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POLICY

PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION

IMPLEMENTATION OF DECISIONS ADOPTED BY THE GOVERNING COUNCIL
AT ITS PREVIOUS SESSIONS

Environmental dimensions of development: commitment and
progress in 1989

Report of the Administrator

SUMMARY

The present report is submitted in response to Governing Council decision 89/28 of 30 June 1989, entitled "Environment", and concerns the implementation of that decision in 1989 and early 1990. It also highlights actions planned for 1990 and 1991, including those addressing directly and/or indirectly General Assembly resolutions 44/227 and 44/228 of 22 December 1989. An integrated view of development and environment provides the framework for the implementation of the environmental strategy of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), which reflects the priorities of countries at the national, regional, and global levels. The constraints and opportunities offered by the environment are to be considered in all stages of the programme and project cycles with a view to optimizing development objectives.

Actions undertaken between July 1989 and early 1990 are reviewed, with emphasis on a five-step plan to operationalize sustainable development in UNDP activities. Specific activities such as the Sustainable Development Network (SDN) and the interactive development and training process of establishing Environmental Management Guidelines (EMG) for integrating environmental concerns into the development process indicate areas of potential funding from the fifth cycle Special Programme Resources (SPR). The Guidelines also stress the promotion of

grass-roots and independent sector participation and the full integration of women and women's non-governmental organizations.

Collaboration by UNDP with agencies of the United Nations system in general and in support of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED) in particular is outlined. The tripartite partnership between the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), the World Bank and UNDP in launching a Global Environmental Facility (GEF) by the end of 1990 in order to provide additional concessional funding to both middle- and lower-income countries is also reviewed.

Lastly, the statistical analysis (annex III) indicates that as of the end of 1989 more than \$US 500 million is allocated to environmental activities, including those referred to in paragraphs 12 and 15 of General Assembly resolution 44/228 and in paragraphs 6-9 of the resolution adopted by the Preparatory Committee for UNCED (A/44/48, para. 56). Moreover, the data also reveal that there has been a significant increase in environmental projects approved by the Action Committee in 1989 as compared to 1988. Based on an expanded definition of environmental projects proposed in this report, nearly one quarter of UNDP's activities approved by the Action Committee during 1989 are reasonably classified as environmental.

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I. INTRODUCTION

1. The Administrator presents this report in response to Governing Council decision 89/28 of 30 June 1989, entitled "Environment". In that decision the Council welcomed the strategy summarized in the report of the Administrator entitled "Environment: trends and perspectives" (DP/1989/63); requested the Administrator to implement the activities as outlined in the report; and further requested him to report thereon to the Council at its thirty-seventh session (1990). The present report also addresses General Assembly resolutions 44/227 and 44/228 of 22 December 1989.
2. An integrated view of development and environment provides the framework for the implementation of an environmental strategy which reflects the priorities of countries at the national, regional and global levels. Moreover, the sustainable development concept articulated in the report of the World Commission on Environment and Development 1/ is being adapted through activities supported by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) to reflect operationally and adequately the unique conditions and priorities of developing countries, and thus to contribute to equitable economic development and the amelioration of critical poverty. This process would include, among other things, the provision of additional concessional resources for the transfer of environmentally sound technologies to the developing countries.
3. In this report, emphasis is placed on outlining specific progress made since July 1989 in implementing UNDP's environmental strategy and in highlighting both the actions already undertaken in 1990 and those that will be carried out in 1991. It is useful, therefore, to refer to the 1989 report of the Administrator (DP/1989/63) while considering the present report, since every effort has been made to avoid repetition of the comprehensive 1989 report. UNDP's response to General Assembly resolution 44/228 and the organizational session of the Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED) (Brazil, 1992), held in New York from 5-16 March 1990, is also highlighted in this report. In this context, active collaboration with the agencies of the United Nations system, within the framework of the Designated Officials on Environmental Matters (DOEM) under the leadership of UNEP, is being pursued vigorously in support of the preparatory process for the 1992 Conference. UNDP's collaboration with the regional commissions and with the regional development banks is an integral part of the international support to be given to Governments for participation in the 1992 Conference and in the implementation of the follow-up actions. UNDP is also in close consultation with independent sector organizations concerned with sustainable development regarding their possible contributions to the preparatory processes and the Conference itself.
4. Lastly, the Administrator has pursued the promotion of UNDP's environmental strategy through management actions and major public statements - for example, addresses before the Second Committee at the forty-fourth session of the General Assembly on 25 October 1989, 2/ at the Global Survival Forum in Moscow in January 1990 and at the Workshop on Environmental Economics held in Washington, D.C. in January 1990. In these important addresses he outlined the

challenges to the United Nations system, particularly UNDP, and how it will respond to them as goals are set to attain environmentally sound development during the last decade of this century and as the international community prepares to face the opportunities for action in the twenty-first century.

