

## Capacity Building in Environmental Impact Assessment:

U.S. EPA undertakes capacity building both domestically and internationally related to environmental impact assessment. These capacity building engagements offer opportunities to share with our partners the application of basic principles and over 25 years of implementation experiences in environmental impact assessment. Capacity building objectives for a "partner" are tailored for each delivery in order to help them either design or enhance existing EIA programs as appropriate:

- 1) Introduce basic principles of EA/EIA to key policy makers both within and outside governments/nations lack all or some elements of EIA programs and procedures,
- 2) Improve existing EIA laws, processes, programs, assessments for use in decision-making among ministries, public and private sectors, (particularly public participation, consideration of alternatives, structure and follow up to mitigation),
- 3) promote the concepts and use of environmental impact assessment among stakeholders e.g. different ministries, banks, public groups,
- 4) improve the practice of environmental assessment preparation and review among practitioners, and/or
- 5) provide an ongoing source of training for diverse and changing audiences through "institutionalization of training" within an organization with trained in-country facilitator's for ongoing delivery.

The group of participants will vary depending upon the course delivery objectives and may include governmental officials from environmental and non-environmental agencies concerned with project and program design and implementation, and persons in related and supportive fields from public institutes, academia, non-governmental organizations and citizen groups, environmental and industrial organizations, and political leaders. Any or all of the following training, materials and tailored technical assistance may be appropriate.

### Training Courses:

#### 1. Principles of Environmental Impact Assessment:

The course provides a framework and principles for understanding how nations may define and design environmental impact assessment processes which can integrate environmental, economic and social objectives in project and program decision-making. The course uses a student text, fictional case study as well as a participatory, facilitated exercises and role-playing to explore environmental policies, procedures and general methods to prepare and use environmental assessments to integrate economic, social and environmental considerations in decision-making on projects, programs or policies. Participants understand and have an opportunity to carry out and use internationally recognized elements of the environmental impact assessment (EIA) process such as 1) scoping of the range of environmental impacts of concern in a particular project proposal, 2) development of alternatives to project proposals to enable decision-makers to make choices which can harmonize different project goals, 3) the role and approaches to achieve effective public participation, 4) identification and analysis of environmental impacts, 5) defining and identifying ways to mitigate environmental impacts, 6) how to achieve desired staffing and resource needs for a multi-disciplinary approach, 7) development and use of the environmental impact assessment in decision-making. It is designed for delivery to policy makers both within and outside of government to build shared commitment, concepts and buy-in, and to provide practitioners with a richer understanding of purpose and goals of EIA and of the process as a whole.

## 2. Principles of Environmental Impact Assessment Review

This course is designed to train independent government reviewers of Environmental Impact Assessments in how to effectively carry out their unique role in the EIA process. It is a four day facilitated course. It uses four actual draft and final EIAs as case studies with exercises, facilitated discussion and role playing to introduce students to fundamental elements involved in reviewing EIAs. The course was developed in partnership with Mexico and Brazil following responses by Mexican and Brazilian officials to a delivery of the Principles of Environmental Impact Assessment, and a site visit by a team of U.S. experts who discussed capacity building needs of Mexico in implementing their EIA requirements and how to address the significant backlog of environmental impact assessments requiring review under Mexican environmental law. Course topics include: 1) understanding the role of an independent reviewers of EIA; 2) how to identify the significant environmental issues in an EIA; 3) how to set priorities when there are numerous EIA's to review; 4) how to put together an interdisciplinary review team which draws upon appropriate technical knowledge and experience; 5) how to review an EIA for completeness, adequacy, accuracy and appropriate consideration of alternatives; 6) how to negotiate modifications to project proposals and EIA's and communicate results of EIA review to EIA preparers/project proponents; 7) how to ensure effective follow up to mitigation and alternatives; 8) how to identify and access resources for carrying out the review; and 9) how to communicate and influence decisions and the EIA process to ensure its effectiveness.

**Resource Materials:** Materials most often requested from U.S. EPA are general publications on the environmental assessment process, specific publications related to EIA for specific industries, and information on the U.S. program. We also have responded to requests for Sample EIA's, Sample EIA preparation contracts, Sample EIA law: NEPA and implementing regulations and Description of the U.S. program.

### Training Materials

- Student Text: Principles of Environmental (Impact) Assessment
- Student Text and Resource Manual: Principles of Environmental Review of Environmental Impact Assessments (under development)
- CD-ROM with interactive EIA case study, resource materials and key USEPA guidance documents for reviewers of EIA (under development)

**Information on the NEPA and 309 review processes:** EPA documents describing EPA's responsibilities under NEPA and Section 309, and procedures for implementation are of general interest to the public as they provide for opportunities for public participation. In particular, several documents help to explain the process used to file Environmental Impact Statements and gain access to them for public review and comment. These documents are distributed on in response to questions about the process. Starred documents are currently available on the Internet as well:

- EPA Policy and Procedures for the Review of Federal Actions Impacting the Environment (1995);
- Facts about the National Environmental Policy Act;
- Guidelines for Environmental Justice considerations in 309 Reviews \*;
- EPA Voluntary NEPA Compliance Policy
- National Environmental Policy Act Review Procedures for EPA Facilities (1994)
- Cross-Cutting Environmental Laws: A Guide for Federal/State Project Officers (1991)

Guidance documents for EIS review/NEPA program implementation: issued principally for use within U.S. EPA but also of interest to other Federal Agencies and to the public as they define our expectations for complete and accurate Federal agency compliance with NEPA.

