As a handbook.
- Reference book; analyze particular country's problems.

13. What information or materials should supplement the workbook?

- Bibliography and sources of information as well as financial sources.
- List of private and public organizations and institutions dealing with environmental issues.
- It is OK!
- Applicable regulations/standards/test methods.
- Books.
- More bibliography.

--continued

- Charts, graphs, and pictures.
- Suggested references (really needed).
- Seminar proceedings and summaries of discussions.
- More bibliography.
- Relevant bibliography.
- A few case studies.
- Some of the references listed at the end of the presentations (if could be made available).
- List of organizations, public or private, involved in environmental management of all nations.
- More details.
- Names and addresses of institutions working on environment and manufacturers of environmental monitoring systems.
- Abstracts of latest works on waste management, urban management, land use planning.
- More subjects on oil pollution -- oil spills.
- Information on international and local pollution organizations.
- Discussion of how to deal with dust problems.
- Federal Register.
- Case studies.
- Can't think of any more.
- Reprints or photocopies of papers/reports by the speakers/lecturers about the topics. Examples of reports/documents (unclassified) to exemplify the methodology used.
- Relevant reference materials should be made available.
- I do not think this need be done. Those who want, as I may do, could write to ERT with any reasonable request for a specific matter.
- Special topic folders for bulk of papers, offprints, etc.
- Periodic short reports from ERT staff and seminar participants.
- Journals, texts.

14. How valuable were the country presentations?

NOT VALUABLE

VERY VALUABLE

1

2 3

3 5

4 8

5 11

[Most participants circled a numerical rank, but a few also wrote comments, which are listed here.]

- Needed neutral monitors to keep moving. Panels might be tried.
- Some of them were extremely valuable, specially when touching common environmental problems.
- They ought to be supplemented by transparencies/slides. Participants must cut down the length of their written materials.

15. How valuable were the discussion groups?

NOT VALUABLE

VERY VALUABLE

1

2 1

3 4

4 8

5 14

16. What were the best things about the seminar?

- The presentations given by the speakers I ranked 5 [very valuable]. [The following were ranked 5: transportation, satellite technology, radiation protection, remote sensing, water modeling, education and training, and issues of environmental management.]
- The social events.
- The tour around ERT.
- The getting together.
- The master talks.
- The excellent organization skills of its principal coordinator (JW) [John Whitman].

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- The high competence of most speakers.
- Variety of participants.
- Friendly cooperation of the entire ERT staff (oftentimes far beyond the call of duty).
- Exchange of experience.
- The interchange of ideas with all the participants.
- The seminar organization.
- The material.
- Overall, it was very good.
- Water modeling.
- The interchange of ideas of very different points of view.
- The seminar has shown that environment has no boundaries. It has brought (accidentally?) together almost all the disciplines concerned with the environment, right from earth sciences to satellite communications and countries of all political affiliations.
- The organization of the seminar.
- The material.
- We got to know and understand each other. We identified our problems and found the most common denominator.
- There are no such things as best or poor things. A seminar is a complete entity in itself and must be judged as such. What is regarded by some as poor may be the very contribution which made the other thing good. Obviously, I must rate the muffins high on the list, but I certainly did not come here to eat just muffins. Muffins are part, albeit an important part, of the seminar.
- Presentations by very experienced practitioners.
- The written material.
- Organization of the seminar.
- Comfort and welfare of meeting place.
- The way it was organized.
- The ample time given to participants before they left their countries where various problems concerning attendance could be solved.
- Structure, direction, most discussions and presentations, organizations, general content.
- Topics and discussion with frankness.

--continued

- Met many people which deal with my specialty.
- Well organized seminar.
- Lots of effort noticed from seminar organizers.
- Presentations on air and water modeling.
- The day to day sharing of experiences with people.
- The way of organization.
- The wide coverage of topics discussed.
- Information on what is going on in other parts of the world (country presentations).
- To know the different ideas expressed by different countries represented and also the problems which exist in those countries.
- To have the opportunity to visit ERT which I think is a wonderful institution for environmental research and management.
- Contacts: persons representing each country and representing international organizations.
- Selected speakers.
- International character.
- The exposition of the themes.
- To meet other persons and organizations.
- Country presentations.
- Discussion groups.
- The technical presentations by themselves, containing a mass of material, were the most valuable to me and the way in which they all fitted together towards the end of the seminar. Also, the workbook.
- The good interaction among the participants (including the ERT staff).
- Friendly hosts and guests.

17. What were the worst things about the seminar?

- The presentations given by the speakers I ranked 2 & 3.
[The following were ranked 2 and 3: Agriculture, Extraction, Air Monitoring, the Caribbean Action Plan.]
- The time for each presentation was too short.
- The physical facilities for the general meetings.
- Lack of specifics and excess of Motherhood.

--continued

- That a fire never really got lit, such that extended sessions spontaneously occurred.
- The lack of papers in advance.
- The different level of the participants.
- Although the seminar is termed principles of environmental management, only protective measures are discussed. Some field trips to typical areas of environmental management would have been a change from the classroom teaching.
- The different levels of the people.
- Too many English language idioms to clarify concepts. Some failures in communication on the verbal level (people just can't hear English without some signal). Changes in a program are often productive -- if all involved have the information at the same time (written → projected + verbal). [Person then gave as an example of an idiom used that might cause misunderstanding of the meaning the wording in question 18 on the questionnaire: "How do you feel"]
- Time wasted on logistics and food.
- The crowded schedule.
- The accommodations in expensive hotels with no alternatives. It was too late to discover that the alternatives are plenty and (within easy reach of) [the Copley Plaza Hotel, where the bus left].
- Time allowed for country presentations.
- Too much rush.
- Too short time for discussion and long bus ride.
- Schedule.
- Too long breaks (coffee and others)
- Its full schedule.
- Long sessions at the beginning.
- Insufficient privacy -- too near where people are moving around.
- Imbalanced time allocation to speakers.
- The lecture and discussion rooms (except the auditorium) are inappropriate for a large group of people.
- Audio-visual aids should be available for both rooms.
- Nothing could be particularly described as worst, but some topics were not of general environmental interest and could be regarded as unnecessary.

--continued

- That it finished.
- Nothing very much. Add the population control topic and emphasize coordinated and total environmental management.
- None of the participants were government personnel; the host organization was a private body; no firm decisions/resolutions for a follow-up could be concluded.
- The high dollar cost for those who had to pay. I think a sliding scale should be developed to reflect the varying "ability to pay" aspect for those who don't have scholarships or can't get subsidized.
- Long daily sessions of the first week.

18. What topics do you feel should be added to the seminar?

- Land planning.
- Management of National Parks.
- Communication techniques and cases.
- Some highly factual case studies, from problem through solution.
- More technical information about methodology.
- Policy maker risks on environmental decisions.
- Visit the industrial plants.
- Natural or physical resources with case histories.
- More time for country presentations.
- Some techniques on how to get together in your country, project input, etc.
- Regional planning.
- On-going studies or projects such as the Greater Caribbean Project.
- Welfare of the population in the environment.
- The dust.
- Institutional development strategies in environmental management.
- Various problems of drought and natural disasters such as desertification, floods, volcanic activities, earthquakes, etc.

--continued

- Socio-economic topics.
- Institutional development aspects for appropriate environmental management.
- Dust.
- Control.
- More specific topics on the managerial process and decision making process.
- Environmental pollution control.
- Maybe rural development and improvement of living conditions in rural areas.
- Legal aspects.
- Planning mechanism: rural planning; regional planning (subnational); national planning.
- More emphasis should be given to environmental problems, and prevention of such problems from the developing countries' point of view and opposed to developed countries who are taking preventative as well as curative control approaches.
- Natural resources management.
- Foods [nutrition].
- Population increase management. I would strongly suggest getting someone from the WORLD WATCH Institute, Washington (specially Director Lester Brown) and, if possible, someone from the MIT teams which had something to do with the latest Club of Rome reports to show that in the short run the world's resources are limited and need to be wisely managed.
- Operational resource management "systems" on specific resources.
- More on education and training format: how to conduct a local seminar, how to select and use a consultant. A matrix showing the topics covered and what could be covered (the possible range) should be developed and discussed with the participants.
- Environmental concepts -- biological, legal, physical and chemical concepts that are relevant to the understanding of environmental studies, management.

19. What topics should be excluded?

[Many participants did not write anything in the answer blank;
below are listed all the written responses.]

- In general, they should not go into technicalities.
- Say-nothing presentations such as that of the last day.
- Ask this question during the seminar addressing it to the specific group.
- None.
- None.
- None.
- None.
- None.
- None.
- None.
- None.
- Reorganize air pollution and air monitoring -- could be united -- chemicals in the environment.
- Topics not directly relevant to environmental pollution should be deleted.
- Nothing.
- Cannot think of any, specially.
- None.
- None.

20. Could you understand the instructors in English?

22 Always 4 Usually 0 Seldom

21. Was the technical level of the seminar . . .

1 Too technical 20 Just right 6 Not technical enough

22. Do you think the seminar should include people whose countries have conflicting policies?

yes

no

22

3

Please explain:

Yes:

- I'm sure that through proper chairmanship the discussions will iron out many conceptual differences and/or make more easy compromise.
- Even if political conflicts are between nations, fundamental problems like those of the environment still exist. Experience and scientific know-how can help people in solving conflict.
- It is useful in order to join points of view.
- In the field of environmental management there are no political boundaries. No conflict could arrive in the environmental issue.
- It is useful in order to join points of view and criteria in the right way.
- Policies and politics seem to evaporate on a people level (1 to 1). Use techniques for integrating a group.
- Conflict is the very antithesis of "country-club" management. Progress comes from positive conflict.
- Participants will have the opportunity to see each other's point of view.
- So as to share common experiences.
- It may contribute to find common grounds for solutions.
- To confront [the] real situation and help solve [by] compromise.
- Exclude Israel.
- There is no reason to bring political conflicts to the floor if the seminar is maintained off political matters.
- It should be a technical seminar.
- If technocrats or individuals are invited, then there should be no limitations. But if people are invited as government representatives, especially at the higher levels, then it might be too sensitive to invite all countries.
- It is done already! Continue.

--continued

- They will know better the principles of environmental management and then define in his country the most appropriate policies.
- As an example, if a country has a pro-natalist policy (a policy for increasing the population or for not doing anything about the rapid increase), that country also should be represented -- so that the representative learns about the impossibility of preserving the environment without taking this matter also into account.
- For mutual education.
- I believe that the idea generation phase of problem-solving benefits highly from a wide diversity of inputs. Without conflicts, no issues would surface. The issues need the most attention at this early stage.
- [An] advance list of participants should be furnished, so that the countries can make [a] decision before sending their delegation.

No:

- To avoid friction between participants.
- We could not avoid unnecessary debates, which will hamper the progress of the course.
- Countries ostracized by the world organizations like the UN for their obnoxious policies which affect human fundamental rights should not be invited even though privately-owned organizations may have dealings with such countries. This can generate friction between participants from countries that have conflicting policies.

23. How do you feel about the seminar being offered by a
private company?

- Better than a governmental or international agency, because it is better organized and done.
- Was kind of unusual, but at the end it was fully justified.
- I see no problem other than the funding one.
- It should have been perhaps better.
- Very interesting idea.

--continued

- Deep appreciation.
- Good.
- Seminars by government departments or universities are much better managed. Being a private company, a lot of restrictions were imposed. There were no people to receive at the airport, transport from the airport, etc.
- It can carry the possibility to contract their services and it is a good idea.
- Should we always expect "government" to do everything? I feel that ERT has made an excellent contribution to international awareness.
- Obviously not any private company. ERT has the expertise, ability and technical and political contacts to present an acceptable seminar.
- Excellent. It ensures expertise and excludes politics.
- Very good.
- Nothing could have been better, but because of the limited and controlled resources of such a company, it would have been much better if international [or] regional organization[s] could be approached to contribute.
- It should be made much more of a practice.
- Feel good and give more freedom to talk [about] everything.
- It is great.
- It is correct because government sponsored seminars tend to be biased by specific political intentions.
- Well done.
- Much better that way. At least one hopes that all sides can be impartially treated.
- Wonderful idea; particularly I praised ERT for this effort.
- No comment.
- Maybe ERT is taking advantage of it with some countries, but the countries attending also took advantage of the seminar, so that is good.
- I feel that is the most practical system, because some countries do not have the interest or the money.
- I am not unaware of what motivates them to do it. Being aware of this, I admire this venture and have nothing but praise for them. What they have done deserves every support by those who have the funds and from us participants our admiration and thanks.

--continued

- OK; it is a great sacrifice and cost indeed to ERT. Participants [are] incapable of reciprocating appropriately, and there is a disequilibrium.
- Excellent idea, but a collaborative effort with public sector interests should also be sought. "Balance" is the key concept here.
- Fine with me -- less politicized. After all, you are a consulting firm that will be needed later anyway. Moreover, private firms to a reasonable extent have better credibility than the U.S. government; not to talk of the UN.

24. Should we, as a private company, continue to offer international seminars of this type?

yes

no

28

0

If not, why not?

[All participants circled "Yes" to this question, but some of them also wrote comments. They are listed below.]

- Keep an intermediate approach, getting an international agency into the picture.
- In that making any substantial profit would probably be considered "bad taste," I'm sure management could have some real feeling of "Why should we take the risk?"
- But you should provide facilities as in government departments/universities.
- Please explore the possibility of establishing a regional course, particularly in S.E. Asia, where a similar course has been conducted on an annual basis (starting 1978). Cooperate with the existing institution.
- I do not see why not, specially as ERT has taken the very wise step of involving UNEP and agencies such as USAID, etc.