5. The Governing Council's consideration of the present report and the policy guidance it will provide should enhance the ability of UNDP to implement the environmental strategy as that strategy continues to adapt to the changing needs of the developing countries and to the global imperatives.

II. REVIEW OF ACTIONS UNDERTAKEN IN 1989 AND EARLY 1990

A. Management and administrative actions summarized

6. UNDP has continued to streamline and strengthen overall field and headquarters capacity to deal effectively with the environment, including improving the internal efficiency of policy, technical and management support from the Bureau for Programme Policy and Evaluation (BPPE) and the regional bureaux.

7. In summary, the above comprises five distinct elements:

(a) Institutional adjustments and actions at headquarters, including consolidation of the policy co-ordination and promotional role of the Environmental Action Team;

(b) Awareness promotion resulting in intensified action at country and subregional levels, attained through the Special Programme Resources (SPR), indicative planning figure (IPF) and trust fund-supported Workshops on Environment and Sustainable Development and emphasis on field office co-operation with non-governmental organizations (NGOs);

(c) Initiating the establishment of the Sustainable Development Network (SDN) at the country level;

(d) Formulation of Environmental Management Guidelines (EMG) in an interactive manner to provide a systematic framework for integrating the environmental dimension in programming and in project design;

(e) Introduction of EMG to field offices in a bottom-up process of training and participation in their actual use.

Details of these initiatives follow in section C and annexes I and II.

B. Reassessment of the UNDP definition of environmental projects

8. The definition of environmental projects introduced in the 1989 report of the Administrator (DP/1989/63) has been reviewed for its relevance to the sustainable development concept as applied in EMG, and in reference to the views expressed by some members of the Governing Council at the time the 1989 report of the

Administrator was discussed. This definition, here referred to as Type A, is still regarded as a useful description of environmental projects and will be maintained as such. However, to broaden the reporting on sustainable development in an environmental sense it is necessary to embrace also the human living environment and development planning, which are considered as environmental projects in the context of EMG. (For details see annex III.)

9. Annex III contains definitions of three categories of projects which can be identified as environmental. Of the three definitions, the first, known as Type A, provides a more restrictive definition of environmental activities. Types B and C, however, increasingly broaden the range of activities which can be defined as environmental. The summary table below provides data against each of the three definitions for projects approved in 1989 by the Action Committee and also for those projects ongoing in 1989. Data for 1988 are also provided for Type A projects.

10. It may be concluded from the summary table that there has been a significant increase in 1989 over 1988 in directly comparable environmental projects approved by the Action Committee. The ongoing project portfolio shows a trend towards a higher proportion of environmental projects. Using the expanded definition of environment-related projects, nearly one quarter of UNDP's activities may be classified as contributing positively towards environmentally sound and sustainable development.

Summary table of environmental priorities in UNDP's
project portfolio

	Ongoing in 1988	Approved by <u>Action Committee</u> a/ 1988	1989	Ongoing in 1989 (not deducting projects possibly completed during 1989)
Type A - Environmental projects:				
Number (Percentage of total projects)	402 (7%)	43 (9%)	70 (15%)	472
Millions of US\$ (Percentage of total)	299 (8%)	50 (7%)	101 (13%)	400
Type B - Likely environmental projects:				
Number (Percentage of total)	-	-	21 (5%)	-
Millions of US\$ (Percentage of total)	-	-	29 (4%)	-
Type C - Potential environmental projects:				
Number (Percentage of total)	-	-	22 (5%)	-
Millions of US\$ (Percentage of total)	-	-	45 (6%)	-
Total environmentally relevant projects:				
Number (Percentage of total)	-	-	109 (23%)	-
Millions of US\$ (Percentage of total)	-	-	175 (23%)	-

a/ Approvals by the Action Committee cover only projects above \$700,000.