Habitat Evaluation: Guidance for the Review of Environmental Impact Assessment Documents (1993)

Grazing on Federal Lands: Background for NEPA Reviewers (1993)

Highway Development: Evaluation of Ecological Impacts (1993)

Guidance Memorandum Incorporating EPA's Pollution Prevention Strategy into the Environmental Review Process (1993)

Pollution Prevention Environmental Impact Reduction Checklists for NEPA/309

Environmental Impact Assessment Guidelines for New Source Permits/Activity or Economic-Sector Guidance For:

Fossil Fueled Steam Electric Generating Stations (1994)

Pulp and Paper and Timber Products (1994)

Petroleum Refineries and Coal Gasification Facilities (1994)

Mining (1994)

→ Crude oil and Natural Gas Exploration Development and Production (1992)

Phosphate Fertilizer Manufacturing Facilities (1981)

Non-Ferrous Smelters (1979)

Leather Tanning & Finishing (1980)

Iron & Steel Manufacturing Facilities (1980)

Canned and Preserved Seafood Processing Facilities (1981)

Mechanical Products Manufacturing Plants (1981)

Phosphate Fertilizer Manufacturing Facilities (1981)

Rubber Manufacturing Facilities (1981)

Explosive Manufacturing Industry (1981)

Non-Fertilizer Phosphate Manufacturing (1981)

Non-Coal Mine Sites (1991)

#### General EA Guidance

Environmental Assessment Sourcebook, U.S. EPA (Sep. 1993) Text and Environmental Assessment Resource Guide, CD-ROM (requires Windows™ V3.1), available Purdue University, The Farm Building Plan Service, 1146 AGEN Building, West Lafayette, IN 47807-1146 or Dale Luecht, U.S. EPA Region 5, 77 W. Jackson, S-14J, Chicago, IL 60604-3590: contains the U.S. EA Sourcebook with selected reference materials from World Bank are included.

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## PROCEDURES OF THE COMMITTEE ON ENVIRONMENT AND SOCIAL IMPACT

### I. GENERAL FRAMEWORK

1.01 The policy of the Inter-American Development Bank is that the operations it finances must be environmentally and socially sound, so that they support the Bank's overall objective of promoting growth with equity and sustainability. This general policy is expressed in: the Environmental Policy (1979), the Policy on Women in Development (1991), the Involuntary Resettlement Policy (1997), the Report on the Eighth General Increase in the Resources of the Bank (1994), and other operational standards and guidelines. The Procedures of the Committee on Environment and Social Impact (hereinafter referred to as the "CESI Procedures") are designed to implement these mandates in a manner that is consistent with relevant Bank policies and guidelines, the organizational structure of the Bank, and the characteristics of its programming and project preparation cycles.<sup>1</sup>

1.02 The Committee on Environment and Social Impact (hereinafter referred to as the "CESI") has primary responsibility for overseeing the implementation of this policy mandate. The members of the CESI are the Division Chiefs of the Environment and Natural Resource Divisions (RE/ENs) and of the Social Divisions (RE/SOs) of Regional Operations Departments 1, 2 and 3, designated Division Chiefs from the Strategic Planning Department, the External Relations Department, the Legal Department and the Private Sector Department, the Chief of the Environment Division (SDS/ENV), the Chief of the Indigenous Peoples and Community Development Unit (SDS/IND) and the Chief of the Women in Development Unit (SDS/WID) of the Social Division (SDS/SOC) of the Sustainable Development Department (SDS). The Committee is chaired by the manager of SDS (hereinafter referred to as the "Chairperson of the CESI"). The CESI receives technical support from the staff of SDS.

### II. OBJECTIVES

2.01 In implementing the Bank's overall policy on environmental and social soundness, the CESI seeks to address the root causes of impacts, defined broadly to include indirect and induced impacts, as well institutional framework issues that determine the viability of preventive and mitigatory measures to address those impacts. In this spirit, the scope of activity of the CESI includes:

- (i) promoting adequate environmental and natural resource regulatory and management frameworks;
- (ii) verifying that individual operations include environmental protection, management, mitigation and enhancement measures;
- (iii) addressing indigenous rights, community development, involuntary resettlement, and gender issues;
- (iv) promoting attention to issues of social impact and sustainability;
- (v) verifying that effective consultation and, when appropriate, participation, by project beneficiaries and other affected parties is carried out as part of project preparation;
- (vi) promoting the cost-effective integration of environmental and social impact considerations into the design of the Bank's operational strategy, at the national and regional levels.

<sup>1</sup> These Procedures of the CESI replace those adopted in January, 1997. The Procedures will also be applied in a manner that is consistent with the Bank's "Policy on the Disclosure of Information."

### III. FUNCTIONS

3.01 In order to achieve its objectives, the CESI must carry out two fundamental functions: policy coordination and quality control of individual operations, as described below.