25. What types of future programs would you like us to present?

- Specific programs in air, water, and E.I.A. technology.
- Specific ones, like remote sensing, satellite monitoring, etc. going into them in detail.
- Present concept is quite adequate.
- The same with more emphasis on techniques.
- Trips to more polluted areas of the states.
- Teaching techniques.
- Health effects of pollutants.
- Environmental management for the decision makers.
- Specific issues, like siting dams, power plants, nuclear power stations, refineries, fertiliser plants -- starting from EPA, etc.
- Techniques of control of particles/gas in industrial sources.
- This is a very new/radical approach -- I felt somewhat confused at first -- I thought we were being sold ERT's services. I think the participants showed the way and the message was received.
- Stay in your field of expertise, but supplement as necessary.
- Similar, but dwell more on principles and practice of environmental management.
- New methods and more details.
- Instead of a general program, various special topics could be presented, e.g., remote sensing, pollution, natural disasters, etc.
- It would be interesting to take a real case and treat it as if we were functioning in a government or agency.
- Strategies of institutional development in environmental management in developing countries.
- Education and training.
- Specific seminars for technical people in E.I.A. (methodologies).
- Decision making processes for environmental managers.
- More detail in the same subjects.
- Maybe more specific ones with more technical information, for the executive officers.
- Programs of specific nature, such as remote sensing, impact assessment, etc.

--continued

- More practical topics on environmental management should be introduced in the future seminars.
- The problem is to define if the program will be mostly technical or political and whose is offered.
- Global, like this one and regional ones, also. One could be held in Bombay, India where there are great threats to the health of the people in this overcrowded megacity and where some groups -- small in size -- are very vocal but ineffective as they have no knowledge of the exact nature of the pollution and no data.
- More specialized technical seminar.
- A seminar focusing entirely on education and training issues.
- Not sure yet, will advise with time.

26. Please provide any additional comments you like.

- There are several national organizations and offices, public and private, in each country which deal with environmental issues in some aspects. I suggest that each participant or ERT get a list of such organizations as future sources of participants. It will help both: each country because there will be more people with knowledge in this field; and ERT because there will be more people interested in coming.
- You are a nice group and I wish you the best of luck.
- I'll send in a letter on reflection.
- Call people from developing countries to present cases, mostly from Africa, as it was done for American and UNEP people who presented cases.
- The seminar is one of the best I ever attended. It was well planned and coordinated. However, there are a few minor points that should be mentioned here, such as the noise of the cafeteria during the presentations, the lack of tours to the industrial plants. I would like to congratulate those who organized this seminar for its great success.

--continued

- Thank you for inviting us to attend and the opportunity to present our problems to a receptive, understanding audience of nations and the strengthening of relations.
 - I wish to express my appreciation to ERT management, organizing personnel, and allied personnel for a most enjoyable and informative seminar. You must be congratulated on the excellence, and incidentally the informality, of the proceeding.
 - A very good first attempt on a subject least understood by law-makers, decision makers and planners in developing countries. Please continue with similar seminars in the future.
 - I think I have nothing to add except my deep gratefulness for ERT for their invitation to attend this seminar, their heartfelt welcome, their generosity and friendly attitude. Particular gratefulness to active, friendly and helpful secretariat of the seminar for their help and patience in solving personal problems of the participants.
 - In general, the seminar achieved its objectives and in the overall picture it was a positive experience for learning.
 - Field trips to the real world of employing environmental measures, such as industrial, urban or other areas, will make the program/seminar more enlightening.
 - One of the things we didn't have the opportunity to do was to get involved with some practical job like 1/2 training session in one of the possible topics: air quality monitoring, water quality monitoring, meteorology, data acquisition.
 - Being the first seminar of its kind, the organizers had no idea about the basic requirements in principles of environmental management for developing countries: the theme should include land use planning, then zoning for different purposes, siting of projects bearing in mind the environmental impact, then corrective measures. Then monitoring for corrective measures, standards, recommendations for the existing projects, the results.
- Future seminars may be planned in a little more elaborative way, so that the presentations are available in advance to the participants so as to permit useful discussions and gain from these discussions. The discussions should be recorded and included in the final proceedings.
- Just to say that the friendly and informal atmosphere maintained during the seminar helped a great deal. The organization was also faultless apart from the comments on number 17 ["What were the worst things about the seminar?"] Keep it up.

--continued

- The seminar has tried to bring into focus problems which some developing countries may not notice as of now as likely potential dangers to their environment in the near future. The general appraisal of such problems has now helped to alert developing nations of environmental management problems if proper and cautious planning and executions are followed. ERT has therefore done a good job by organizing this first world-wide seminar which I really appreciate.
- Great seminar!
- I wish to register very deep appreciation and gratitude to the President of ERT and the organizing staff, particularly John Whitman and James Mahoney and their assistants for accepting my participation. I also congratulate ERT for the articulate and successful organization of the seminar. I am personally greatly impressed by ERT as a design in science and business and wish the organization greater successes for its goals and for its people. Everything was valuable to me and I find nowhere I can seriously give a score below average.
- I mentioned to Mr. Whitman that on the subject of Education and Training, the International Planned Parenthood Federation's (London) system of 100 Country Family Planning Associations already has tried to include Population Education (POPED) in the country educational system's curricula. Environmental management is, no doubt, the wide and all inclusive topic, but the Family Planning people have been trying to do this since about 1969. It would be good to bear this in mind and coordinate the country effort.

May I suggest that after the first three days, participants should be "encouraged" to call each other by their first names.

We could discuss many topics informally during the breaks. Even so, the BUZZ SESSION method could be tried out (with not waiting for the chairman to recognize the questions and free cutting in).

- Try to work with locally established firms or assist to establish local environmental consulting firms. You might need to deal with other firms in the area of construction and land development because developing countries prefer package deals.

You can establish your credibility by making sure that you have a mixed staff of Americans and local persons who could be easily reached by the client's decision makers, politicians and industries.

Attempt to hire and train minorities, especially Black American scientists, social scientists, engineers -- they will help you very much when you are dealing with African countries and governments. There is a new awareness between U.S. Blacks and African Blacks -- good business strategy. If you need further input contact me. Good luck to you.

Environment

August 8, 1979

Dear Fred:

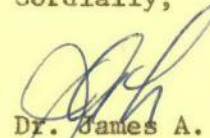
Thank you for your letter of July 23 inviting my participation in the training workshop, October 22 - November 2, concerned with natural systems management.

I have delayed replying in an effort to see what my work and travel schedule will be this Fall.

Unfortunately, it appears that I will not be able to participate. However, I have inquired of others here who have an interest in the educational sector, particularly, to see if they may wish to be involved. As they are presently on leave, it will be several weeks before I learn of their interest and/or availability.

In any event, all best wishes for a highly successful workshop.

Cordially,



Dr. James A. Lee
Director
Office of Environmental and
Health Affairs

Mr. Fred H. Hubbard
Workshop Chairman
The East-West Center
East-West Environment and Policy
Institute
1777 East-West Road
HONOLULU, HAWAII 96848

JALee:va

OFFICIAL FILE COPY

S - environ. health

Dr. James A. Lee, Office of Environmental and Health
Affairs

August 7, 1979

not
Mary Ann Dement, OEHA

WORLD BANK GUIDELINES ON ENVIRONMENT AND OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH AND SAFETY

1. Attached is a list of the industries (32) for which we have guidelines, indicating how many we have on Environment and Occupational Health and Safety. Also listed are the guidelines available on other major categories, in total (68). Additional guidelines are continually being supplied by consultants.

2. These guidelines are available from our Office to anyone who would like a copy. All of our guidelines are available in English and most of them are available in French and Spanish, with the remainder in the process of being translated.

Attachment:

cc: Mr. J. Tikhon, OEHA
Mr. R. Goodland, OEHA
Mr. R. Overby, OEHA
Mrs. B. Luke, OEHA
Mr. H. Reitze, OEHA
Mr. M. Dehejia, CEN
Mr. H. Fuchs, IPD
Mr. C. Weiss, PAS

MAD/bms

August 6, 1979

Dr. F. Scazzocchio
Research Officer
University of Cambridge
Centre of Latin-American Studies
History Faculty Building
West Road
Cambridge CB3 9EF
England

Dear Dr. Scazzocchio:

Thank you for your letter of 20 July and for the tentative list of speakers.

This letter confirms my 19 April one that I will be able to attend the 24-26 September meeting. My objectives are primarily to learn from other speakers and to receive reaction to my ideas. My personal remarks may not necessarily reflect the official position of the World Bank, and I must make this quite clear at the outset.

Yours sincerely,

RG

R. J. A. Goodland
Office of Environmental
and Health Affairs

Cleared with & cc: Dr. J. A. Lee, OEHA
cc: R. Overby, OEHA

RG:OMc

Your ref: 0/2/44-1

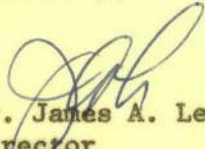
August 2, 1979

Dear Mr. Munro:

Your letter of July 25 to Mr. McNamara, pertaining to the Evaluation of the State of the Environment 1982, has been received.

Copies of World Bank reports and documents thought to be relevant to this undertaking are being sent under separate cover.

Sincerely,


Dr. James A. Lee
Director
Office of Environmental and
Health Affairs

Encls. (See attached list)

Mr. David A. Munro
Director General
International Union for Conservation
of Nature and Natural Resources
1110 Morges
Switzerland

cc: Mr. J. Maddux, IPA

JAL:on

- 1) Schisto
- 2) Forestry Sector Policy Paper (2)
- 3) Rural Development Sector Policy Paper
- 4) Catalog World Bank Publication 1979
- 5) Environment, Health and Human Ecologic Considerations
in Economic Development Projects
- 6) Environment and Development 1975
- 7) World Bank Annual Report 1978
- 8) Agriculture Credit Sector Policy Paper 1975 (2)
- 9) World Development Report 1978
- 10) Bureau of National Affairs. Special Report (615-619)
- 11) May - June, 1979 Report - "The Environment: getting down
to the 'Steady, grinding, nitty-gritty Work'"
- 12) Can the Wet Tropical Forest Survive by John S. Spears
- 13) Environment Science - Technology, September 1977
(848 - 853) Vol. II #9.

5 - env. & health

July 31, 1979

Mr. Dominique Larre, Director
Industry & Environment Office
United Nations Environment Programme
17, rue Margueritte
75017 Paris
FRANCE

Dear Dominique:

Thank you for your invitation of May 28th to attend the Aluminum Industry meeting on October 23 and 24 of this year, to be held in the Paris Office of the World Bank. I have blocked the two dates on my calendar and this time I hope I will not disappoint you by having to cancel.

I would like to take this opportunity to take a day to discuss with you and/or Mr. Haynes the following subjects.

- (a) UNEP and World Bank guidelines and how to avoid duplication.
- (b) Collaboration on the Manual of "Non-Ferrous Metals" and other manuals in the future. I would suggest either October 22nd or October 25th.

Please let me know as soon as possible when we can meet in order for me to schedule the remainder of the trip.

Best personal regards.

Sincerely yours,



Jean M.H. Tixhon
Office of Environmental and
Health Affairs

cc: Dr. J. A. Lee
Mr. H. Reitze

JTixhon/md

P-environment
July 31, 1979

Mr. Harry Z. Evan
International Labour Office
Bureau International Du Travail
Oficina Internacional Del Trabajo
CH-1211 Geneve 22
Switzerland

Dear Harry:

Thank you for your letter of 24 July 1979 on the subject of the Coordinated Programme of Action of the UN System for the Improvement of the Working Environment.


As you know this is the time of the year when a good part of the "workers" in the Washington area are not exactly anxious to remain behind their desks. Therefore, while I personally look forward to seeing Mr. Eric Hellen here on or about 1 November, I cannot at this time give you a definitive answer as it applies to other Bank staff likely to be interested in meeting with him. As of now, it would appear to be convenient -- in principle.

Since I expect to be in Geneva for the meeting of DOEM from 18-21 September, we may discuss this matter in more detail at that time.

Cordially,

Hernan Reitze
Office of Environmental
and Health Affairs

cc: Dr. J. A. Lee, OEHA
Mr. Tikhon, OEHA
Mr. C. Dewey, IPD
Mr. J. W. Jaffe, IPD
Mr. K. Marsden, IDF

 HR:OMc

OFFICIAL FILE COPY

S-environment
July 31, 1979

Mr. Peter S. Thacher
Deputy Executive Director
United Nations Environment Programme
P. O. Box 30552
Nairobi, Kenya

Dear Mr. Thacher:

Thank you for your letter to Mr. McNamara of 4 July 1979, inviting the World Bank to participate in the fourth session of the Working Group of Experts on Environmental Law to be held from 1-12 October 1979 in Geneva.

As you may know, the Bank has been dilligently following developments in this important area of international understanding. On occasions, the Bank has actively participated through appropriate expert representation at previous sessions of this Working Group. I regret to inform you, however, that we will not be in the position to attend the upcoming fourth session of this Group.

Nevertheless, since this subject matter is of significant interest to the Bank, we would appreciate being kept fully informed of proceedings and of any future developments in this area.

With best personal regards.

Sincerely,

Hernan Reitze
Office of Environmental
and Health Affairs

cc: Dr. Lee, OEHA
Mrs. Boskey, IRD
Mr. Doud, LEG

HR:OMc

OFFICIAL FILE COPY



UNITED NATIONS ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMME
PROGRAMME DES NATIONS UNIES POUR L'ENVIRONNEMENT



Télégrammes : UNITERRA, PARIS

Téléphone : 766.16.40

227.45.12

Télex : 650273

RÉF. N° : 929

INDUSTRY AND ENVIRONMENT OFFICE
DEPARTEMENT INDUSTRIE ET ENVIRONNEMENT

17, rue Margueritte
75017 PARIS - France

July 25, 1979

Dear Mr. Tixhon,

On behalf of Mr. Larré, who is away from the office, thank you for your letter of July 6, 1979 and your comments on the draft guidelines on the hides and skins industry.