C. Five-step plan towards operationalizing sustainable development in UNDP activities

11. First, UNDP has aimed at integrating environmental considerations into all levels and facets of the organization's operations through the consolidation of the Environmental Action Team in a co-ordinating role between regional bureaux, funds and divisions. With a co-ordinating body rather than a specialized division at headquarters responsible for initiatives to further sustainable development, environmental consciousness permeates all levels and all phases of work in UNDP's widespread organization. The 18-minute video entitled "Borrowed from Our Future", screened before the Governing Council at its thirty-sixth session, is being used in training and public information. A discussion leader's guide has been formulated to accompany the video as it is distributed to all field offices.

12. Secondly, awareness and action of an environmental nature have been promoted at the field level through a series of Workshops on Environment and Sustainable Development. Since July 1988, 70 countries have participated in environmental and sustainable development workshops. Workshop themes have been country-specific and generally directly relevant to national environmental circumstances. Countries which had previously formulated national development strategies that included environmental concerns frequently had subject-specific workshops, while those countries which had not yet fully incorporated environmental criteria in their development goals had workshops that raised the level of environmental issue awareness and identified national policy options and actions. As is appropriate in the complex environmental field, the workshops, by necessity and design, involved a diverse group of participants including representatives of several environment-related ministries, NGOs, academics, journalists, industrialists, UNDP and other multilateral agencies. The workshops resulted in the production of final reports, recommendations for future action and indications of intent to follow up on the recommendations made. For example, the workshop in Tunisia has led to preparations for a UNDP/World Bank donors' meeting on environment which is tentatively planned to take place in Tunisia in June 1990. In nearly all countries, UNDP is assisting and supporting government initiatives in these areas. In some cases, subregional workshops were held either because of the relatively common nature of the environmental subject-matter covered, or because of the small size of the countries concerned (e.g., in the South Pacific and Caribbean regions).

13. UNDP's third significant management initiative of an environmental nature in 1989 was to present the idea of the Sustainable Development Network (SDN) in which the 113 field offices will become focal points to promote and manage programmes for sustainable development in each country. The network has been initiated and sponsored by UNDP with the involvement of UNEP and other parts of the United Nations system. It will strengthen the governmental and independent sector institutional, professional, scientific, technological and human resource capacities of developing countries to enable them to manage more effectively their own needs for environmentally sound and sustainable development and to participate more fully in international co-operation, including the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development in 1992 and implementing recommendations emanating from it. SDN will be designed to complement and reinforce other networks that are already in place to fill gaps that prevent the collection of relevant information

and the dissemination of such information within and between countries. Annex I presents a note attached to the Administrator's letter of 27 February 1990 to all resident representatives on the subject.

14. Fourthly, UNDP's Environmental Management Guidelines (EMG) were formulated in 1989 as a response to Governing Council decision 89/28 and in accordance with paragraph 46(f) of the report of the Administrator (DP/1989/63). The Guidelines will assist UNDP staff in incorporating the principles of environmental management and sustainable development in their daily activities, particularly in their efforts to promote the process of development. The intent is to provide a framework and methodology which will enable the users to identify the opportunities and constraints encountered in the environment when pursuing economic and social development objectives. EMG also address the programming and project cycles by introducing the concepts of "Environmental overviews" and "Environmental check-points". Essentially EMG consist of two parts - promotional and operational. The Guidelines are being formulated interactively by a consultant, UNDP's Environmental Action Team, field staff and government and United Nations system personnel.

15. Finally, EMG are being implemented through a process approach. Following testing and trial application in a select number of pilot countries in programming and project design, supplemented by comments from relevant staff and associated professionals, the Guidelines will be revised and an extensive training programme will begin. Through regional workshops and national seminars, the Guidelines will be introduced and explained to field staff and government officials in all UNDP offices. The key concept here is to accomplish a change in "business as usual" attitudes. Further details of the EMG activities and approach are contained in annex II.

16. The United Nations Capital Development Fund (UNCDF) and the United Nations Revolving Fund for Natural Resources Exploration (UNRFNRE) are also integrating environmental considerations into their operations. In providing small-scale capital assistance to the least developed countries (LDCs), UNCDF has already internalized the environment factors in its programme approach. The environmental dimension is considered in the formulation, appraisal and evaluation of each project, as spelled out in the UNCDF Programme Operations Manual. UNCDF also provides support to environmental development efforts and other environment-related projects, and mobilizes community participation and NGOs at the grass-roots level to arrest environmental degradation within the framework of project activities. Environmental guidelines are being prepared by UNRFNRE, drawing upon experience gained during the EMG formulation.