#### A. Policy Coordination and Operational Guidance

3.01 The CESI operates as a social and environmental policy coordination forum to promote an ongoing dialogue on policy and planning issues between sector experts from SDS and from the operational units. This policy coordination effort is carried out through periodic CESI meetings called to set and discuss subjects of mutual interest and to establish an agreed upon work program on strategies, guidelines and sector studies and evaluations. Topics to be included in the work program can be suggested by any member of the CESI and should focus on issues identified by the operational units and through the operational and audit work of the Technical Review Group (refer to para. 4.04).<sup>2</sup>

3.02 Once CESI members have agreed on priorities and resource commitments, SDS staff will convene and support inter-departmental working groups to develop materials for these meetings so that discussions can take place with sound technical inputs. The working groups and the meetings may also include staff from operational units that are not members of the CESI but to whom the topics being discussed are relevant. This policy coordination effort will also address approaches to implementing any new initiatives in terms of policy or project development, resource allocation, operational performance and portfolio management.

3.03 As a result of the policy coordination process, the CESI will promote overall strategies designed to implement the Bank's policy goals and adopt specific guidelines, within the scope of its mandate, for the various types of operations that comprise the Bank's portfolio. These guidance documents will be designed to be flexible and adaptable to different circumstances, but also to serve as a sound baseline to help teams, resource staff and borrowers determine the environmental and the social impact considerations and requirements that apply to their projects and programs. This guidance will be available on line and continuously updated. It will include principles and minimum requirements and document preparation guidance, as well as examples of good practices (terms of reference, management plans, novel approaches to problems, sector and country guidance, etc.) that can be readily used as tools to enhance project preparation and execution. In addition, the CESI, through SDS/ENV and SDS/SOC would serve as an information service and clearinghouse for project teams seeking state of the art guidance and information. The relevance and consistency of this guidance will be ensured by the policy coordination effort through which resource staff, CESI members and interested staff can share experiences and best practices and discuss current and upcoming issues.

#### B. Quality Control of Individual Operations

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These topics might include, for example, recurring issues in individual operations, such as the Bank's approach to government responsibilities connected to privately sponsored projects, requirements for supervision and third party auditing, consistency between various Bank operations in a given country or sector, among others.

3.04 The scope of CESI review of individual operations, includes:<sup>3</sup>

- (i) verifying that negative environmental and social impacts have been identified and are minimized through appropriate preventive and mitigatory measures;
- (ii) to the extent possible, ensuring that operations take into account cost-effective opportunities that add value by promoting and enhancing positive impacts that support the Bank's overall environmental and social policy goals;
- (iii) ensuring that relevant information is provided to enable borrowers, sponsors and Bank decision-makers to effectively evaluate environmental quality and social impact factors in project analysis and approval; and
- (iv) overseeing that the Bank's analysis and decision-making processes regarding environmental and social impact are transparent and participatory, and meet basic consultation requirements.

#### IV. PROCEDURES FOR QUALITY CONTROL OF INDIVIDUAL OPERATIONS

##### A. Applicability

4.01 The CESI Procedures apply to the environmental and social quality control of all Bank operations, including, without being limited to, sector loans, investment loans (global, time-slice or specific), technical cooperations, small projects, Multilateral Investment Fund (MIF) and Trust Fund operations, and private sector operations. Any new type of Bank operation will be covered unless it is expressly exempted at the time of its creation.<sup>4</sup>

4.02 In the context of operations processing, the CESI functions as a technical subcommittee to which the Loan Committee has delegated review of environmental and social impact issues. Unless amended by the Loan Committee, the recommendations of the CESI constitute Bank requirements for approval of an operation.

4.03 The CESI Procedures may be modified by the CESI, provided they remain consistent with its policy and operational mandates.

##### B. Responsibilities and Staffing: The Technical Review Group ("TRG") and the operational unit liaisons

4.04 The CESI will delegate the review of individual operations to a Technical Review Group (TRG) constituted by specialists in the fields of CESI competence from SDS and the Regional Operations Departments.

4.05 The TRG will be chaired by the SDS/ENV Division Chief, and will consist of one liaison from each of the three RE/ENs, one member of the SDS/ENV staff, one member of the SDS/IND staff, one

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<sup>3</sup> This operational function is largely delegated to the Technical Review Group and regional staff.

<sup>4</sup> Currently, operations from the Project Preparation Facility and Export Line of Credit, and MIF equity and quasi-equity operations prepared by the IIC, are exempt.

member of the SDS/WID staff, and members of the staff of the RE/SOs as needed. Other members of the CESI may participate at their option.

4.06 The TRG will meet weekly on a regular basis, and will utilize short procedures whenever appropriate. The TRG meetings will focus on pipeline screening and on the review of those Profiles II and Loan, TC and SP proposals<sup>5</sup> selected for further formal review through the screening process described in para. 4.12. below.

4.07 The Secretary of the CESI, in consultation with the TRG Chairperson, will: (i) prepare the agendas and convene the meetings of the TRG; and (ii) distribute all documents to be reviewed and the corresponding agendas, electronically, to all members of the TRG and of the CESI, simultaneously, at least three business days prior to the date scheduled for their consideration by the TRG. Unless a document is being considered by short procedure, the project team is expected to be represented at the TRG meeting. To this end, a copy of the TRG agenda will also be sent to them.