We are pleased to note that you find the draft useful and practical. I am not sure whether I understood you correctly with your suggestion that the guidelines should also include information/data on the "quantity of pollutant before treatment and what it should be after treatment", to mean the inclusion of emission factors and UMER values for gases and liquid discharge. I would be grateful for your clarification, so that we can then reflect your suggestion in the final guidelines.

With regard to the other comments :

pH

There is a typographical error on page 10, the pH values should read "between 3.5 and 11", as on page 12.

Equilization

Can narrow the pH range from 7 to 9. However, as you are aware, factors such as; lack of slug flow, waste segregation, sufficient retention time

./..

Mr. Jean M.H. Tixhon,
Office of Environmental and
Health Affairs,
The World Bank,
1818 H Street,
N.W. Washington, D.C. 20433

United States of America



UNITED NATIONS ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMME

PROGRAMME DES NATIONS UNIES POUR L'ENVIRONNEMENT



DEPARTMENT INDUSTRIE ET ENVIRONNEMENT
INDUSTRY AND ENVIRONMENT OFFICE

17, rue Marnette
75017 PARIS - France

Télégrammes : UNITERRA, PARIS
Téléphone : 227.42.12
Télécopieur : 620273

252

Réf. N° :

July 25, 1979

Dear Mr. Tixhon,

On behalf of Mr. Laré, who is away from the office, thank you for your letter of July 6, 1979 and your comments on the draft guidelines on the hides and skins industry.

We are pleased to note that you find the draft useful and practical. I am not sure whether I understood you correctly with your suggestion that the guidelines should also include information on the "quantity of pollutant before treatment and what it should be after treatment", to mean the inclusion of emission factors and UMER values for gases and liquid discharge. I would be grateful for your clarification, so that we can then reflect your suggestion in the final guidelines.

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Mr. Jean M.H. Tixhon,
Office of Environmental and
Health Affairs,
The World Bank,
1818 H Street
N.W. Washington, D.C. 20433
1979 JUL 31 PM 12:02
INCOMING MAIL UNIT

United States of America

Mr. Jean M.H. Tixhon

2.

July 25, 1979

./..

in the equilization basin/tank, efficient mixing of waste streams, etc., exert important roles. pH adjustment would of course be the surest and most speedy method to control and bring the pH range to the desired level, but this would involve an expenditure on chemicals.

In order to clarify the statement in the draft guidelines and not to leave any ambiguity, I would like to suggest that the sentence on page 12 (the sixth line of the paragraph on equilization) reads as follows : "... wide fluctation should be narrowed down to a range of about 7 to 9, if need be by pH adjustment".

Colour and colouring removal

Page 11 mentions that vegetable tans tend to darken further on oxidation. This does not imply that it is biodegraded, but that it is oxidized and the reaction speeded up by the catalytic action of iron-as noted in the draft. On page 13 it is mentioned that based on present published literature, the mechanism of dye removal appears to be by biosorption in activated sludge or trickling filter treatment plants. Hence, it can be concluded that the process for dye removal is biosorption.

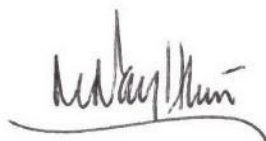
Other chemicals

(Page 11) I would like to suggest, at the end of this paragraph, another sentence should be added; "Chemical producers should provide information and data on the composition and toxicity of chemical substances used in the hides, skins and leather industry".

I believe this will be less contentious since no industrial chemical producer will ever guarantee that their products do not contain any toxic material nor cause damage to the environment, because there are no internationally acceptable criteria for toxicity and agreement on what constitutes "damage".

Thank you for your very useful comments.

Yours sincerely,



M. Nay Htun
Senior Programme Officer

S-envir. health

UNION INTERNATIONALE POUR LA CONSERVATION DE LA NATURE ET DE SES RESSOURCES
INTERNATIONAL UNION FOR CONSERVATION OF NATURE AND NATURAL RESOURCES

1110 MORGES, SUISSE (SWITZERLAND)

Ø (021) 7144 01

TELEGRAMMES: UNICORN MORGES

In your reply, please refer to:
En répondant, veuillez rappeler:

0/2/44-1

Mr. Robert S. McNamara
President
International Bank for Reconstruction
and Development
1818 H Street N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20433
USA

25 July 1979

Dear *Mr McNamara*

Evaluation of the State of the Environment 1982: 10 Years after
Stockholm

As you may know, the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) is preparing a major evaluation of the State of the Environment 1982: 10 Years after Stockholm. The aims are to summarize what has been accomplished in maintaining and enhancing environmental quality and to identify and analyze shortcomings in performance during the decade.

The International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN) has been commissioned to prepare the section of the report dealing with terrestrial ecosystems.

...
My purpose in writing to you now is to request copies of reports or other documents prepared by or for your organization that would demonstrate your response to the relevant recommendations of the Stockholm Conference. I attach hereto an outline of the proposed contents so that you may have a more precise idea of what we intend to cover in our section of the report. Also attached, for ready reference, is a copy of the Stockholm Recommendations upon which I have noted those of particular relevance to the subject with which we are concerned. N/A

I regret the need to impose on you but I am convinced that many of the activities of your organization will be found to be of particular significance in considering what has happened in the environmental field since the time of the Stockholm Conference. I hope that you will find it possible to arrange a response to this request by early September.

Sincerely yours,

David A. Munro
David A. Munro
Director General

Enc.

RECEIVED

1979 JUL 31 PM 12:33

INCOMING MAIL UNIT

July 25, 1979

Dear Gordon:

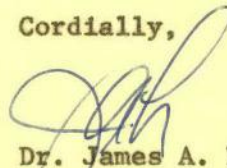
Thank you for your thoughtful letter of July 10 -- it was good to hear from you. It appears you have the socio/behavioral aspects well in hand, and I know Arlene is pleased.

We continue to follow up on the matter of the pharmaceutical industry in developing countries, and we are endeavoring to link the industry with our new efforts in diarrheal diseases research. So far, things look reasonably promising.

Trusting all is well with you and yours, I remain,

With kind regards,

Cordially,



Dr. James A. Lee

Director

Office of Environmental and
Health Affairs

Dr. C.E. Gordon Smith
London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine
Keppel Street (Gower Street)
London, WC1E 7HT
ENGLAND

JAL:on



INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE
BUREAU INTERNATIONAL DU TRAVAIL
OFICINA INTERNACIONAL DEL TRABAJO

P-environment

Adresse postale CH-1211 GENÈVE 22
Télégrammes INTERLAB GENÈVE
Télex 22.271 BIT CH
Téléphone direct: (022) 99
central: (022) 996111

Mr. Herman Reitze
International Bank for
Reconstruction and Development,
1818 H Street, N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20433

Réf. BIT/ILO n° UNEP 4-100-1-2
SH 1-2-61
Votre réf. n°

(U.S.A.)

Dear Hernan,

24 JUL 1969

I refer to your telex of 30 May 1979 and to Mr. de Givry's reply of 19 June 1979 following our discussions in Nairobi on the system-wide thematic joint programming exercise on the working environment.

As you rightly pointed out, we have reached a stage where more precise information is needed to determine the Bank's specific role on this potentially very significant international programme. Unfortunately I am too much involved in the material preparations of the meeting to come to Washington at this time. I have however been informed that my colleague, Mr. Eric Hellen, Chief of the Occupational Safety and Health Branch, will be in Washington early in November 1979 and would be available to discuss this programme with you and your colleagues. I understand that Mr. Hellen has had some contacts in the past with your Dr. Lee. In November, the results of the meeting will be known and this would be a good time to discuss the practical implications.

I would be grateful for your confirmation that Mr. Hellen's visit on or about 1st November would be convenient.

With best personal regards.

Harry Z. Evan,
Working Conditions and Environment
Department.

ack. July 31/79



Adresse postale CH-1211 GENÈVE 22
Télégrammes INTERLAB GENÈVE
Tél. 22.271 BIT CH
Téléphone direct: (022) 99
Central: (022) 99 67 11

Réf. BIT/IO no
UNEP 4-100-1-2
SH 1-2-61

Votre réf. no

Mr. Herman Reitze
International Bank for
Reconstruction and Development,
1818 H Street, N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20433

(U.S.A.)

Dear Herman,

2 JUL 1979

I refer to your telex of 30 May 1979 and to Mr. de Givry's reply of 19 June 1979 following our discussions in Nairobi on the system-wide thematic joint programming exercise on the working environment.

As you rightly pointed out, we have reached a stage where more precise information is needed to determine the Bank's specific role on this potentially very significant international programme. Unfortunately I am too much involved in the material preparations of the meeting to come to Washington at this time. I have however been informed that my colleague, Mr. Eric Hellen, Chief of the Occupational Safety and Health Branch, will be in Washington early in November 1979 and would be available to discuss this programme with you and your colleagues. I understand that Mr. Hellen has had some contacts in the past with your Dr. Lee. In November, the results of the meeting will be known and this would be a good time to discuss the practical implications.

I would be grateful for your confirmation that Mr. Hellen's visit on or about late November would be convenient.

With best personal regards.

Harry E. Evans

Harry E. Evans
Working Conditions and Environment
Department

1979-07-30 P. 22

1979-07-30 P. 22



The EAST-WEST CENTER

EAST-WEST ENVIRONMENT AND POLICY INSTITUTE

1777 EAST-WEST ROAD
HONOLULU, HAWAII 96848
CABLE: EASWECEN
TELEX 7430331

July 23, 1979

Dr. James A. Lee, Director
Office of Environmental Affairs
International Bank for Reconstruction
and Development
1818 H Street, N.W.
Washington, DC 20433

Dear Jim:

I hope that by now you have received the letter from the Environment and Policy Institute inviting you to participate in the training workshop October 22 to November 2, 1979 and a copy of the workshop background paper.

The background paper describes the results we expect to achieve at the workshop: development of a training program for people currently engaged in what we call natural systems management. We would like to prepare, or have prepared, educational materials to help people who are engaged in development project work do a better job in design and implementation so that projects are environmentally sound.

A copy of the draft agenda, a supplemental note and the list of invitees are enclosed for your information.

If you do accept the invitation, I would like you to present a paper as listed on page two of the agenda. Please note that we must have the paper by October 1, 1979.

In addition, you might be a leader of one of the small working groups, depending on the identified needs of the workshop.

If you have some training materials you would like to display and describe, please bring them along.

If you have any questions, please call me at (808) 948-6706. or Richard Carpenter at (808) 948-6595.

I look forward to hearing from you.

Sincerely yours,

Fred H. Hubbard
Workshop Chairman

FHH:jt

Encl. Draft Agenda
Supplemental Note

not end

RECEIVED
JUL 27 AM 9:36
INCOMING MAIL UNIT

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

TO : Mr. Hernan Reitze, Environmental and Health DATE : July 19, 1979

FROM : Marie-Ange Reynaud ¹¹⁰⁷ European Office, Paris

SUBJECT : Estimate of Expenses for Meeting of Major Multilateral Financial Institutions on Environmental Policies and Procedures Relating to Economic Development , on September 12-14, 1979, in Paris

As you requested when we last met, please find hereunder an estimate of expenses which are to be expected for your meeting in September 1979.

Please note that I have taken a rather pessimistic point of view in preparing these figures, with: (i) a low rate of exchange for the dollar; (ii) a lways a bigger figure for each item in French Franc; (iii) a round-up in dollars at the highest figure (for example: cocktail: 6000 FF, gives exactly: \$1,428,57, figure indicated: \$1,500)

Interpretation (French/English/Spanish):

	15.060 FF	\$ 3,600
Sound/Tape REcording:		
	3.500 FF	\$ 850
Secretaries:		
	2,250 FF	\$ 550
Cocktail for 30 to 50 persons:		
	6.000 FF	\$ 1,500
Coffee and Tea Service:		
	2.000 FF	\$ 500
Miscellaneous:		
(reproduction, telephone)	1.000 FF	\$ 250

Approx. \$ 7,250

cc: Mr. E. Capbert
Secretary's Department

Ack. Aug 3/79



UNITED NATIONS ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMME
PROGRAMME DES NATIONS UNIES POUR L'ENVIRONNEMENT

S - Environment



Télégrammes : UNITERRA, PARIS

Téléphone : 766.16.40
227.45.12

Télex : 650273

INDUSTRY AND ENVIRONMENT OFFICE
DEPARTEMENT INDUSTRIE ET ENVIRONNEMENT

17, rue Marguerite
75017 PARIS-France

RÉF. N° : 1492

17 July 1979

Dear Mr. Tixhon,

Retained by OEHA

I have pleasure in enclosing the final record of the Second Meeting of the Environmental Consultative Committee for the Pulp and Paper Industry, held in Helsinki on 27 - 29 March 1979.

The final record incorporates and reflects the comments received from the participants.