D. Environmental focus of UNDP activities

17. UNDP's overall approach and priorities may be illustrated by drawing from the Administrator's public statements, in which he stressed, inter alia, that (a) sustainable development must provide the link for expanded international co-operation between developed and developing countries which is people-centred and results in equitable economic growth and development and in poverty alleviation;

(b) substantial additional financial resources on a concessional basis must be made available by developed countries to fund programmes and projects in support of global environmental concerns; (c) transfer of environmentally sound technologies and practices to developing countries, on concessional terms when required, is of critical importance; and (d) institution-building is an integral part of country-based human development strategies to strengthen economic management capacity and to reorient the approach of private and public investment.

18. More specifically, the current cycle of UNDP projects and programmes reflects the differing environmental priorities of the countries. These priorities include: transfer of technologies in the areas of urban transport, renewable energy sources, coastal management, combating desertification, sustainable management of humid tropical forests (including biodiversity), maintaining soil productivity (including low energy-intensity agriculture), management of solid and liquid wastes, phasing out and replacement of chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs), biotechnology, instrumentation for atmospheric data collection and analyses, use of economic analysis techniques and natural resources accounting.

19. Finally, special reference should be made to the work of the United Nations Sudano-Sahelian Office (UNSO) - the specialized entity within the UNDP system for environmental issues concerning drought and desertification in the Sudano-Sahelian region. While supporting a portfolio of projects dealing with the management, protection and enhancement of the natural resource base in 22 countries, UNSO has also intensified assistance to Governments in the planning, co-ordination and monitoring of activities in this area. Detailed information on these activities is contained in the Administrator's report on UNSO to the Governing Council at its thirty-seventh session (DP/1990/61).

E. Highlights of specific actions

20. The actions highlighted in this section serve to illustrate some of the major thrusts of the environmental strategy, as well as to suggest areas for potential funding from the fifth cycle SPR (see the report of the Administrator on preparations for the fifth programming cycle and net contributor status (DP/1990/43)). UNDP, with joint bilateral grant funding, provides assistance to the People's Republic of China to identify the technological and financial implications that would arise if China were to comply with the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer (1987) and the possible strengthening of the Protocol. A similar initiative is foreseen for Egypt and possibly Mexico.

21. A pilot project has been prepared in the Dominican Republic in order to test the concept of mobilizing youth in support of environmental activities. This project will employ youth in manual labour and management efforts to carry out urban solid waste collection, handling and resource recovery in the capital city.

22. The regionally oriented Africa 2000 Network focuses on grass-roots and community-level participation and the strengthening of research and training institutes, including emphasis on local NGOs and women, in the promotion of development that is environmentally sound. This programme, amounting to

\$US 25 million of extrabudgetary funding, is now being adapted to other regions. For example, the project on the Latin America Environmental NGO Network aims at strengthening the capacity of NGOs to address critical issues of environment and development. This network will serve as a basis for facilitating the exchange of information among NGOs, government agencies, private businesses, academic institutions and the general public.

23. In collaboration with the World Meteorological Organization (WMO), steps have been taken to strengthen national and regional capabilities to assess climate and climate change through the implementation of climate computer (CLICOM) and background atmospheric pollution monitoring and (BAPMON) systems. This standardized microcomputer system and network of baseline stations are in direct support of the national institutions and scientists responsible for climate assessment as well as regional and international efforts to fill significant gaps in the global observational system for assessment of "greenhouse" gases and ozone trends in the atmosphere.

24. UNDP has given vigorous support to regional efforts of adapting the Brundtland Commission report 1/ to specific geographical and cultural settings and of assisting governments to formulate national action plans which may also contribute to their participation in the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development. For example, UNDP supported in part the African Regional Conference on Environment and Sustainable Development which resulted in the Kampala Commitment in June 1989. The Asia and Pacific region is supporting preparations for the regional ministerial-level conference on the environment through a programme implemented in collaboration with the Asian Development Bank and the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) intended to help define elements to be included in sustainable national development strategies for the countries of the region.