4.08 The Secretary of the CESI will draft minutes to be approved by the TRG Chairperson on behalf of the CESI for each Profile II or proposal reviewed formally by the TRG. The Secretary will distribute the final approved minutes to concerned project teams, to members of the Management Review Committee (hereinafter referred to by its Spanish acronym as the "CRG") or its equivalent, and to members of the CESI and the Loan Committee. If specific issues arise or remain unresolved at the CRG stage as a result of CESI oversight, they may be referred, by the Chairperson of the CESI, to the Loan Committee for further review.

4.09 Periodic presentations will be made to the CESI regarding the TRG activities and their results, to ensure consistency with CESI mandates, provide opportunities for adjustments, and identify issues to be addressed at the strategic level.

4.10 This more selective oversight by the TRG, reflects the primary responsibility of regional and other operating departments (PRI, MIF) for compliance with environmental and social impact management policies and guidelines. To carry out this responsibility, each operational department or unit will explicitly designate staff as its CESI focal point. Staff in this role will attend the CESI/TRG meetings as the unit's liaison, and will also become, explicitly and systematically, the resource staff for guidance on the application of environmental and social policies and guidelines. This staff will orient project teams and country office staff regarding the incorporation of environmental and social impact considerations in country programming and project development, by providing direct support or by referring the teams to other resources. In addition to having the required technical qualifications, this resource staff also needs to have the clear support of the management to discharge their department or division-wide responsibilities.<sup>6</sup>

4.11 The CESI, with the technical assistance of SDS, will exercise its quality control function by overseeing the environmental and social management role of the operational units through: (1) guidance through policy, guidelines and best practice dissemination; (2) capacity building through needs assessment, training, performance review and audit; (3) limited ex-ante review of specific operations as outlined in these Procedures; (4) resolution of difficult issues within its mandate areas surrounding select operations prior to their consideration by the Loan Committee; and (5) monitoring the performance of the Bank's overall

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<sup>5</sup> Loan, Technical Cooperation and Small Projects proposals, defined broadly to include all approval stage documents, including environmental summaries prepared by PRI.

<sup>6</sup> The table included in Annex 1 summarizes the distribution of functions between the CESI and the operating departments. It is understood that with respect to social impact, regional staff may continue to rely more on SDS technical personnel as needed.

environmental management system. The CESI will issue an annual report on its activities focusing on the quality of the EIA process and on the results of the environmental performance review.

### **C. Steps for Ex-ante Quality Control of Individual Operations by the CESI'**

#### **1. Screening:**

4.12 As part of the review of operations at the programming/identification stage (Country Paper or Profile I), the TRG will review the pipeline regularly to: (a) determine the level of environmental and social assessment required; (b) provide guidance regarding standards, issues and good practices; and (c) select individual operations for further review at the Profile II or Proposal stages. The screening will be based on a preliminary assessment of the potential degree of environmental and/or social impact and risk. It will be undertaken by the TRG following consideration by the Programming Committee and will provide guidance for subsequent stages of project preparation.

4.13 The results of the screening by the TRG will be summarized in writing in a statement called CESI Review Statement (hereinafter "CRS"), prepared by SDS/ENV, in consultation with SDS/SOC (refer to para. 5.07). The CRS will be sent to the project staff with copies to members of the TRG and of the CESI. The relevant information will also be entered into the Bank's corporate database. As a rule, the CRS will be distributed within 10 days of approval of the corresponding Profile I by the Programming Committee. However, project staff is encouraged to submit Profiles I directly to the TRG if they wish to obtain its input earlier, in order to advance with project preparation. For PRI, the CRS will be issued within 10 days of receipt of the Initial Review Memorandum ("IRM") by the TRG.

#### **2. Review of Profile II**

4.14 All Profiles II must contain an Environmental and Social Impact Scoping Statement in accordance with the content described in para. 5.09. When, as a result of the TRG screening process, the CRS requires review of the Profile II, the Project Team will transmit the Profile II to the TRG, electronically, for formal review, as part of the CRG process or its equivalent. The TRG will issue minutes as inputs to the CRG and the Project Team, with copies to the members of the CESI and of the Loan Committee.

4.15 The project team will send the Profile II, including any environmental annexes deemed necessary by the TRG or the project team, to the PIC, in accordance with the Bank's Policy on Disclosure of Information (OP-102).

4.16 The project team must submit an updated Profile II to the CESI whenever the design of an operation is substantially modified or the conditions surrounding it are fundamentally altered. The CESI or the TRG may also request an update or re-evaluation of a previously reviewed profile when presented with new information which may substantially alter the recommendations initially established in the CRS or in minutes regarding a Profile II.

#### **3. Review of Loan, TC and SP Proposals and Environmental and Social Management Plans**

4.17 As part of the analysis stage of an operation, the project team is required to carry out an environmental and social due diligence process (refer to Section V).

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Refer to Summary Chart. (Appendix I).