With best personal regards

Yours sincerely,

Dominique Larré
Director, Industry & Environment Office

Encl : 1

Mr. Jean M.H. Tixhon
Senior Staff Chemical Engineer
Office of Environmental & Health Affairs
The World Bank
Room E 1005
1818 H Street, N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20433

U.S.A.

cc : Ms. Martha Ventilla



Record Removal Notice

File Title Operational Sectors - S - Environment and Health - Volume 5		Barcode No. 30048911		
Document Date 7/17/1979	Document Type Memorandum			
Correspondents / Participants To: Alden Lowell Doud, LEG From: Hernan Reitze, CPSVP				
Subject / Title Environmental Law				
Exception(s) Attorney-Client Privilege				
Additional Comments		<p>The item(s) identified above has/have been removed in accordance with The World Bank Policy on Access to Information or other disclosure policies of the World Bank Group.</p> <table border="1"><tr><td>Withdrawn by Bertha F. Wilson</td><td>Date June 5, 2017</td></tr></table>	Withdrawn by Bertha F. Wilson	Date June 5, 2017
Withdrawn by Bertha F. Wilson	Date June 5, 2017			

P-Environment

Mr. Chauncey F. Dewey, IPD

July 10, 1979

Dr. James A. Lee, Environmental & Health Adviser

Draft Working Document on the Coordinated Programme of Action of the UN System for the Improvement of the Working Environment

1. Following your memorandum to Mr. Hernan Reitze of 30 April 1979 strongly supporting World Bank cooperation and participation in the Coordinated Programme of Action of the UN System for the improvement of the Working Environment, we have now received the draft working document of the Programme, dated May 1979. A copy of this document and the cover letter from Mr. J. de Givry, ILO, dated 14 June 1979 are attached.
2. At this stage the request for Bank participation is threefold:
 - a. To provide information on World Bank programmes(activities?) in this area, if any.
 - b. To provide information on financial resources being or planned to be allocated to these activities.
 - c. To invite the Bank "to collaborate in the organization" of an inter-agency meeting, along with UNIDO, UNCTAD, UNEP, and UNDP (see p.44 of the draft document) to coordinate such a UN system-wide programme. The meeting is scheduled to take place from 9-12 October 1979 at UNIDO's headquarters in Vienna.
3. Your proposal, namely, "that the Office of the Environmental and Health Adviser take the lead in formulating the Bank's response to ILO...and in participating with the other UN agencies in the establishment of a coordinated action program", is well taken. Although, in order to effectively join this international effort we need to draw on the sustained cooperation and support of the relevant Bank units involved, and the IPD is one of them.
4. May we, therefore, obtain from the IPD any information which in your judgement may be relevant to satisfy the above requests. We will then, use this and other information coming from other units in order to formulate a Bank position on the subject. We may, subsequently, decide to participate in the October inter-agency meeting "to try to ensure that the action program which will emerge is compatible with our own lending policies..."(as suggested by your memo of 30 April), in all sectors.
5. Your soonest attention to this matter will be appreciated in view of the 25 July 1979 deadline being requested for the submission of this material.

Attachments

cc: Mr. H. Fuchs, IPD
Mr. J.N.P. Jaffe, IPD
Mr. D.L. Gordon, IDF
Mr. J. Channugam, IDF
Mr. K. Marsden, IDF

Mrs. S. Boskey, IRD
Mr. C. Boucher, IRD
Mr. J. Tixhon, OEHA
Mr. H. Reitze, OEHA

HR:FM

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ENVIRONMENTAL RESEARCH & TECHNOLOGY, INC.

696 VIRGINIA ROAD, CONCORD, MASSACHUSETTS 01742, (617) 369-8910, 489-3750, TELEX: 923 335 ENVIRORES CNCM CABLE: ERTCON

S-Environment

EVALUATION REPORT

Seminar on Principles of Environmental Management
in Developing Countries

11-22 June 1979

International Environmental Management Institute

10 July 1979

Introduction

The Seminar on Principles of Environmental Management in Developing Countries was a two-week international seminar held by Environmental Research & Technology, Inc. in Concord, Massachusetts, from 11 to 22 June 1979.

A total of 55 people from 26 countries attended the seminar (see the Participant List, bound separately). Some participants attended only for particular days. The daily attendance level was about 48. There was no significant attrition during the seminar until the final day, a Friday, when 30 people were present.

The evaluation questionnaire was distributed on the final day, and 28 questionnaires were completed and returned. This evaluation report is based on these questionnaires, and although this does not represent a thorough evaluation, it does point to some strengths and weaknesses of the program.

Several themes are worth setting forth here:

- 100% think we, as a private company, should continue to offer international seminars of this type.
- 93% rated the seminar as a 4 or 5 on a scale of 1 to 5, not valuable to very valuable.
- 86% rated the workbook as a 4 or 5 on the same scale.
- 82% said the seminar will change or strengthen how they make decisions.
- 79% think the seminar should include people whose countries have conflicting policies (an official from the Republic of South Africa was present).
- Future seminars should draw on case studies from the developing world.
- Future seminars should be at both the global and regional levels.
- Future participants should include administrators of public and private sector organizations that have an environmental impact, top-level policy makers, and planners.

Please address your inquiries and comments to John Whitman at Environmental Research & Technology, Inc.

Principles of Environmental Management in Developing Countries

11-22 June 1979

22 June 1979

Evaluation Questionnaire

Please complete each item. Please do not sign the form. Thank you.

1. Please rank the following sessions according to their value to you:

	NOT VALUABLE		VERY VALUABLE		
• Address by Noel Brown	1	2	3 ₁	4 ₉	5 ₁₆
• Extraction	1	2 ₂	3 ₇	4 ₉	5 ₅
• Agriculture	1 ₂	2 ₂	3 ₉	4 ₇	5 ₆
• Transportation (motor vehicles)	1	2 ₁	3 ₃	4 ₁₀	5 ₁₁
• Speech by John McLucas (COMSAT/Aquarium)	1 ₂	2 ₂	3 ₇	4 ₆	5 ₁₁
• Radiation Protection	1	2 ₁	3 ₈	4 ₆	5 ₁₃
• Occupational Health and Safety	1	2	3 ₈	4 ₉	5 ₁₀
• Principles of Monitoring	1	2 ₁	3 ₄	4 ₈	5 ₁₅
• Air Monitoring	1	2	3 ₉	4 ₉	5 ₁₀
• Water Monitoring	1	2 ₁	3 ₇	4 ₈	5 ₁₁
• Remote Sensing	1	2 ₁	3 ₇	4 ₇	5 ₁₂
• Concepts of Advanced Environmental Systems	1	2 ₁	3 ₆	4 ₁₀	5 ₉
• Hydrologic Studies by USGS	1 ₁	2 ₂	3 ₁₁	4 ₅	5 ₆
• Kuwait Industrial Water Monitoring	1 ₁	2 ₁	3 ₁₂	4 ₇	5 ₄
• Standards and Regulations	1	2	3 ₆	4 ₁₂	5 ₁₀
• Benefit/Cost Analysis	1	2 ₂	3 ₄	4 ₁₀	5 ₁₁
• Environmental Impact Assessment	1	2	3 ₄	4 ₇	5 ₁₆
• Chemicals in the Environment	1	2	3 ₄	4 ₁₃	5 ₉
• Air Modeling	1	2 ₃	3 ₇	4 ₁₁	5 ₇
• Water Modeling	1	2 ₂	3 ₅	4 ₁₀	5 ₁₀
• Water and Waste Management	1	2 ₁	3 ₄	4 ₁₄	5 ₉
• Education and Training	1	2	3 ₃	4 ₅	5 ₂₀
• Speech by Thomas Kleppe (Copley Plaza)	1	2 ₁	3 ₅	4 ₅	5 ₁₃
• Caribbean Action Plan	1 ₁	2 ₃	3 ₇	4 ₆	5 ₈
• Issues of Environmental Management (given the first day, with review on the final Thursday)	1	2 ₁	3 ₃	4 ₈	5 ₁₅

2. Overall, how valuable was the seminar for you?

NOT VALUABLE

VERY VALUABLE

1

2

3₂

4₁₁

5₁₅

7.14%

39.29%

53.57%

92.86%

3. Please describe how the seminar was or was not valuable for you.

- It gave me a lot of information concerning environmental issues.
- I got some excellent ideas from some of the speakers.
- I learned about environmental problems in other countries.
- I improved my knowledge in some fields.
- It has ordered my concepts in the matter and reinforced some of them.
- The wide variety of participant types gave emphasis to my previous conclusion that there is a great commonality of problems and approaches and that at the individual human level, people really do have a genuine environmental concern.
- The seminar gave key notes on many issues, which, if applied, taking into consideration local conditions, will be of benefit.
- The seminar was valuable to me because all subjects were treated. I think that all these subjects will help me to do anything about the environment in my country.
- Getting acquainted with environmental problems in different countries presented in the seminar.
- From the discussions, it appeared that education and training is the basic principal in environmental management.
- Too little time was available for the expert lecturers to shift out of the low generality gear and for discussions to really get started on specific problems and recommended solutions.
- It has been valuable. But case studies with basic problems, evaluations, recommendations, and the results would have been much more valuable instead of general approaches.
- All subjects were generally treated. The air pollution control in ex. motor vehicles was the best of all, but maybe due to the different kinds of disciplines here represented it was hard for ERT to treat all subjects more deeply.
- Very valuable.
- Very introductory. [not valuable]
- Gaining more knowledge in the fields discussed.

--continued

- Having new ways to approach the environmental problems. Having the new concepts and the methods in order to manage environmental problems.
- Exchange news among the participants.
- Wide range input for comprehensive overview.
- Very valuable because of my ability, due to my technical, environmental and social background, to relate the methodology to my particular situation.
- It gave me new perspectives in environmental management.
- It was very valuable for me because it is the first time I was exposed to a wide range of worldwide environmental problems and the experience of various organizations to solve them.
- It was [valuable] in the sense that it provided me with a view into the basic techniques available today to evaluate environmental problems. It also gave me the opportunity to further my understanding of the overall complexities of environmental management and it enhanced my stock of strategies proposals for my own government.
- Gave insight to U.S. environmental programs and gave opportunities for comparing experience among countries.
- Second week of seminar was very informative. Seminar gave a good idea about the scope of environmental management.
- It was valuable because the time we had for thinking without being tied to an office and also for the material covered.
- Some specific topics not directly related or applicable to my duties were not very valuable to me. However, I must say that some topics which I always regarded as irrelevant turned out to be relevant after listening to some of the discussions.
- We know how experts from DC evaluate environmental problems in LDC and their opinions to approach these problems.
- We have been exposed to (at least been informed about) the methodologies available to handle environmental problems in LDC.
- The seminar provided both theoretical and practical information on environmental matters. Problems posed by pollution were critically analyzed and discussed. Furthermore, pollution threats and problems of each participating country were discussed.
- [Valuable because it was] based in concepts and general techniques that enable us to extrapolate from different points of view the applicability of the knowledge acquired in solving or seeing the better solution for problems in each country. The exchange of experiences and problems were a great help.
- It was very valuable to me because it gave me an overall understanding of the problems of the environment and how to manage them.

--continued

3. Please describe how the seminar was or was not valuable for you.

- Most valuable. Wish I were younger and had come here at least 5 years ago, specially when I was in a position of great power. UNEP should have done it then. Now in the two positions I have, I can make good use of what I have learned. It has provided me with material which I can use when arguing the case with those who will or cannot see!
- Valuable in the following ways:
 - 1) Content expanded my knowledge and approaches.
 - 2) ERT development incited a lasting challenge regarding possibilities of private sector and existing capabilities (potential) which could be harnessed in my country.
 - 3) Meeting people of different societies was valuable.
 - 4) I met and to a little degree started to understand the USA society.
- Interpersonal contacts. Opportunity for ERT to build interpersonal network with the participants and visa versa.
- - 1) Opportunity to meet people from various social, political, and economic backgrounds who seem to view environmental pollution problems from a broader perspective; people who are willing to take action.
 - 2) Made personal friends from all over the world.
 - 3) Gained new information which will add to my knowledge.

4. Will the seminar change how you make decisions?

Yes

21

No

4

Please describe how:

Yes:

- I learned here that environmental control decisions need to be based on the knowledge of the problem and on the economic and political implications.
- As President of the Peruvian Society on Occupational Health, and because [of] my personal association to environmental issues in and out [of] my company, I will have opportunities to influence decisions.
- If people are educated, if datas are collected and analyzed, decisions which most of the time are taken now on no bases will radically change.
- Because I can follow some of the recommendations.
- Some of the methods described will be adopted in the studies.
- It was specially valuable to me from the education and training point of view and I think I can follow some of the recommendations.

--continued

- Recognition/reflection.
- Obviously not an unqualified "yes." The seminar will assist me in problem stating in a particular situation in that I will be able to address the environment more completely. My basic stance on environmental matters and public participation remains by and large unchanged due to our different situation in RSA [Republic of South Africa].
- I am much more sensitive to the need of establishing standards, measurements and monitoring of environmental pollutants.
- It develops our knowledge in new ways, so as to be aware of its effectiveness.
- Yes, to some extent. Especially I started to look to education and training aspects from a wider angle rather than a limited approach of academic training and research.
- Will not install monitor in any place; I will conduct studies first.
- Will look into our standards and compare with other standards and see if change is necessary.
- I can handle the problems with a broader view.
- Has made me better equipped to ask the right questions, and to assess any available information, prior to taking decisions affecting the environment. The seminar will also help me tackle the issue of setting up standards on industry facilities and pollution controls.
- Yes, with the conviction that first of all the needs must be clear and then to try to adapt techniques and solutions, learning from another country's experiences and using as much as possible our resources: techniques, humans, etc.
- If I know better the principles of environmental management, and I know well the social, political, economic, environmental, etc. problems, I have in my hand the tools to make changes.
- I have already made several influential people in my country aware of this seminar. I intend to follow it up by transparency illustrated talks, of which I will give several. In my position as chief executive of a family planning association in a large country, I will be able to incorporate environmental management in the training program without much difficulty.
- a) in choice of employment. I perceived and was encouraged to the unlimited scope of self employment or employment in private environmental institutions.
- b) I would wish to include the modelling approach in research work.
- I wish to work much more closely with the private sector in environmental problem-solving. I'm increasingly of the opinion that our best chances for rational environmental problem-solving lies with the philosophy/approaches used predominantly by the private sector interest.

--continued

Yes/No

- For those who have never been involved in environmental problems or who have never known how to approach environmental problems, this seminar will certainly help change their attitudes in decision making on environmental issues/problems.
- I am not a specialist in environmental management; hence my decision making standard may not change much as a result of this seminar. However, I have now gotten a deeper insight into environmental problems and what I have learned so far during the seminar will influence my decision in pollution matters in my own speciality.

No

- How pig-headed can I get!
- It confirms the approach being used in environmental management.
- What we got here is what we already knew before the seminar.
- [One person just stated "no," but gave no reason.]