25. Under the sponsorship of UNDP and the Inter-American Development Bank, a Commission of Latin America and the Caribbean on Development and the Environment, composed of eminent persons and distinguished scientists, is preparing a report to contribute to articulating an agenda on development and environment of Latin America and the Caribbean. At the request of the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the countries signatories to the Treaty for Amazonian Co-operation at their 3rd meeting, held in Quito, Ecuador, from 6 to 8 March 1989, UNDP is establishing a portfolio of regional projects for Amazonian co-operation, which include, among others, Support to the Amazonian Botanical Research in Member Countries of the Treaty for Amazonian Co-operation, Support to the Association of Amazonian Universities (UNAMAZ), and Tropical Rain Forest Sustainable Management and Hydrological Balance in the Amazon Region. The principle guiding these projects is to assist the countries' efforts in better understanding the Amazon ecosystem and to identify new uses of biological resources to meet the needs of local economic development goals while preserving the environment. Similar support activities are also being undertaken in the Africa region and the Arab States and Europe region. In the latter region UNDP is supporting the Governments in their effort to establish a centre for research and development on the environment and sustainable development - Arab Academy on the Environment - which was endorsed at a high-level seminar on "Sustainable Development in the 1990s: UNDP's Role in the Arab Region",

held at Cairo from 17 to 19 March 1990. In preparation for the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, the Regional Bureau for Arab States and Europe is organizing in the last quarter of 1990 an expert group meeting on development and environment which will provide proposals for integrating environmental aspects into the country and regional programmes, as well as contribute to the organization of the regional conference to be held in 1991. UNDP is also collaborating with the World Bank and other organizations in the Mediterranean Environmental Technical Assistance Programme (METAP), which is designed to promote investment in support of environmentally sound activities in the region.

26. During the World Conference on Education for All in Jomtien, Thailand, from 5 to 9 March 1990, over 300 conference delegates and observers participated in a round table on environmental education. The Round Table, a co-operative effort of four United Nations agencies - the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and UNDP - was led by UNDP and focused on the importance of the environment as a key public issue and its place in basic learning, as well as the problems faced by formal and non-formal educational settings in getting environmental concepts incorporated into an individual's make-up of attitudes and actions.

27. Round-table follow-up activities began shortly after the Jomtien Conference. UNDP is in the process of preparing a short document on environmental education which will be widely distributed as background information. From both the round table and the environmental workshops (see para. 12), it is evident that environmental education is emerging as a national priority concern. More than 60 countries which participated in SPR-supported workshops on environment and sustainable development identified environmental education as a critical area which needed to be strengthened. Accordingly, an intercountry project is being designed to improve, and in some cases create, environmental education programmes in the formal and non-formal sectors. NGOs and women will be among the key participants. UNSO already supports a \$US 7 million regional project for environmental education covering over 900 secondary schools in the Sahel countries.

28. UNDP is co-financing and contributing together with UNEP to the report entitled World Resources 1990-91: A Guide to the Global Environment, to be issued by the World Resources Institute (WRI) in June 1990. This has served to place the perspective of developing countries in a more central position and will present world-wide natural and human resources data useful for developing and developed countries. UNDP will disseminate the report in developing countries through its field offices.

29. Tropical Forestry Action Plans (TFAPs) have been requested by 75 Governments. At present 29 TFAPs are in progress. UNDP is the lead financing agency for 22 plans and is in partnership with other agencies for an additional 31 TFAPs. These plans emphasize the role of people's participation and gender issues as they relate to the causes of forest destruction and the potential for future sound comprehensive management. The TFAPs aim at attaining sustainable management of tropical forests and giving necessary attention to the rights of indigenous people and other transboundary issues.

III. PERSPECTIVES: 1991 AND BEYOND

30. Continued effective implementation and follow-up of the activities outlined in sections I and II of this report will facilitate the integration of the environment and sustainable development into the fifth cycle country and intercountry programmes which will be presented to the Governing Council at its thirty-eighth and thirty-ninth sessions. Collaboration with and support of development and environmental NGOs and of grass-roots organizations will be intensified, as well as expanded incorporation of gender issues and youth into the programmes and projects directly and/or indirectly concerned with the environment and sustainable development. These and other activities outlined in the report will be monitored in order to ensure that they generate the planned results.

31. UNDP will intensify specific collaboration with agencies of the United Nations system, especially UNEP, and with the multilateral financial development institutions and the regional commissions. Its participation in the intergovernmental and inter-agency organs concerned with development and environment, climate change, mobilization of financial resources to address global environmental concerns and environmental aspects of development, and preparation for the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development will also be intensified. The introduction by DOEM and the Consultative Committee on Substantive Questions (Operational Activities) of system-wide environmental guidelines into the United Nations system, which will draw upon UNDP's EMG, will be pursued in support of Governments wishing to integrate natural resource economic criteria and environmental accounting into development planning and micro- and macro-economic management. Applied research undertaken by the World Institute for Development Economics Research (WIDER) of the United Nations University, supported by UNDP, will contribute to the above and to sharpening the operational content of the sustainable development concept, as well as adapting it to the unique conditions and priorities of developing countries.