4.18 Regardless of the type or level of assessment required, every Proposal will contain an "Environmental and Social Feasibility Statement" reflecting the results of the due diligence process, including CESI oversight, and an Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) if applicable. The results of the due diligence, including the ESMP when appropriate, will be an integral part of the Loan, TC or SP proposal. The ESMP will be included as an annex to the proposal as sent to the CRG or its equivalent, the CESI and the PIC and integrated by reference in said proposal and in the contractual documentation for the operation.

4.19 When an operation has been selected for formal review by the TRG at the proposal stage, as indicated in the CRS or in the TRG minutes for the Profile II, the Proposal will be transmitted electronically to the TRG by the project team leader, as part of the CRG process or its equivalent. The proposal will be accompanied by a transmittal memorandum that explains how environmental and social requirements were addressed, and justifies any deviations from the Bank policies, guidelines and general requirements identified in the CRS and CESI/TRG minutes if any, focusing on evaluating the consistency of the operation with environmental and social quality issues identified in the CRS and prior TRG minutes. The TRG will issue minutes as inputs to the CRG and the project team, with copies to the members of the CESI and of the Loan Committee.

4.20 The project team will send to the PIC a summary of the EIA<sup>8</sup>, the Environmental and Social Feasibility Statement, the ESMP, when applicable, and any other environmental annexes deemed necessary by the TRG or by the project team, prior to distribution of the operation to the Bank's Board of Executive Directors.

4.21 If requests for modifications to the environmental quality and social impact management components or conditions of an operation established in the loan contract and project documentation, in accordance with the recommendations of the TRG, arise during negotiations or prior to final approval by the Board of Executive Directors, the project team must notify the Chairperson of the CESI of the proposed changes.

4.22 By delegation of the CESI, the Chairperson may, at his or her discretion, approve the modifications and inform the CESI or submit the issue for reconsideration by the CESI.

4.23 The project team subsequently amends the final versions of the loan document and contract to reflect approved changes.

#### **4. Operational auditing**

4.24 As part of its quality control function, the CESI reserves the option to review, through the TRG, any operational document during the preparation and approval process of an operation, to ascertain whether applicable policies and guidelines and requirements previously established in a CRS or TRG minutes are being adequately implemented. For this purpose, the Secretary of the CESI will receive a copy of all documents as part of the normal distribution to other Bank review and decision-making instances.

### **V. ENVIRONMENTAL DUE DILIGENCE: THE ASSESSMENT PROCESS AND THE ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL CONTENT OF OPERATIONAL DOCUMENTS**

#### **1. Program and strategy stage**

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<sup>8</sup> Generally the executive summary of the EIA or other environmental study whenever one is prepared.

5.01 As part of their strategic planning and country programming processes, Regional Operations Departments are encouraged to identify and assess environmental and social issues of strategic importance for each Country Program. This may include the preparation country environmental strategies (CES) and/or strategic assessments of sectors or investment proposals that represent a significant portion of the Bank's pipeline for each country in a given programming cycle.

5.02 A CES would outline the Bank's views of the environmental issues which are most important for the country program, including specific environmental and natural resources constraints to the country's development strategies and/or to the Bank's role therein, and, if applicable, the planning of environmental interventions. When appropriate, this analysis may also include assessments and proposals regarding the situation of social groups or communities who are particularly vulnerable to alterations in their environment. The CES would also focus on key factors or areas in the country's environmental policy and management, including effectiveness of environmental law, regulations and institutions.

5.03 Strategic environmental and social assessments of sectors or proposed major investments would be used to detect major impacts and opportunities that the borrower and the Bank should take into account as part of planning and prioritizing. These assessments can also address the substantive elements of environmental strategies approved by the Bank's Board of Executive Directors for specific areas of Bank activities.

5.04 This strategic approach is intended to enrich the policy dialogue with borrowing member countries, in order to enhance the overall quality of the country program and to facilitate the consideration of the environmental and social impact aspects of individual operations.

5.05 Unless specifically required by the CESI as part of the environmental impact assessment for large operations with significant environmental and/or social impacts or risks, strategic assessments are not a mandatory step of the quality control process. CESs and strategic assessments would routinely be reviewed by the CESI to ensure consistency with Bank policy objectives and to establish parameters for TRG review of related specific operations. Upon review of one of these documents, the CESI would issue a written statement addressing those aspects.

## **2. Scoping stage for individual operations: Profile I, CRS and Profile II**

### **a. Profile I**

5.06 The TRG will screen operations based on its own analysis of the Profile I, PRI/IRM, MIF abstract, or their equivalent, in terms of potential environmental and social impacts and risks. This analysis will be based on the descriptive information contained in the Profile, on environmental and social guidelines and experience related to the respective sector or type of project, and when necessary on consultations between the TRG and the project team. There are no specific requirements as to environmental or social impact information to be included in Profile I.

### **b. CESI Review Statement ("CRS")**

5.07 The results of the screening of Profiles I will be summarized in writing in a statement called the CESI Review Statement (hereinafter "CRS"--model in Annex 2). The CRS will state: (i) the level of assessment and consultation required in preparing the operation; (ii) references to applicable policies and guidelines; (iii) a list of environmental and social issues that must be addressed by the project team, if any;

(iv) references good practices, enhancement opportunities and information available in the CESI database; and (v) the next step in CESI review.