5. How could the seminar be made better for you?

- Given more information concerning land planning and preservation of national parks.
- Include more demanding workshop sessions.
- Encourage slide shows or film presentations that would show country features, to get more acquainted with the environment of other countries.
- Organize to get better darkening conditions in the general sessions.
- Papers should have been made available in advance for review, so that the level of talks could have been raised and better (more specific) discussion initiated.
- I think this first essay was very successful. Next time, opportunity should be given to participants to prepare in their countries in a better way their intervention. More technicians in the matter will be necessary.
- To be held in Spanish, French, in order to give the opportunity of more countries participating.
- It was already good.

--continued

- This seminar made me broaden my views in the field of environmental management. It also helped me to understand the problems and how to solve them.
- Case studies with basic problems, evaluations, recommendations and the results would have been much more valuable instead of the general approaches.
- With more methodology included in the presentations and more examples.
- More and better use of expertise -- in depth.
- Interest groups -- real case discussion.
- More attention should be paid to preview, preplanning in the context of an identifiable regional or eco-system unit. The priorities in environmental planning in the practical context (excluding some social and economic and political factors) is to (1) plan for land usage, (2) plan to retrofit, (3) palliative planning. (1) has by and large not been given due consideration. (1) is very pertinent to developing countries where the macro-patterns of development are discernable, but micro-patterns poorly developed. Even urbanization can be used as a positive planning tool in underdeveloped countries.
- More case studies.
- Except for the fact that so much information had to be presented in so short a period, nothing could have been better.
- By making it shorter and by addressing more specific issues.
- The discussion may be made a little deeper.
- Should be conducted in or near town.
- Shorter hours and fewer days.
- Better lecture areas.
- More topics on oil pollution.
- Shortening the time.
- More specific.
- If a supplementary seminar for my subordinates could be organized. Such a seminar should be more operational/technical.
- It would be much better if we were shown specific environmental problems and the way you go about in assessing, planning and implementing the actions to solve the problem.
- Trying to bring together countries with similar interests, similar ideology, from the same region: Africa, Latin America, for example.
- Choose specific themes -- 2 or 3 -- and go more deeply in these, always exchanging experiences.
- Inform the participant about three months in advance the date of the seminar.

--continued

- No special views on this. It was excellent as it was. Please see 18 below. That, I think, is a must for the next seminar. [Participant's response for number 18 was a request to include population increase management as a topic.]
- By inclusion of exercises in model problem solving cases.
- Opportunity to visit certain relevant locations and installations in the country.
- A copy of the revised presentations (by ERT's staff) need to be mailed to each participant the next 1-2 months. These revised papers should glean concrete LDC examples from the country presentations and the seminar discussion.
- Alternate sites -- regional basis, one per year. Then general seminar at Concord the following year.
- Bring in extraction industries from the developing nations.

6. Would you attend the seminar next year?

Yes

22

No

4

7. What type of person would most benefit from the seminar?

- High and medium level governmental institutions as well as people from the industry and consulting firms.
- The directors of governmental organizations dealing with the environment as a whole and also those specifically responsible for the air, water and soil conservation and administration.
- As formatted this year, only middle level environmental generalists. A decision must be made to slant such a seminar either to the government planner/manager (subminister) or to the technically trained.
- Technicians working in the field and those people near the decision makers in their countries. But more emphasis should be laid on technicians.
- Scientists, teachers, administrators of governmental programs, etc.
- This depends on the system of each country -- generally, who represents the ministry or department of planning.
- Academicians, administrators, and practitioners.

--continued

- National Environmental Engineer Research Institute, Nagpur, India.
- Scientists with more power of decision.
- Teachers.
- Administrators from government programs and the private sector.
- Persons unwittingly creating problems (eco-development).
- Uninformed decision or policy making persons.
- Media representatives.
- Public influence groups.
- Decision makers in political arena having basic qualifications.
- Planning disciplines.
- Any professional from any discipline, but particularly development planners.
- Professionals.
- A practitioner who is involved, in one way or another, in policy making.
- Persons who contribute in decision making activities at the upper level of government.
- Planners and Environmental Managers of the government and government owned enterprises.
- Private consulting firms, especially on mining, road building, water resources projects, industries.
- Professional person dealing with various industries.
- Medium managerial staff.
- The professionals.
- Senior government and industry officials, whose responsibilities affect the environment.
- From this seminar: "administrators," politicians, and "decision makers" who have never been involved with environmental management.
- Persons directly connected with environmental problems, either at policy making level or advisory or implementation levels.
- Persons involved in planning and decision makers.

--continued

11. How valuable to you is the workbook?

NOT VALUABLE

VERY VALUABLE

1

2 1

3 3

4 8

5 16

12. Please describe how you will use the workbook.

- As a textbook and as a reference book.
- To make my personal notes during the question/answer period.
- [The workbook] should have been completed in advance; the daily handouts of un-numbered and unpunched pages will cause the book to gather dust back in [the] office; [it] should be edited and re-issued.
- It is a basic document, a document of reference in making my report and doing any work in connection with [the] environment. But more books are needed.
- I will go to study and then try to follow the recommendations.
- Make it available for concerned persons in the different fields discussed.
- For my teaching (in some parts), for my research planning (in some of them), for my public presentations in my country.
- This would serve as a reference book and also for study by other colleagues.
- Try to follow its recommendations and trying to study deeply the subjects.
- Hopefully to inform existing professionals.
- Stimulate interest in nonexistent training.
- As a basis for gathering data on relevant facets.
- Study it further and make it available to my colleagues interested in environmental management.
- I will keep it as a reference to consult, whenever, whatever, or wherever a particular environment problem arises.
- For reference and consultation.
- Reference.

--continued

- Will review again and use research and topics that are related and applicable to my work.
- Use the material to explain [to] the people different subjects about environmental management.
- As a reference.
- As a reference book.
- As a document and proof for attending the seminar.
- Comparative material with other similar courses.
- Valuable if the texts were given in advance to promote fruitful discussion.
- For guidance and reference purposes.
- As a reference.
- The papers and my notes.
- I want to mail it to Mr. H.M. Patel, our Minister of Home Affairs (equivalent to the Minister of Interior in the USA), whom I have made aware about my attending this seminar. He has great concern for the environment, is Chairman of the Indian Board for Wild Life; was my senior colleague in the Civil Service. Later, I will show it to Mr. Godrej, a top industrialist and a great lover of nature.
- Basically as a referencing handbook for abstracted information.
- As a handbook.
- Reference book; analyze particular country's problems.

13. What information or materials should supplement the workbook?

- Bibliography and sources of information as well as financial sources.
- List of private and public organizations and institutions dealing with environmental issues.
- It is OK!
- Applicable regulations/standards/test methods.
- Books.
- More bibliography.

--continued

- Charts, graphs, and pictures.
- Suggested references (really needed).
- Seminar proceedings and summaries of discussions.
- More bibliography.
- Relevant bibliography.
- A few case studies.
- Some of the references listed at the end of the presentations (if could be made available).
- List of organizations, public or private, involved in environmental management of all nations.
- More details.
- Names and addresses of institutions working on environment and manufacturers of environmental monitoring systems.
- Abstracts of latest works on waste management, urban management, land use planning.
- More subjects on oil pollution -- oil spills.
- Information on international and local pollution organizations.
- Discussion of how to deal with dust problems.
- Federal Register.
- Case studies.
- Can't think of any more.
- Reprints or photocopies of papers/reports by the speakers/lecturers about the topics. Examples of reports/documents (unclassified) to exemplify the methodology used.
- Relevant reference materials should be made available.
- I do not think this need be done. Those who want, as I may do, could write to ERT with any reasonable request for a specific matter.
- Special topic folders for bulk of papers, offprints, etc.
- Periodic short reports from ERT staff and seminar participants.
- Journals, texts.

14. How valuable were the country presentations?

NOT VALUABLE

VERY VALUABLE

1

2 3

3 5

4 8

5 11

[Most participants circled a numerical rank, but a few also wrote comments, which are listed here.]

- Needed neutral monitors to keep moving. Panels might be tried.
- Some of them were extremely valuable, specially when touching common environmental problems.
- They ought to be supplemented by transparencies/slides. Participants must cut down the length of their written materials.

15. How valuable were the discussion groups?

NOT VALUABLE

VERY VALUABLE

1

2 1

3 4

4 8

5 14

16. What were the best things about the seminar?

- The presentations given by the speakers I ranked 5 [very valuable]. [The following were ranked 5: transportation, satellite technology, radiation protection, remote sensing, water modeling, education and training, and issues of environmental management.]
- The social events.
- The tour around ERT.
- The getting together.
- The master talks.
- The excellent organization skills of its principal coordinator (JW) [John Whitman].

--continued

- The high competence of most speakers.
- Variety of participants.
- Friendly cooperation of the entire ERT staff (oftentimes far beyond the call of duty).
- Exchange of experience.
- The interchange of ideas with all the participants.
- The seminar organization.
- The material.
- Overall, it was very good.
- Water modeling.
- The interchange of ideas of very different points of view.
- The seminar has shown that environment has no boundaries. It has brought (accidentally?) together almost all the disciplines concerned with the environment, right from earth sciences to satellite communications and countries of all political affiliations.
- The organization of the seminar.
- The material.
- We got to know and understand each other. We identified our problems and found the most common denominator.
- There are no such things as best or poor things. A seminar is a complete entity in itself and must be judged as such. What is regarded by some as poor may be the very contribution which made the other thing good. Obviously, I must rate the muffins high on the list, but I certainly did not come here to eat just muffins. Muffins are part, albeit an important part, of the seminar.
- Presentations by very experienced practitioners.
- The written material.
- Organization of the seminar.
- Comfort and welfare of meeting place.
- The way it was organized.
- The ample time given to participants before they left their countries where various problems concerning attendance could be solved.
- Structure, direction, most discussions and presentations, organizations, general content.
- Topics and discussion with frankness.

--continued

- Met many people which deal with my specialty.
- Well organized seminar.
- Lots of effort noticed from seminar organizers.
- Presentations on air and water modeling.
- The day to day sharing of experiences with people.
- The way of organization.
- The wide coverage of topics discussed.
- Information on what is going on in other parts of the world (country presentations).
- To know the different ideas expressed by different countries represented and also the problems which exist in those countries.
- To have the opportunity to visit ERT which I think is a wonderful institution for environmental research and management.
- Contacts: persons representing each country and representing international organizations.
- Selected speakers.
- International character.
- The exposition of the themes.
- To meet other persons and organizations.
- Country presentations.
- Discussion groups.
- The technical presentations by themselves, containing a mass of material, were the most valuable to me and the way in which they all fitted together towards the end of the seminar. Also, the workbook.
- The good interaction among the participants (including the ERT staff).
- Friendly hosts and guests.

17. What were the worst things about the seminar?

- The presentations given by the speakers I ranked 2 & 3.
[The following were ranked 2 and 3: Agriculture, Extraction, Air Monitoring, the Caribbean Action Plan.]
- The time for each presentation was too short.
- The physical facilities for the general meetings.
- Lack of specifics and excess of Motherhood.

--continued

- That a fire never really got lit, such that extended sessions spontaneously occurred.
- The lack of papers in advance.
- The different level of the participants.
- Although the seminar is termed principles of environmental management, only protective measures are discussed. Some field trips to typical areas of environmental management would have been a change from the classroom teaching.
- The different levels of the people.
- Too many English language idioms to clarify concepts. Some failures in communication on the verbal level (people just can't hear English without some signal). Changes in a program are often productive -- if all involved have the information at the same time (written → projected + verbal). [Person then gave as an example of an idiom used that might cause misunderstanding of the meaning the wording in question 18 on the questionnaire: "How do you feel"]
- Time wasted on logistics and food.
- The crowded schedule.
- The accommodations in expensive hotels with no alternatives. It was too late to discover that the alternatives are plenty and (within easy reach of) [the Copley Plaza Hotel, where the bus left].
- Time allowed for country presentations.
- Too much rush.
- Too short time for discussion and long bus ride.
- Schedule.
- Too long breaks (coffee and others)
- Its full schedule.
- Long sessions at the beginning.
- Insufficient privacy -- too near where people are moving around.
- Imbalanced time allocation to speakers.
- The lecture and discussion rooms (except the auditorium) are inappropriate for a large group of people.
- Audio-visual aids should be available for both rooms.
- Nothing could be particularly described as worst, but some topics were not of general environmental interest and could be regarded as unnecessary.

--continued

- That it finished.
- Nothing very much. Add the population control topic and emphasize coordinated and total environmental management.
- None of the participants were government personnel; the host organization was a private body; no firm decisions/resolutions for a follow-up could be concluded.
- The high dollar cost for those who had to pay. I think a sliding scale should be developed to reflect the varying "ability to pay" aspect for those who don't have scholarships or can't get subsidized.
- Long daily sessions of the first week.

18. What topics do you feel should be added to the seminar?

- Land planning.
- Management of National Parks.
- Communication techniques and cases.
- Some highly factual case studies, from problem through solution.
- More technical information about methodology.
- Policy maker risks on environmental decisions.
- Visit the industrial plants.
- Natural or physical resources with case histories.
- More time for country presentations.
- Some techniques on how to get together in your country, project input, etc.
- Regional planning.
- On-going studies or projects such as the Greater Caribbean Project.
- Welfare of the population in the environment.
- The dust.
- Institutional development strategies in environmental management.
- Various problems of drought and natural disasters such as desertification, floods, volcanic activities, earthquakes, etc.