32. UNDP will continue to collaborate with UNEP and the World Bank in launching a pilot Global Environmental Facility (GEF), and in participating in its management and operations in order to provide additional concessional funding to both middle- and lower-income countries. This partnership will involve a sharing of responsibilities whereby UNEP will provide overall policy guidance and assist as a clearing-house, and UNDP and the World Bank will be responsible for operations at the country and regional levels of the technical co-operation and pre-investment phases, as well as capital investment activities, respectively. It will also provide a framework and vehicle for obtaining operational experience with funding environmental aspects of development, and for innovative collaboration and complementary financing arrangements involving NGOs, private and public entrepreneurs, bilateral and multilateral agencies and Governments. While comprehensive and more permanent institutional arrangements are formulated and negotiated preparatory to the 1992 Conference in Brazil, this facility, initially funded voluntarily, would contribute to building confidence and mutual trust between developed and developing countries through concrete actions and the accumulation of practical experience. These actions would include, *inter alia*, financing for phasing out and replacing CFCs in developing countries as called for by the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer.

33. UNDP has been contributing to the evolution of such financial mechanisms and to obtaining initial operational experience through several studies and programmes such as a report issued by the World Resources Institute in September 1989, Natural Endowments: Financing Resource Conservation for Development; the Energy Sector Management Assistance Programme (ESMAP); and CFC studies in the People's Republic of China and in Mexico. The Development Committee of the Bretton Woods institutions will review GEF in May 1990. The outcome of this review and expected decisions concerning financial aspects of the Montreal Protocol will be summarized in the oral introduction to the Administrator's report at the thirty-seventh session of the Governing Council.

34. UNDP's 113 field offices, supported by the management and technical staff at headquarters, will respond effectively and creatively to the needs of governments at the country and regional levels in their preparations for participation in the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (Brazil, 1992) and to strengthen their capacity to implement the follow-up actions. As already indicated in UNDP's statement to the Preparatory Committee for the Conference at its organizational session (see document A/44/48 of 20 March 1990), UNDP will also provide the fullest co-operation to the secretariat of the Conference and through it to the Preparatory Committee. Special attention will be given to facilitating effective participation in the preparatory process and in the Conference by development and environmental NGOs in developing countries; this will also contribute to their mobilization for implementing follow-up actions. Effective participation by women and youth, as well as by relevant national policy research institutions, entrepreneurs and the scientific community, will also be the focus of technical co-operation preparatory to the 1992 Conference. The UNDP Division for Non-Governmental Organizations and Division for Women in Development are prepared to undertake special activities in support of the above, which will also be reinforced by SDN (see para. 13).

35. More than \$US 500 million has been allocated to projects targeted at the areas of concern listed in paragraphs 12 and 15 of General Assembly resolution 44/228 and in paragraphs 6-9 of the resolution adopted by the Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (A/44/48, para. 56). These areas of concern will also be reflected in the overview of the activities of the United Nations system to be considered by the Preparatory Committee at its first session to be held in Nairobi from 6 to 31 August 1990. UNDP will focus on contributing especially to the issues concerned with the full integration of development and environment, strengthening the technical and scientific human resources and policy frameworks required at the country level to manage effectively the use of natural resources and environmental technologies, transfer of known technology and required research and development, and mobilizing finance for the environmental aspects of development.

Notes

1/ Our Common Future (Oxford University Press, New York, 1987).

2/ See A/C.2/44/SR.21, paras. 1-3.