**c. Profile II: Environmental and Social Impact Scoping Statement**

5.08 As part of the identification and orientation phase of each operation, and taking into account the requirements and recommendations included in the CRS, the project team will determine the scope of environmental quality and social impact issues that must be addressed in the preparation and execution of the proposed operation. Based on this determination, the team will plan preparation and consultation activities, and identify required expertise and applicable procedures.

5.09 The "Environmental and Social Impact Scoping Statement" of the Profile II: (1) summarizes the preliminary identification of potential environmental and social impacts; (2) describes the type of impact assessment required and the scope of analysis (Project Teams are encouraged to submit a draft of the Terms of Reference of the proposed studies whenever possible); (3) identifies the most important environmental and social impacts and related issues to be addressed in the design/analysis of the operation; (4) indicates whether an Environmental and Social Management Plan will be prepared, or which other instruments will be included in the design of the operation to implement environmental and social measures; and (5) in cases not requiring an impact assessment or further study, describes any measures proposed for inclusion in the operation in order to mitigate impacts and enhance quality with respect to environmental and social considerations. When needed, an environmental and social annex may be added to the Profile II to describe the environmental setting, regulatory framework, or the results of any assessments and consultations with affected communities, that may already have taken place as part of the borrower's own scoping process.

**d. Impact Assessments**

**1. Timing and scope**

5.10 As an integral part of project preparation (in the pre-feasibility and/or feasibility stage) an environmental assessment including social impact considerations will be conducted for any project with potentially significant environmental and/or social impacts. As a rule, it is the responsibility of the borrower or project proponent to conduct or commission this assessment.<sup>9</sup> These studies provide the technical basis for the project team's due diligence in establishing the environmental and social feasibility of the project. The CESI, through the TRG, oversees this process by: (i) reviewing specific issues at the request of the team; (ii) approving, through formal review, the Environmental and Social Feasibility Statement of pre-selected operations; and (iii) selectively auditing the Environmental and Social Feasibility Statements (refer to para. 5.20) of proposals exempted from formal review.

5.11 As early as possible during project preparation, and again upon issuance of the CRS and approval of the profile II, the project team leader informs the potential borrower of the Bank's environmental quality and social impact management requirements. This includes, among other things, informing the borrower of the minimum requirements to be met by the impact assessment process and of the possible scope of measures and conditionality to be included in the operation with respect to environmental quality and social impact. A

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<sup>9</sup> When impacts are expected to be significant, the impact assessment is commissioned by the borrower. However, the Bank may include this assessment as part of its own project analysis activities when impacts are expected to be limited, and may also support the EIA process through the PPF and other inputs to the Borrower's project preparation efforts.

key task at this stage is to assist the borrower in finalizing the terms of reference of the environmental and/or social impact studies ensuring that they address the issues identified in the scoping process, including requirements of Bank policies and guidelines, recommendations contained in the CRS and in minutes regarding the Profile II, and requirements derived from applicable laws and regulations. The Project Team should ensure the availability of the necessary technical support for this activity, including consultation with Bank environmental, social and gender experts, as well as outside consultants, as appropriate.

**b. Level and content of the environmental and social assessment**

5.12 The objectives of the impact assessment of an operation are: (i) to identify the positive and/or negative alterations of the human and natural environment which may affect the quality of life as well as present and future options for sustainable social and economic development in the operation's area of influence; (ii) to identify preventive or mitigatory measures to minimize the negative impacts and enhance the positive impacts of project design alternatives; (iii) to determine whether the proposed operation is the optimal or at least a viable solution to the development needs it addresses after the costs and benefits of impacts, mitigated or not, are internalized; and (iv) after comparing the alternatives, including that of no action, to recommend a course of action including preventive or mitigatory measures.

5.13 To fulfill this objective, an impact assessment will be carried out by the borrower for all operations with potentially significant impacts on the natural and human environment. This entails the systematic study, analysis and evaluation of an operation's potential environmental and social impacts (both positive and negative) taking into account overall cumulative primary and secondary consequences likely to alter significantly the quality of the natural and human environment.

5.14 Environmental impact assessments, understood to include assessment of social impacts as part of impacts on the human environment, will vary in scope and type of analysis depending on the operation's characteristics, and in accordance with the recommendations contained in the CRS and minutes of the TRG regarding the Profile II, if applicable. The content requirements for each level of assessment and examples of operations that might require them are described in Annex 3.