--continued

- Socio-economic topics.
- Institutional development aspects for appropriate environmental management.
- Dust.
- Control.
- More specific topics on the managerial process and decision making process.
- Environmental pollution control.
- Maybe rural development and improvement of living conditions in rural areas.
- Legal aspects.
- Planning mechanism: rural planning; regional planning (subnational); national planning.
- More emphasis should be given to environmental problems, and prevention of such problems from the developing countries' point of view and opposed to developed countries who are taking preventative as well as curative control approaches.
- Natural resources management.
- Foods [nutrition].
- Population increase management. I would strongly suggest getting someone from the WORLD WATCH Institute, Washington (specially Director Lester Brown) and, if possible, someone from the MIT teams which had something to do with the latest Club of Rome reports to show that in the short run the world's resources are limited and need to be wisely managed.
- Operational resource management "systems" on specific resources.
- More on education and training format: how to conduct a local seminar, how to select and use a consultant. A matrix showing the topics covered and what could be covered (the possible range) should be developed and discussed with the participants.
- Environmental concepts -- biological, legal, physical and chemical concepts that are relevant to the understanding of environmental studies, management.

19. What topics should be excluded?

[Many participants did not write anything in the answer blank;
below are listed all the written responses.]

- In general, they should not go into technicalities.
- Say-nothing presentations such as that of the last day.
- Ask this question during the seminar addressing it to the specific group.
- None.
- None.
- None.
- None.
- None.
- None.
- None.
- None.
- Reorganize air pollution and air monitoring -- could be united -- chemicals in the environment.
- Topics not directly relevant to environmental pollution should be deleted.
- Nothing.
- Cannot think of any, specially.
- None.
- None.

20. Could you understand the instructors in English?

22 Always 4 Usually 0 Seldom

21. Was the technical level of the seminar . . .

1 Too technical 20 Just right 6 Not technical enough

22. Do you think the seminar should include people whose countries have conflicting policies?

yes

no

22

3

Please explain:

Yes:

- I'm sure that through proper chairmanship the discussions will iron out many conceptual differences and/or make more easy compromise.
- Even if political conflicts are between nations, fundamental problems like those of the environment still exist. Experience and scientific know-how can help people in solving conflict.
- It is useful in order to join points of view.
- In the field of environmental management there are no political boundaries. No conflict could arrive in the environmental issue.
- It is useful in order to join points of view and criteria in the right way.
- Policies and politics seem to evaporate on a people level (1 to 1). Use techniques for integrating a group.
- Conflict is the very antithesis of "country-club" management. Progress comes from positive conflict.
- Participants will have the opportunity to see each other's point of view.
- So as to share common experiences.
- It may contribute to find common grounds for solutions.
- To confront [the] real situation and help solve [by] compromise.
- Exclude Israel.
- There is no reason to bring political conflicts to the floor if the seminar is maintained off political matters.
- It should be a technical seminar.
- If technocrats or individuals are invited, then there should be no limitations. But if people are invited as government representatives, especially at the higher levels, then it might be too sensitive to invite all countries.
- It is done already! Continue.

--continued

- They will know better the principles of environmental management and then define in his country the most appropriate policies.
- As an example, if a country has a pro-natalist policy (a policy for increasing the population or for not doing anything about the rapid increase), that country also should be represented -- so that the representative learns about the impossibility of preserving the environment without taking this matter also into account.
- For mutual education.
- I believe that the idea generation phase of problem-solving benefits highly from a wide diversity of inputs. Without conflicts, no issues would surface. The issues need the most attention at this early stage.
- [An] advance list of participants should be furnished, so that the countries can make [a] decision before sending their delegation.

No:

- To avoid friction between participants.
- We could not avoid unnecessary debates, which will hamper the progress of the course.
- Countries ostracized by the world organizations like the UN for their obnoxious policies which affect human fundamental rights should not be invited even though privately-owned organizations may have dealings with such countries. This can generate friction between participants from countries that have conflicting policies.

23. How do you feel about the seminar being offered by a private company?

- Better than a governmental or international agency, because it is better organized and done.
- Was kind of unusual, but at the end it was fully justified.
- I see no problem other than the funding one.
- It should have been perhaps better.
- Very interesting idea.

--continued

- Deep appreciation.
- Good.
- Seminars by government departments or universities are much better managed. Being a private company, a lot of restrictions were imposed. There were no people to receive at the airport, transport from the airport, etc.
- It can carry the possibility to contract their services and it is a good idea.
- Should we always expect "government" to do everything? I feel that ERT has made an excellent contribution to international awareness.
- Obviously not any private company. ERT has the expertise, ability and technical and political contacts to present an acceptable seminar.
- Excellent. It ensures expertise and excludes politics.
- Very good.
- Nothing could have been better, but because of the limited and controlled resources of such a company, it would have been much better if international [or] regional organization[s] could be approached to contribute.
- It should be made much more of a practice.
- Feel good and give more freedom to talk [about] everything.
- It is great.
- It is correct because government sponsored seminars tend to be biased by specific political intentions.
- Well done.
- Much better that way. At least one hopes that all sides can be impartially treated.
- Wonderful idea; particularly I praised ERT for this effort.
- No comment.
- Maybe ERT is taking advantage of it with some countries, but the countries attending also took advantage of the seminar, so that is good.
- I feel that is the most practical system, because some countries do not have the interest or the money.
- I am not unaware of what motivates them to do it. Being aware of this, I admire this venture and have nothing but praise for them. What they have done deserves every support by those who have the funds and from us participants our admiration and thanks.

--continued

- OK; it is a great sacrifice and cost indeed to ERT. Participants [are] incapable of reciprocating appropriately, and there is a disequilibrium.
- Excellent idea, but a collaborative effort with public sector interests should also be sought. "Balance" is the key concept here.
- Fine with me -- less politicized. After all, you are a consulting firm that will be needed later anyway. Moreover, private firms to a reasonable extent have better credibility than the U.S. government; not to talk of the UN.

24. Should we, as a private company, continue to offer international seminars of this type?

yes

no

28

0

If not, why not?

[All participants circled "Yes" to this question, but some of them also wrote comments. They are listed below.]

- Keep an intermediate approach, getting an international agency into the picture.
- In that making any substantial profit would probably be considered "bad taste," I'm sure management could have some real feeling of "Why should we take the risk?"
- But you should provide facilities as in government departments/universities.
- Please explore the possibility of establishing a regional course, particularly in S.E. Asia, where a similar course has been conducted on an annual basis (starting 1978). Cooperate with the existing institution.
- I do not see why not, specially as ERT has taken the very wise step of involving UNEP and agencies such as USAID, etc.

25. What types of future programs would you like us to present?

- Specific programs in air, water, and E.I.A. technology.
- Specific ones, like remote sensing, satellite monitoring, etc. going into them in detail.
- Present concept is quite adequate.
- The same with more emphasis on techniques.
- Trips to more polluted areas of the states.
- Teaching techniques.
- Health effects of pollutants.
- Environmental management for the decision makers.
- Specific issues, like siting dams, power plants, nuclear power stations, refineries, fertiliser plants -- starting from EPA, etc.
- Techniques of control of particles/gas in industrial sources.
- This is a very new/radical approach -- I felt somewhat confused at first -- I thought we were being sold ERT's services. I think the participants showed the way and the message was received.
- Stay in your field of expertise, but supplement as necessary.
- Similar, but dwell more on principles and practice of environmental management.
- New methods and more details.
- Instead of a general program, various special topics could be presented, e.g., remote sensing, pollution, natural disasters, etc.
- It would be interesting to take a real case and treat it as if we were functioning in a government or agency.
- Strategies of institutional development in environmental management in developing countries.
- Education and training.
- Specific seminars for technical people in E.I.A. (methodologies).
- Decision making processes for environmental managers.
- More detail in the same subjects.
- Maybe more specific ones with more technical information, for the executive officers.
- Programs of specific nature, such as remote sensing, impact assessment, etc.

--continued

- More practical topics on environmental management should be introduced in the future seminars.
- The problem is to define if the program will be mostly technical or political and whose is offered.
- Global, like this one and regional ones, also. One could be held in Bombay, India where there are great threats to the health of the people in this overcrowded megacity and where some groups -- small in size -- are very vocal but ineffective as they have no knowledge of the exact nature of the pollution and no data.
- More specialized technical seminar.
- A seminar focusing entirely on education and training issues.
- Not sure yet, will advise with time.

26. Please provide any additional comments you like.

- There are several national organizations and offices, public and private, in each country which deal with environmental issues in some aspects. I suggest that each participant or ERT get a list of such organizations as future sources of participants. It will help both: each country because there will be more people with knowledge in this field; and ERT because there will be more people interested in coming.
- You are a nice group and I wish you the best of luck.
- I'll send in a letter on reflection.
- Call people from developing countries to present cases, mostly from Africa, as it was done for American and UNEP people who presented cases.
- The seminar is one of the best I ever attended. It was well planned and coordinated. However, there are a few minor points that should be mentioned here, such as the noise of the cafeteria during the presentations, the lack of tours to the industrial plants. I would like to congratulate those who organized this seminar for its great success.

--continued

- Thank you for inviting us to attend and the opportunity to present our problems to a receptive, understanding audience of nations and the strengthening of relations.
- I wish to express my appreciation to ERT management, organizing personnel, and allied personnel for a most enjoyable and informative seminar. You must be congratulated on the excellence, and incidentally the informality, of the proceeding.
- A very good first attempt on a subject least understood by law-makers, decision makers and planners in developing countries. Please continue with similar seminars in the future.
- I think I have nothing to add except my deep gratefulness for ERT for their invitation to attend this seminar, their heartfelt welcome, their generosity and friendly attitude. Particular gratefulness to active, friendly and helpful secretariat of the seminar for their help and patience in solving personal problems of the participants.
- In general, the seminar achieved its objectives and in the overall picture it was a positive experience for learning.
- Field trips to the real world of employing environmental measures, such as industrial, urban or other areas, will make the program/seminar more enlightening.
- One of the things we didn't have the opportunity to do was was to get involved with some practical job like 1/2 training session in one of the possible topics: air quality monitoring, water quality monitoring, meteorology, data acquisition.
- Being the first seminar of its kind, the organizers had no idea about the basic requirements in principles of environmental management for developing countries: the theme should include land use planning, then zoning for different purposes, siting of projects bearing in mind the environmental impact, then corrective measures. Then monitoring for corrective measures, standards, recommendations for the existing projects, the results.
 Future seminars may be planned in a little more elaborative way, so that the presentations are available in advance to the participants so as to permit useful discussions and gain from these discussions. The discussions should be recorded and included in the final proceedings.
- Just to say that the friendly and informal atmosphere maintained during the seminar helped a great deal. The organization was also faultless apart from the comments on number 17 ["What were the worst things about the seminar?"] Keep it up.

--continued

- The seminar has tried to bring into focus problems which some developing countries may not notice as of now as likely potential dangers to their environment in the near future. The general appraisal of such problems has now helped to alert developing nations of environmental management problems if proper and cautious planning and executions are followed. ERT has therefore done a good job by organizing this first world-wide seminar which I really appreciate.
- Great seminar!
- I wish to register very deep appreciation and gratitude to the President of ERT and the organizing staff, particularly John Whitman and James Mahoney and their assistants for accepting my participation. I also congratulate ERT for the articulate and successful organization of the seminar. I am personally greatly impressed by ERT as a design in science and business and wish the organization greater successes for its goals and for its people. Everything was valuable to me and I find nowhere I can seriously give a score below average.
- I mentioned to Mr. Whitman that on the subject of Education and Training, the International Planned Parenthood Federation's (London) system of 100 Country Family Planning Associations already has tried to include Population Education (POPED) in the country educational system's curricula. Environmental management is, no doubt, the wide and all inclusive topic, but the Family Planning people have been trying to do this since about 1969. It would be good to bear this in mind and coordinate the country effort.

May I suggest that after the first three days, participants should be "encouraged" to call each other by their first names.

We could discuss many topics informally during the breaks. Even so, the BUZZ SESSION method could be tried out (with not waiting for the chairman to recognize the questions and free cutting in).

- Try to work with locally established firms or assist to establish local environmental consulting firms. You might need to deal with other firms in the area of construction and land development because developing countries prefer package deals.

You can establish your credibility by making sure that you have a mixed staff of Americans and local persons who could be easily reached by the client's decision makers, politicians and industries.

Attempt to hire and train minorities, especially Black American scientists, social scientists, engineers -- they will help you very much when you are dealing with African countries and governments. There is a new awareness between U.S. Blacks and African Blacks -- good business strategy. If you need further input contact me. Good luck to you.



SOCIETY FOR OCCUPATIONAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH

1341 G Street, N.W. Suite 308 Washington, D.C. 20005 (202) 347-4550

INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION

July 9, 1979

Mr. Jean Tixhon
Industrial Pollution Engineer
World Bank
1818 H Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Tixhon:

As I mentioned on the phone today, the Society for Occupational and Environmental Health has established an International Commission to assess problems of occupational and environmental health that are of a cross-national nature. A description of the Commission is attached; Dr. Bo Holmberg of Sweden and Mr. Sheldon Samuels of the U.S. are Co-Chairmen.

With support from the U.S. Occupational Safety and Health Administration and the Canadian Centre for Occupational Health and Safety, the Commission has agreed to conduct a workshop (seminar) on national occupational health and safety standards in Montreal, Canada, from November 8 to November 11, 1979. Attached is a draft program outline. Please note that the workshop will have general sessions as well as sessions on three specific case study examples: vinyl chloride, asbestos and nickel smelting.

The first general session on November 8 will be devoted to the progress of select international agency efforts to promote health and safety in the workplace, and we sincerely hope that you will be able to present a paper on the role of the World Bank in this area.

Papers prepared for Commission workshops are mailed to participants in advance; the oral presentations during the meeting should be approximately 15-20 minutes. This will allow for extensive and informed discussion during the workshop. However, in order to mail the papers to participants, it is essential that I have your paper in hand no later than October 1, 1979. If you should need any type of audio or visual display system during your presentation, please indicate the type needed at the time you mail the paper to me. Also, please submit copies of the visual displays at that time. The Commission's reports are published in English, French and Spanish, and are based on the background papers and the deliberations during the workshop. Revised background papers must be submitted to me within one month following the workshop to ensure that the Commission's reports are timely.