Annex INOTE ON THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT NETWORK AND ACTIONS
REQUIRED BY RESIDENT REPRESENTATIVES

1. The concept of the Sustainable Development Network (SDN), which is still evolving, aims at defining and linking in a network those governmental, non-governmental, grass-roots and entrepreneurial organizations and institutions in the country that could benefit and/or contribute to economic and social development that is sustainable and environmentally sound. This network would be supported and serviced by the office of the resident representative, serving as a focal point, with policy and technical support from the regional bureaux and the Bureau for Programme Policy and Evaluation (BPPE) at headquarters. It will draw on national expertise through the non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and the Development Support Officer (DSO) schemes. Subregional and regional networks of institutions with sustainable development expertise will be linked in a network with similar centres in other developing and developed countries. Eventually all of these national and regional networks can be linked in one international network.
2. The first step should be to identify, in consultation with the Government, the main institutions in the country directly and/or indirectly concerned with the environment and sustainable development including NGOs, private policy research organizations and so forth. For each institution identified, the resident representative will collate information about its legal character, its main mission, number of professional staff, how it is funded, and what additional support it requires in order to be able to function more effectively. A draft letter to the institutions concerned and a questionnaire have been provided to the resident representatives and may be modified to meet specific country requirements.
3. National expertise should be used as required to facilitate the work of the field office in identifying the institutions which might be interested and able to participate actively in such a network. It would also be useful to obtain the views of the government, agencies of the United Nations system (especially members of the Joint Consultative Group on Policy), and major bilateral agencies, which together with the resident representative's own assessment will provide valuable inputs for the establishment of SDN.
4. The information contained in the questionnaires should be forwarded by mid-May 1990 to the regional bureaux, with a copy to BPPE: Attention Environmental Action Team. The data will be analysed by the environmental focal points in the regional bureaux in collaboration with BPPE, with a view to identifying how UNDP can respond in providing the additional resources required for the effective management and operation of each country's SDN. An assessment will also be made as to how best to ensure that institutions within the network have access to existing information and data sources and systems.

Annex II

UNDP GUIDELINES FOR ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT AND
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

OR

UNDP'S ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES (EMG)

1. The development of these guidelines is being carried out through a process of participatory consultations at headquarters and field levels. The process is dynamic and the document title as well as the publication format keeps changing through an interactive process of which the draft January 1990 EMG version is the first step. The approach of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) EMG consists of focusing on environmental management, seeking solutions to potential problems, and identifying environmental opportunities. The UNDP EMG attempts to:

(a) Promote an environmentally sound development process by making use of environmental management and sustainable development principles from project conceptualization onwards;

(b) Identify opportunities for the environment;

(c) Emphasize environmental management over environmental assessment;

(d) Uncover opportunities to enhance environmental conditions through cross-sectoral planning, giving special attention to women's issues and consideration of basic needs;

(e) Emphasize the need to identify alternative solutions to project implementation rather than the identification of environmental problems;

(f) Incorporate economic principles in environmental protection activities and programmes;

(g) Identify areas of potential environmental dispute and provide alternatives for their resolution.

2. The UNDP EMG present various techniques primarily for environmental management and to a lesser extent for environmental assessment. As each technique has advantages and limitations, the UNDP EMG do not recommend the use of one particular technique, but instead provide information on existing alternatives, thus leaving the decision regarding selection of the most appropriate technique(s) to the managers of specific projects/programmes. The Guidelines are developmental rather than technical and are designed for use by non-technical users. Relevant technical guidelines by other United Nations agencies and financing institutions will be referenced and may be made available to field offices as required through, e.g., the facility of the Sustainable Development Network (SDN). This network will also assist in identifying relevant technical expertise that might be needed to address specific specialized issues.

3. The Guidelines are aimed at influencing the thinking of their target group, that is, project designers and programme managers. They are not designed as a check-list of a procedural nature. UNDP considers it vital to convey the understanding of project and country specificity that typifies environmental issues in a developmental setting.

4. EMG pose specific questions which should give rise to specific and pragmatic answers. Examples of such questions include:

(a) What is meant by the inclusion of the environmental dimension in the process of economic development?

(b) What is the difference between the concepts of development and environmentally sound development?

(c) What is sustainable development and how do you implement this concept?

(d) Can environmental sacrifices justify short-term gains?

(e) What can be done about controversial environmental sciences?

The training process will address such questions among others contained in EMG to assist staff in seeking relevant answers in the appropriate settings.

Annex III

UNDP'S EXPANDED DEFINITION OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROJECTS

1. The definition introduced in the report of the Administrator of 8 May 1989 to the Governing Council (DP/1989/63, para. 9) for future use in trend analysis and for programming reads:

"Environmental projects are defined as those falling under any ACC sector classification that are specifically directed at achieving environmentally sound and sustained development, protecting the natural biological diversity and functioning of ecosystems, rational management of natural resources and their conservation, reducing environmental degradation, and/or rehabilitating and restoring degraded ecosystems."