5.15 With respect to Bank operations, the levels of assessment required can be described as follows:

- (i) Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA)-- A full environmental and social impact assessment that includes a complete analysis of the potential or expected direct and indirect environmental and social impacts of the operation as a whole or any of its components or individual projects, an evaluation of its environmental and social costs and benefits, as well as the socio-economic implications of the operation as proposed, and of alternatives including that of no action. This type of evaluation will be required whenever a project or group of projects included in an operation has potentially significant impacts on the natural and/or human environment. (Refer to Annex 3 for content outline).
- (ii) Programmatic Assessment (PA)-- A program level assessment of limited scope focused on the evaluation of the management capacity of the borrower and local authorities with respect to environmental and social impacts, to be used when individual operations are expected to be small and have moderate impacts, and the geographic and sector dispersion of individual projects make it unrealistic to carry out an EIA prior to project approval (E.g., financial intermediaries, Social Investment Funds, maintenance programs, etc.). If during project preparation individual projects with significant impacts are identified and form a significant portion of the portfolio, EIAs must be completed for them prior to approval of the operation. If the inclusion of these projects with significant impacts is uncertain, or is

planned for the later stages of the execution period, and represents a small portion of the total individual projects, the TRG may approve a programmatic assessment, provided that specific and satisfactory provisions are made for Bank approval of the individual project EIAs, prior to Bank approval of financing for the respective individual projects. In these cases, the ESMP will include environmental and social selection criteria (and an exclusion list when appropriate), environmental and social impact standards and acceptable thresholds, mitigation requirements, and screening and monitoring procedures, based on an analysis of a sample of individual projects indicative of the potential range and magnitude of impacts. Timetables, budgets and institutional responsibility for environmental quality and social impact management measures must also be included, along with relevant provisions for the Operational or Credit Regulations.

- (iv) Sector Assessment (SA)--to be used for Bank operations for which potential environmental and social impacts cannot be established with sufficient accuracy prior to the time of approval (e.g., sector, time-slice, sector reform, privatization). Impact assessments for policy-based operations might include a description of the alternatives at the programmatic level, their impacts, and the reasons for choosing the selected alternative. In these cases, an in-depth EIA may not be possible because the impacts of the operation are not sufficiently predictable or measurable. These operations require: (a) assessments that address general environmental policies and procedures focusing on measures to improve the management of environmental and social impact issues during implementation (e.g., establishing an environmental evaluation procedure for early scoping of projects and to internalize within the relevant agencies, as appropriate, impact assessment and management capability); (b) identification of specific high risks intervention for a possible exclusion list.
- (v) Limited Assessment (LA)-- an analysis of the specific impacts of an operation or sample of individual projects limited in its scope to a specific set of issues of moderate impact, focused primarily on ensuring the application of relevant norms and specifications. This type of assessment is to be used for operations with identifiable moderate to low impacts of limited scope, that are of relatively minor importance to the overall design of an operation or require only application of simple, widely accepted guidelines.
- (vi) No assessment (NA)-- this designation will be used when an operation does not require any type of assessment because it has no foreseeable social or environmental impacts (mostly technical cooperation, seminars, pure research in unrelated areas, etc.). This will not preclude the TRG from making enhancement suggestions that would promote positive synergies between Bank operations, to be included at the discretion of the project team.

5.16 As elements of social impact assessments, the main issues and conclusions of required gender studies and any applicable requirements with respect to resettlement plans, as specified in the CRS, in the Profile II or in the corresponding minutes of the TRG, will be included in the impact assessment and in the respective ESMP, and reflected in the respective loan, TC or SP proposal.

### 3. Consultation requirements

5.17 CESI oversight with respect to transparency, participation and consultation entails: (i) ensuring the quality of documentation regarding the consultation process; and (ii) promoting the dissemination of accurate information to and consultation with local communities and groups affected by Bank-supported actions, in a timely manner, in order to allow their effective participation in the decision-making process.

5.18 As part of the environmental and social assessment process, the Bank expects borrowers to consult affected communities and other local parties having a legitimate direct interest in an operation. The Bank requires that borrowers: (i) employ reasonable consultation procedures to elicit the informed opinion of concerned local groups, and take their views into account during project preparation and implementation, especially during the scoping and draft phases of an impact assessment; and (ii) provide evidence of compliance with national legislation, regulations and administrative procedures regarding public consultation; and (iii) in accordance with the Bank's Policy on Disclosure of Information, verifying that the final draft of the impact assessment is made available locally prior to the analysis mission, and once officially submitted to the Bank, is made directly available to the public.

5.19 The Project Team is responsible for informing the borrower of the steps necessary to comply with these requirements, in accordance with the Bank's general policies (refer, for example, to the Eighth Replenishment Document and to the Policy on Disclosure of Information) and the instructions issued from time to time by the CESI or other competent Bank Units. The methodology and results of consultations, and the manner in which those results are taken into account, as well as provisions for community participation during project implementation, when applicable, must be documented in impact assessments, and summarized in Loan, TC or SP proposals and their annexes.

#### **4. Loan, TC or SP Proposal**

5.20 As part of the analysis stage of an operation, the Project Team evaluates all relevant information prepared and received during project preparation, assesses the environmental and social feasibility of the operation, and determines the environmental quality and social impact management components and conditionality to be applied.

5.21 Every loan, TC or SP proposal will contain an "Environmental and Social Feasibility Statement" reflecting the results of the environmental and social due diligence process, including CESI oversight. The Environmental and Social Feasibility Statement, along with the ESMP when applicable, is the Bank's final impact statement, prepared by the project team based on its own analysis of the findings and recommendations of the EIA and/or other required studies. For the operations requiring EIAs or complex PAs or SAs, the results of the assessment will be the basis for the preparation of the Feasibility Statement by the project team.