SECRET

1. The purpose of this document is to provide information regarding the activities of the [redacted] in the [redacted] area.

2. The information is classified as [redacted] and is to be handled accordingly.

3. The [redacted] has been observed in the [redacted] area, and it is believed that it is engaged in [redacted] activities.

4. The [redacted] has been observed in the [redacted] area, and it is believed that it is engaged in [redacted] activities.

5. The [redacted] has been observed in the [redacted] area, and it is believed that it is engaged in [redacted] activities.

6. The [redacted] has been observed in the [redacted] area, and it is believed that it is engaged in [redacted] activities.

7. The [redacted] has been observed in the [redacted] area, and it is believed that it is engaged in [redacted] activities.

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INCOMING MAIL UNIT

Mr. Jean Tixhon
July 9, 1979
Page Two

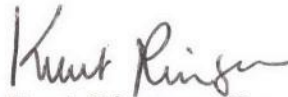
The workshop will be held at a first-class conference center, and transportation to and from the Montreal airport will be provided. Participation is by invitation only, and is limited to fifty people from all parts of the world. If subsidization is essential to your participation, please let us know as soon as possible, and we will attempt to facilitate your needs.

I expect this workshop to be extremely productive and useful. The limited participation will allow for in-depth discussion, which is rare in international meetings. The participants will be leading international experts, only, who will act as professional on their own behalf for the purposes of debate and exchanges of ideas.

We encourage you as strongly as possible to attempt to participate in this workshop. As noted in the attached materials, the SOEH International Commission is a private and voluntary effort to complement and assist the work of existing international agencies and organizations. It is our aim to promote cooperation by inviting representatives from existing organizations to participate, and at the same time to stimulate professional debate by providing a neutral forum where personal points of view may be presented.

I look forward to hearing from you soon. You may reach me by telephone at work at 393-5581.

Sincerely,



Knut Ringen, Dr. P.H., M.P.H., M.H.A.
Executive Secretary
S.O.E.H. International Commission

Attachments



CENTRO PANAMERICANO DE ECOLOGIA HUMANA Y SALUD

OFICINA:
HOMERO 418, 6o. PISO
MEXICO 5, D. F.
CONMUTADOR:
254-20-33

H.R.
Please handle
CORRESPONDENCIA:
APARTADO POSTAL: 37-473
MEXICO 6, D. F.
CABLES: OFSANPAN
TELEX 01774561

S-Environment

REFERENCIA:

ECO/739/79

July 9, 1979

Mr. J.A. Lee
World Bank
Environmental and Health Office
1818 H Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C.
U.S.A.

Dear Mr. Lee:

The Pan American Center for Human Ecology and Health is attempting to assist the Government of Mexico with the preparation for the World Congress on Environmental Sanitation in Development Planning to be held in Mexico City from November 12, through the 16th, 1979. The General Executive Secretary of the Congress has agreed that we can set up two booths or display areas in the lobby of the conference facilities. One booth which will collect curriculum vitae of participants is for the purpose of developing an inventory of human resources in the field of environmental health.

A second booth is to be a display of publications that are relevant to professionals working in the field of environmental health. In our work, so far we have noted that many of the environmental professionals do not have opportunities to know of the existence of important documents and programmes. We would like to display books and documents in such a way that interested participants could identify which publication they want and where they can obtain it. We obviously are going to try to emphasize Spanish language books and documents because we expect that many of the participants will be from Latin America. //

....

Would it be possible for your organization to send us a selected set of environmental health publications so that we may place them on display? There could be other documents which could be useful to distribute such as the documents describing environmental health programmes. If there is something of this sort you would be interested in having distributed to the participants of the Congress, we would also appreciate receiving an adequate supply.

Looking forward to hearing from you, we remain

Sincerely yours,

Stephen W Bennett

Dr. Stephen W. Bennett
Director
Pan American Center for
Human Ecology and Health

SWB/rmp

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1979 JUL 19 PM 12:28

INCOMING MAIL UNIT



UNITED NATIONS ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMME
PROGRAMME DES NATIONS UNIES POUR L'ENVIRONNEMENT



Cable Address: UNITERRA, Nairobi
Telex No.: 22068
Telephone: 333930

P.O. Box 30552,
Nairobi, Kenya

Your Reference:

INFOTERRA/480/AK/mr

Our Reference:

7 July 1979

Dear Mr. Lee,

As you are aware, the United Nations Environment Programme has established INFOTERRA, the International Referral System for sources of Environmental Information. INFOTERRA is designed to assist development planners and governmental decision-makers in gaining access to institutions and individuals who are willing and able to share their knowledge on environmental problems.

.....

I enclose some background information on our System.

*Retained by
OEHA*

You will see that INFOTERRA is based on a highly decentralized network of nodal points (at the national level called Nation Focal Points, and in Agencies called Points of Contract). In particular, each major Agency has established a Point of Contact with the responsibilities of registering sources of environmental information in the organization, into the INFOTERRA International Directory and for supplying referral services to users from the organizations constituency.

INFOTERRA has been in operation for some two and a half years and is now fairly well established in approximately 70 countries and a dozen Agencies. The International Directory contains over 7,000 sources of environmental information. We believe that this is a valuable resource for development planning and environmental management and that the Bank may well find it useful.

In recent discussions with Chuck Weiss, Science Advisor to the Bank, it also became apparent that our coverage of sources on environmentally sound and appropriate technologies would be useful in exploring alternative approaches in certain types of Bank projects.

Mr. James Lee
Office of Environmental and
Health Affairs
World Bank
1818 H - Street, N.W
Washington D.C. 20433
USA

- 2 -

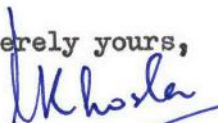
For this reason, we would like to deposit a set of our directories somewhere appropriate in the Bank. Possible locations could include your own Division, the library or Mr. Weiss's office. The directory itself has been specifically designed to be simple to use; however, it does need some training for it to be used with fully effectiveness. We would be happy to provide this training to your staff at some convenient point in the near future.

The directory is available in printed form and on computer tape. Normally, the Bank would be entitled to use the services of the US NFP (located in the Environmental Protection Agency) but I understand from Mr. Reitze, who was in Nairobi during the recent Governing Council of UNEP, that the Bank's past experience in using this service has not been entirely successful. It may therefore be best for us to establish a point of contact within the Bank itself.

Do let us know if you find this acceptable, and if so, please inform us of the designated officer to whom all the INFOTERRA materials should be sent in the future.

With kind regards,

Sincerely yours,



Ashok Khosla
Director - INFOTERRA

cc: Dr. Charles Weiss
Mr. Herman Reitze
Mr. Yusuf J. Ahmad



BC S. Environment

UNITED NATIONS ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMME
PROGRAMME DES NATIONS UNIES POUR L'ENVIRONNEMENT



Cable Address: UNITERRA, Nairobi
Telex No.: 22068
Telephone: 333930

P.O. Box 30552,
Nairobi, Kenya

Your Reference:

Our Reference: INFOTERRA/480/9200-9203

7 July 1979

Dear Mr. Reitze,

Your telex addressed to Mr. Yusuf Ahmad, requesting information sources on "environmental health and human ecologic considerations in economic development projects", has been forwarded to INFOTERRA for response.

As you will probably be aware, the purpose of the INFOTERRA directory is slightly different in so far as it is intended to provide a set of sources (but not necessarily all sources) to decision-makers and planners looking for information on environment and development.

.....

We have searched the directory using broad terminology such as environmental health, ecological balance and industrial development, economic planning, human health and well-being etc. The lists obtained from these researches are attached. May I reiterate that these are not meant to be comprehensive listings but should provide you with major sources of information in these fields.

.....

The INFOTERRA directory contains well over 7,000 sources from 65 countries and there may well be, in our data base, additional sources of interest to you, not included in the enclosed listings. I am also enclosing a copy of my letter to Mr. Lee, suggesting that if the World Bank is in a position to establish a Point of Contact for INFOTERRA, we will be happy to provide a full directory in print form and/or in computer tape. In the meantime, you will be most welcome to address any queries to us on which we can search the directory for you.

.....

It would help us considerably if you could identify the attributes (key words) and their combinations for the searches you require. For this purpose I enclose a copy of our list of attributes for your use.

Mr. Herman Reitze
Office of Environmental and
Health Affairs
World Bank
1818 H-Street, N.W
Washington D.C. 20433
USA

- 2 -

Since INFOTERRA is a decentralized network, our NFP in Washington, Ms. Carol Alexander at the Environmental Protection Agency, should also be in a position to help you with queries if you should wish to contact her.

Sincerely yours,



Ashok Khosla

Director - INFOTERRA

cc: Mr. James Lee
Ms. C. Alexander
Mr. Yusuf J. Ahmad

V S-Environment
cc: S-Agriculture

Mr. Donald Pickering, Assistant Director, AGR

July 6, 1979

Hernan Reitze, CPSVP

Preparation of Environmental Guidelines for Agriculture Development Projects.

1. In September 12-14 of this year, the Bank will be hosting and cosponsoring, along with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), a meeting of nine international development financing institutions convened by the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP). The purpose of such a meeting will be to seek an operational agreement in the form of a Declaration of Principles stating basic environmental policies and procedures to be adhered to in the conduct of economic development activities.

2. UNDP has suggested that a set of environmental guidelines could be prepared by the competent and responsible UN organization, for the benefit of field operational officers, such as UNDP Resident Representatives. Subsequently, UNEP has commissioned appropriate UN organizations with the preparation of these guidelines in the six initial areas proposed by UNDP. Three of these guidelines which pertain to the field of agriculture development, are here attached for your information and comments. They are:

- 1) "The Environmental Impact of Irrigation in Arid and Semi-Arid Regions" (FAO - June 1979)
- 2) "Preliminary Operational Guidelines for Environmental Impact Studies for Watershed Management and Development in Mountain Areas". (FAO - June 1979)
- 3) "The Assessment of Possible Environmental Impacts of Field Project Activities Involving the Use of Pesticides on Industrial Crops". (FAO - June 1979)

3. Since these are preliminary drafts only, and are subject to further review and clearance by FAO, we would appreciate written comments from AGR at the earliest convenience.

4. We thank you again for your continued cooperation with our office in this field.

Attachments(3)

cc: Dr. J.A. Lee, OEHA
Mr. R. Overby, OEHA
Mr. R. Goodland, OEHA
Mr. J.C. Collins, AGR

HR:FM

OFFICIAL FILE COPY

MPU
S. Environment

July 5, 1979

Mr. John Haines
United Nations Environment Programme
17, rue Margueritte
75017 Paris
FRANCE

Re: 1481 - Non-ferrous metals

Dear Mr. Haines:

Thank you for your letter of June 28th. I am enclosing a copy of my letter to Lurgi, which was transmitted to Metallgesellschaft, to give you an idea of what we intend to do.

Here we are interested in reducing metals and SO₂ emissions in and around the smelter. Lead has first priority and I visited several lead smelters in the U.S. and in Europe to discuss their abatement program.

I am not scheduled to travel to Europe this summer, however should the situation change, I will let you know. On the other hand, if you are coming to Canada, I will be happy to discuss our manual with you in more detail. If you can come to Washington, please let me know in advance so that I can arrange to be here during your visit.

Best personal regards.

Sincerely yours,

Jean M. H. Tixhon
Office of Environmental and
Health Affairs

Enclosure:

cc: Dr. J. A. Lee, OEHA
Ms. M. Ventilla, New York

JTixhon/md

OFFICIAL FILE COPY



The EAST-WEST CENTER

EAST-WEST ENVIRONMENT AND POLICY INSTITUTE

1777 EAST-WEST ROAD
HONOLULU, HAWAII 96848
CABLE: EASWESCE
TELEX 7430331

July 4, 1979

Dr. James A. Lee, Director
Office of Environmental Affairs
International Bank for Reconstruction
and Development
1818 H. Street, N.W.
Washington, DC 20433

Dear Dr. Lee:

The East-West Environment and Policy Institute (EAPI) has begun a program, "Building and Strengthening Capabilities in Natural Systems Management in the Asia/Pacific Region," for locally-adapted training that is aimed at improving environmental soundness of development projects. A workshop on this subject will be held in Honolulu, Hawaii, U.S.A. from October 22 to November 2, 1979, as the first of several major training activities the EAPI will undertake in the next three years.

You are cordially invited to participate in the workshop.

Participants are being asked to present country reports on:

1. major economic development changes underway in the environment and natural resource base in the country;
2. national administrative and organizational responses to those changes;
3. training activities employed to equip personnel to deal with the changes.

Participants will work with other experts and the EAPI staff to prepare case examples of training needs on one or more economic development activities.

The overall intent of the workshop is to:

1. identify, select and prepare (to the extent possible) training materials of immediate and practical use to those persons engaged in planning and implementing economic development projects;
2. help the East-West Environment and Policy Institute plan a long-term program to build and strengthen capabilities for natural systems management in countries of the Asia/Pacific region.

Dr. James A. Lee
Page 2
July 3, 1979

Attached is a copy of a background paper that describes the purpose and organization of the workshop and defines responsibilities of invited participants. Your comments and suggestions are solicited. Some anticipated results to be achieved at the conference and in subsequent activities of the program to build and strengthen capabilities are also included in the paper.

RETAINED
BY OEHP

The Center will provide on-campus accommodations (private room and private or shared bath) and an incidentals allowance of \$12.65 per day. In some cases, it may also be possible to cover part or all of the transportation expenses if no other means exist.

We hope you will accept our invitation, and we look forward to your active participation in the workshop. If you do accept, please let us know in your response whether or not it will be possible for you to secure cost-sharing for part or all of the costs of your participation. We would also like to have a curriculum vitae and a list of relevant publications for our files.

Thank you for your assistance in this important work.