2. With this definition as a basis, the reporting on statistics has been reassessed to include more comprehensively environmental projects of a human living and development planning nature that are being promoted via the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)/Environmental Management Guidelines (EMG).

3. This reassessment, then, results in three groups of environmental projects, namely:

Type A: As defined above and in the report of the Administrator (DP/1989/63);

Type B: Likely environmental, in a socio-cultural sense, including such projects for which it is reasonable to assume that the quality of human life will improve through more sustainable living conditions socially and culturally. Included here are projects with explicit environmental/sustainable development components in areas like education, women in development and public administration. Sample project types are:

- (a) Health/disease control;
- (b) Water/sanitation;
- (c) Human resources development;
- (d) Cultural heritage;

Type C: Potentially environmental in a developmental sense, including such types of projects which, carried out in an environmentally sound fashion, should be classified as sustainable, and/or contain substantial environmental components. Sample project types are:

- (a) Human settlements and urban management;
- (b) Pest control;

- (c) Development planning;
- (d) Land use planning and remote sensing;
- (e) Infrastructural planning;
- (f) Clean industry and benign biotechnology;
- (g) Productive sector projects with environmental components.

4. It is emphasized that the 1989 project data contained in tables A.1 and A.2 pertain only to projects approved by the Action Committee at headquarters, thus omitting all approvals of projects valued below \$700,000 taking place in field offices and at headquarters by UNDP-related funds. An analysis of all the 1,437 projects approved in 1989 has not been attempted. Accordingly, the analysis presented must be interpreted as merely indicative of a trend. In 1988 the Action Committee approved 456 projects, of which 43 projects (or 9.4 per cent) were classified as environmental, while in 1989 the number increased to 70 projects (or 15 per cent) out of a total of 467 approvals.

Table A.1. Environmental projects compared to total project portfolio, by region and number of projects

	Africa	Arab States and Europe	Asia and the Pacific	Latin America and the Caribbean	Global and Inter-regional	UNSO	Total
(1) Environmental projects ongoing in 1988	100	74	128	40	14	46	402
(2) All projects ongoing in 1988	1 907	925	1 803	1 114	152	53	5 954
Percentage (1) of (2)	5.2	8	7.1	3.6	9.2	86.8	6.8
(3) Type A - environmental projects approved by Action Committee in 1989 <u>a/</u>	16	4	29	6	3	12	70
(4) All projects approved by Action Committee in 1989	158	53	166	55	23	12	467
Percentage (3) of (4)	10.1	7.5	17.5	10.9	13.0	100	15
(5) Type B - likely environmental projects approved by Action Committee in 1989	9	6	3	2	1	-	21
(6) Type C - potential environmental projects approved by Action Committee in 1989	<u>6</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>22</u>
(7) Sum (3) + (5) + (6)	31	14	43	9	4	12	113
Percentage (7) of (4)	19.6	26.4	25.9	16.4	17.4	100	24.2

a/ Approvals by the Action Committee cover only projects above \$US 700,000.

Table A.2. Environmental projects compared to total project portfolio, by region

(Millions of United States dollars)

	Africa	Arab States and Europe	Asia and the Pacific	Latin America and the Caribbean	Global and inter-regional	UNSO	Total
(1) Environmental projects <u>ongoing</u> in 1988	69	31	110	10	12	67	299
(2) All projects ongoing in 1988	1 450	340	1 450	330	156	100	3 826
Percentage (1) of (2)	4.8	9.1	7.6	3	7.7	67	7.8
(3) Type A - Environmental projects <u>approved</u> by Action Committee in 1989 <u>b/</u>	21.3	5.4	44.3	6.3	5.4	27.2	109.9
(4) All projects approved by Action Committee in 1989	265.6	87.3	263.9	69.9	50.0	27.2	763.9
Percentage (3) of (4)	8.0	6.2	16.8	9.0	10.8	100	14.4
(5) Type B - Likely environmental projects approved by Action Committee in 1989	14.1	8.1	3.1	2.3	1.3	-	28.9
(6) Type C - Potential environmental projects approved by Action Committee in 1989	<u>5.6</u>	<u>14.3</u>	<u>25.4</u>	—	—	—	<u>45.3</u>
(7) Sum (3) + (5) + (6)	41.0	27.8	72.8	8.6	6.7	27.2	184.1
Percentage (7) of (4)	15.4	31.8	27.6	12.3	13.4	100	24.1

b/ Approvals by the Action Committee cover only projects above \$US 700,000.