Sincerely,

William H. Matthews

William H. Matthews
Director

Enclosure

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1979 JUL 10 AM 10: 29
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UNITED NATIONS ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMME
PROGRAMME DES NATIONS UNIES POUR L'ENVIRONNEMENT



Cable Address: UNITERRA, Nairobi
Telex No. 22068
Telephone: 33930

P. O. Box 30552,
Nairobi.

Ref. No. PRO/180

4 July 1979

Dear Sir,

... I enclose herewith a copy of an invitation addressed to a number of Governments to designate experts to participate in an ad hoc meeting to consult on the development of mechanisms and procedures for conducting environmental assessment within Earthwatch to be held in Geneva from 26 to 30 November 1979 which is self-explanatory.

I take pleasure in inviting your Agency to send a representative to this meeting.

We plan to send to all the agencies by mid-July 1979, for their comments, the first draft of the background paper referred to in the attached letter. A second draft will be prepared in the light of those comments and will be sent again to all the agencies about 20 August 1979. This second draft will be discussed at the forthcoming meeting of the Working Group on Earthwatch in Paris from 10-14 September 1979 for which an invitation has already been sent to you. -- and I teleled in the negative.

I should be most grateful if you could let me know at your earliest convenience the name of the representative of your organisation at the November meeting.

Yours sincerely,

S. Evteev
Assistant Executive Director, Programme

Mr. H. Reitze
Office of Environmental and Health Affairs
The World Bank
1818 H. Street, N.W.
Washington D.C. 20433
USA



UNITED NATIONS ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMME
PROGRAMME DES NATIONS UNIES POUR L'ENVIRONNEMENT



Cable Address: UNITERRA, Nairobi
Telex No.: 22068
Telephone: 333930

P.O. Box 30552,
Nairobi, Kenya

Your Reference:

Our Reference: PRO/180

28 June 1979

Sir,

In the absence of the Executive Director and on his behalf I have the honour to refer to Governing Council decision No. 7/4 (A) of 3 May 1979, in which the Executive Director was requested "to convene as soon as possible and ad hoc meeting of government experts to consult on the development of mechanisms and procedures for conducting environmental assessment within Earthwatch, and to report on the results of such consultations and any recommendations resulting therefrom to the Governing Council at its eight session".

Plans have now been made for this meeting to take place in Geneva at the Palais des Nations from 26 to 30 November 1979. The meeting will start at 10.00 a.m. on the first day. A background paper will be presented for the consideration of the meeting, and is being prepared by the United Nations Environment Programme secretariat with the help of two consultants.


This letter has been sent to the official channels of communication of the following countries: Argentina, Australia, Canada, China, Federal Republic of Germany, France, India, Japan, Kenya, Mexico, Morocco, Poland, Sweden, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom, United States of America

- 2 -

On behalf of the Executive Director, I take pleasure in inviting your Government to designate one or more experts to participate in this meeting and I should be grateful if you could inform me of the name(s) at your earliest convenience.

The languages to be used will depend on the Governments participating and will thus have to be decided on about three months before the meeting. For this purpose, and in order to avoid unnecessary expenditure, I should be most grateful to receive before 15 August 1979 an indication as to whether your Government will participate. The names of the experts could be communicated at a later date.

Accept, Sir, the assurances of my highest consideration.


Sveneld Evteev
Assistant Executive Director
Programme

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S - Environment -

UNITED NATIONS ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMME
PROGRAMME DES NATIONS UNIES POUR L'ENVIRONNEMENT



Cable Address: UNITERRA, Nairobi
Telex No.: 22068
Telephone: 333930

P.O. Box 30552,
Nairobi, Kenya

Your Reference:

Our Reference: FP/1400-7601

4 July 1979

Dear Sir,

I refer to decision 91 (V) of 25 May 1977 in which the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) requested the Executive Director inter alia, to "convene as soon as possible a small working group on environmental law, composed of government experts, to examine and further pursue, inter alia, the work undertaken in accordance with Governing Council decision 66 (IV)".

Accordingly, the Working Group of Experts on Environmental Law was constituted in 1977, and to date has held three sessions. At its first session, the Group decided to study preventive and corrective measures concerning marine pollution from off-shore mining and drilling within the limits of national jurisdiction; at its second session, the Group subsequently prepared a detailed work programme. The work programme is contained in the report of the Group at its second session (UNEP/WG.14/4), which was sent to your Organization with a letter from the Executive Director on 18 December 1978. At its third session, the Group initiated the study by considering Section II, Part 1 of the work programme, which comprises the following topics:

- Environmental impact assessment;
- Consideration of environmental concerns in national licensing systems for off-shore mining and drilling;
- Appropriate systems for environmental monitoring;

Mr. Robert S. McNamara
President
The World Bank
1818 H Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20433
U.S.A.

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JUL 10 1979
UNITED NATIONS ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMME

Attachments retained by OEHA.

1979 JUL 16 AM 11:39

U.S.V.
MARSHALL ISLANDS, D.C. 30433
1818 N. Street, N.W.
THE MORGAN BANK
PRESIDENT
W.L. KOPPEL 2. WASHINGTON

- 2 -

- Consideration of the transfrontier environmental impact when authorizing off-shore mining or drilling, in particular:
 - Notification;
 - Consultation.

The fourth session of the Working Group will be held from 1 to 12 October 1979 at Geneva, to continue the study of the above topics. I have the honour to invite your Organization to nominate at least one legal expert, as well as a technical expert if deemed necessary, to participate in the meeting.

I should be grateful if you would kindly inform me, as soon as possible, of the name(s), and address(es) of the expert(s) nominated by your Organization.

..... The provisional agenda for the fourth session and the report of the Group on the work of its third session (UNEP/WG.24/3) are enclosed. Particular attention should be given to paragraph 25 of the report, which sets out the terms of reference for the forthcoming session of the Group. A supplementary background document for Section II, Part 1 of the work programme will be despatched under separate cover to your Organization by the end of August 1979.

Yours truly,



Peter S. Thacher
Deputy Executive Director



COPY



UNITED NATIONS ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMME
PROGRAMME DES NATIONS UNIES POUR L'ENVIRONNEMENT



Télégrammes : UNITERRA, PARIS

Téléphone : 766.16.40
227.45.12

Télex : 650273

RÉF. N° : 814

Mr. Lobe

INDUSTRY AND ENVIRONMENT OFFICE
DEPARTEMENT INDUSTRIE ET ENVIRONNEMENT

17, rue Margueritte
75017 PARIS - France

S-ENVIRONNEMENT

3 July 1979

Dear Mr. Reitze, *th*

... Please find attached the draft Declaration of Environmental Policies and Procedures relating to Economic Development, as we amended it in my office on 27 - 28 June.

With best personal regards,

Yours sincerely,

Dominique Larré

Dominique Larré
Director, Industry & Environment Office

Mr. Hernan Reitze
Office, Environmental and
Health Affairs
The World Bank
1818 H Street, N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20433

U.S.A.

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UNITED NATIONS ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMME
PROGRAMME DES NATIONS UNIES POUR L'ENVIRONNEMENT



DEPARTMENT INDUSTRIE ET ENVIRONNEMENT
INDUSTRY AND ENVIRONMENT OFFICE

17, rue Marguerite
75017 PARIS - France

Télégrammes : UNITERRA, PARIS

Téléphones : 766.16.40

227.42.12

Télex : 620273

814

REF. N°

3 July 1979

[Handwritten initials]

Dear Mr. Reitze,

Please find attached the draft Declaration of Environmental Policies and

Procedures relating to Economic Development, as we amended it in my

office on 27 - 28 June.

With best personal regards,

Yours sincerely,

[Handwritten signature: Dominique Laré]

Director, Industry & Environment Office
Dominique Laré

Mr. Herman Reitze
Office, Environmental and
Health Affairs
The World Bank
1818 H Street, N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20433

U.S.A.

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Paris, 28 June 1979

As amended Raw

DECLARATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL POLICIES AND PROCEDURES
RELATING TO ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

WHEREAS the major environmental problems of the developing countries are not necessarily of the same nature as those of developed countries, they are problems which often reflect the impacts of poverty and lack of economic development, which not only affect the quality of life but life itself;

AND WHEREAS economic development is essential to the alleviation of major environmental problems by providing for an integral relationship between societies and their environment;

RECOGNIZING that in the long-run environmental protection and economic development are not only compatible but interdependent and mutually reinforcing;

ACKNOWLEDGING that the need for environmentally sensitive and responsible development has become more important and urgent in light of increasing population and concomitant pressures on the earth's resources and life-supporting ecological systems;

RECALLING that the States which adopted the Declaration of the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment (Stockholm, 1972) stated their common conviction (Principle 25) that they will ensure international organizations play a coordinated, efficient and dynamic role in the protection and improvement of the environment;

CONSIDERING, furthermore, that international development financing institutions (IDFIs) have a special responsibility in ensuring the sustainability of the economic development activities financed by them;

Paris, 28 June, 1979

THEREFORE, now be it resolved that the undersigned international development finance institutions hereby declare that they severally and collectively will :

1. Reaffirm their commitment to the principles and recommendations set forth in the Declaration of Stockholm .
2. Institute systematic and competent examination of all development activities under consideration for financing to ensure that appropriate measures are proposed for compliance with (1) above.
3. Enter into cooperative negotiations with governments, and other international organizations recipients of development financing, to ensure integration of appropriate environmental measures in the design and implementation of economic development activities .
4. Provide technical assistance on environmental matters to developing countries at their request, thus developing their indigenous capacity, and facilitating technical cooperation between developing countries.
5. Give sympathetic consideration to project proposals that are specially designed to protect, rehabilitate, manage or otherwise enhance the human environment, the quality of life and resources thereto related.
6. Initiate and/or otherwise cooperate in research and studies leading to improvement of project appraisal methodologies .
7. Support the training and information of operational staff in the environmental dimension of economic development..
8. Prepare, publish and disseminate documentation and audio-visual material providing guidance on the environmental dimension of economic development activities.

Dr. James A. Lee

July 3, 1979

H. Reitze

Final Preparations for the Meeting of International Development Financing Institutions (IDFI) on Environmental Policies and Procedures.

1. The trilateral working group set up between UNEP, UNDP, and the IBRD to organize, prepare and discuss all matters pertaining to the "Declaration of Environmental Policies and Procedures Relating to Economic Development," to be adapted by a group of major international development financing institutions, (IDFI), sessioned from 27-28 June, 1979 at UNEP's Industry and Environment Office in Paris.

2. The main participants at the meeting were:

Mr. Y. Ahmad, UNEP (Chairperson)

Mr. D. Larre, UNEP

Mr. M. Boutros-Ghali, UNDP

Mr. H. Reitze, IBRD

Messrs. F. Guerrero and N. Htun, also from UNEP, participated during a portion of our second day of discussions to answer queries covering the preparation of some of the illustrative environmental guidelines.

3. Mr. Ahmad reported that the letter of invitation to the heads of the IDFI were already sent out signed by Dr. M. Tolla on behalf of the sponsoring institutions, incorporating comments submitted by the cosponsors. Out of the nine IDFI invited (following the selection made by the IIED survey), only the Arab Bank for Economic Development of Africa (BADEA), had expressed strong reservations about the entire exercise. According to Mr. Ahmad, the feeling was that the whole affair would resemble a public relations play orchestrated by the larger institutions in order to improve their public image at the expense of the smaller ones. It was agreed that such feelings, whatever their basis, insofar as they exist, must be dealt with seriously and discreetly. Since all reactions, both positive and negative, are likely to be addressed to UNEP, I requested Mr. Ahmad to keep the UNDP and the Bank closely and fully informed of feedback being received from all the IDFI.

4. Mr. Boutros-Ghali questioned the advisability of Dr. Tolla's participation at the 12-14 September meeting of the IDFI at the World Bank Paris Office. He suggested that his presence might inhibit the candid and informal exchange of views between the conferees. I supported the legitimacy of this preoccupation, but added that we interpreted Dr. Tolla's interest in participating as a measure of the high importance given this exercise by UNEP's top officials.

July 3, 1979

5. In this connection I emphasized the importance and sensitivity the Bank would attach to any UNEP statement issued during the meeting, as well as any press release issued after the meeting. Mr. Ahmad suggested he might send the cosponsors an advance copy of Dr. Tolla's opening remarks for comments, and assured us that any press communique, if issued, would be consulted with UNDP and the Bank as appropriate.

6. After some bargaining exchanges between Mr. Boutros-Ghali and myself, it was decided that indeed, the major item in the agenda of the Paris meeting ought to be the Declaration of Principles. Whatever guidelines UNEP manages to produce before the meeting, would be submitted to the IDFI for their consideration at the policy level. A follow-up letter will be sent out immediately by UNEP reflecting this change in perspective. A draft copy of the declaration will be air-mailed to all IDFI along with draft copies of the guidelines under preparation.

7. It was decided to exclude all observers from this first meeting. Mr. Brian Johnson of IIED will be invited to participate in his personal capacity in the joint UNEP, UNDP, IBRD Secretariat. Any subsequent participation by the IIED and its eventual modality, would have to be decided by the IDFI meeting.

8. As earlier proposed, it was now agreed that UNDP and the Bank will send their respective UNEP focal points to the immediately following meeting of Designated Officials for Environmental Matters (DOEM) in Geneva, from 18-21 September, to provide a first-hand progress report of the IDFI meeting in Paris, to other United Nations Organizations.

9. All logistical and cost-sharing arrangements are currently being worked out by Ms. Marie-Ange Reynaud of the Bank's Paris Office. She will shortly address a memorandum to you providing detailed information on such arrangements.

cc: Mrs. S. Boskey, IRD
Mr. C. Boucher, IRD
Mr. J.E. Merriam, IPA
Mr. R. Overby, OEHA
Mr. J. Tixhon, OEHA
Mr. R. Goodland, OEHA