5.22 The Statement and/or the ESMP will contain: (i) the conclusion and rationale as to the feasibility of the operation from the environmental quality and social impact standpoints; and (ii) the specific measures and/or contractual provisions recommended for inclusion in the operation to ensure that environmental quality and social impact management conditions, including any gender considerations are satisfied. When needed, the Loan, TC or SP proposal may also include a brief summary of the EIA or other studies, to clarify technical background issues. The ESMP will focus in the elements of the EIA described in items (vii), (viii) and (ix) of Annex 3, and will define the Bank's strategy for the management of environmental and social impacts in the context of a specific operation. For any operation requiring the implementation of a series of environmental and social preventive or mitigatory measures, the project team and the project sponsors will agree on an ESMP. The ESMP will be an integral part of the Loan, TC or SP proposal and will be included as an annex or integrated by reference in said proposal and in the contractual documentation for the operation.

#### **5. Minutes of the TRG**

5.22 For operations requiring formal review by the TRG at the Profile II or Proposal stage, the TRG will issue minutes indicating: (i) whether the requirements of the CRS and/or prior TRG minutes have been met; (ii) any remaining issues; and (iii) the next action by the CESI/TRG. (Refer to model minutes in Annex 4).

## **6. Operational auditing statements**

5.23 If as part of the routine selective audit of specific operations, the TRG finds that a profile, proposal or other operational document does not reflect adherence to applicable Bank environmental and social impact policies and guidelines, particularly with respect to matters previously addressed in a CRS or minutes of the TRG, the TRG may, after consultation with the project team, issue a written statement stating the nature of the issues and requesting further review of said operation. This statement will be addressed to the project team with copies to the responsible Manager and members of the CESI. When further formal review is required, preference will be given to conducting it within the framework of the CRG whenever possible.

## **VI. IMPLEMENTATION AND FOLLOW-UP**

### **a. Supervision**

6.01 For operations which include environmental quality and social impact management components or conditions, the regular project reporting mechanisms (Project Progress and Monitoring Report or PPMR or its equivalent) will contain specific information regarding implementation of, and compliance with, these aspects of the operation. For this purpose and in accordance with the respective environmental and social feasibility statement, the Project Team must incorporate the corresponding environmental quality and social impact management elements into the objectives, components, performance indicators and/or assumptions summarized in the logical framework for the operation. As is the case with other provisions, the Project Team and Country Office specialists are responsible for monitoring compliance.

6.02 In designing execution arrangements, the Project Team should strive to maintain an adequate level of consultation with affected parties throughout project implementation.

6.03 ESMPs will include monitoring and supervision arrangements, which will require independent audits and special reporting when appropriate.

### **b. Feedback on effectiveness of environmental and social measures**

6.04 The CESI reserves the right to audit the implementation of environmental policies and guidelines at any stage of development or execution of an individual operation. It will discharge this function by conducting selective audits of loan documents and contracts to verify that environmental and social impact management components and covenants are included, and by commissioning, in cooperation with the Regional Operations Departments, reviews of the effectiveness of these measures, during project execution and/or as part of ex-post evaluation exercises. These audits will routinely be focused upon: (i) the consistent application of Bank policies, (ii) the preparation of high quality EIAs in a timely manner, (iii) adequate consultation with affected groups, (iv) the consistency of project components, conditions, and management plans with the results of the assessments; and (v) the implementation and effectiveness of the prevention, management and mitigation measures included in ESMPs, in terms of indicators that objectively measure the achievement of the quality goals established by Bank policies and operational guidelines. Special strategic audits can also be carried out in areas of agreed be priorities for the members of the CESI.

6.05 In accordance with the CESI guidelines and criteria set forth in the Loan, TC or SP proposal, the Project Completion Report must address environmental quality and social impact issues.

6.06 In order to obtain feedback as to the effectiveness of Bank policies, procedures and contractual requirements related to environmental quality and social impact management, the CESI in coordination with

appropriate Bank units, may consider and elaborate upon the results of Progress, Project Completion and Ex-Post Evaluation Reports.

6.07 Based on information obtained from the feedback and evaluation process, the CESI may modify procedures or guidelines regarding environmental quality and social impact management recommendations for future operations. The CESI may also, from time to time, recommend special actions or initiatives to other Bank units or to Upper Management.

Revised November 9, 1999



## ANNEX 3

### ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT REQUIREMENTS

An EIA must contain the following items, with the necessary back-up data and technical analysis and any other special complementary studies or information needed to fully assess the impacts of an operation:

- (i) an executive summary highlighting the main arguments, evidence and recommendations in support of the operation's feasibility from the standpoint of environmental quality and social impact. In effect, the executive summary contains the key information required for the Bank to make a decision on the operation's feasibility, covering briefly the elements outlined in items (ii) to (x) below;
- (ii) a description of the proposed operation and its objectives and activities;
- (iii) the environmental and social conditions in the area of influence;
- (iv) an analysis of the direct and indirect environmental and social impacts and risks;
- (v) a summary description and evaluation of the alternatives considered, the rationale for selecting the proposed alternative, and a description of its impacts;
- (vi) a record of the process and a summary of the results of consultation with affected groups;
- (vii) options and recommendations for preventing, avoiding, reducing, eliminating or compensating the impacts of the selected alternative;
- (viii) the schedule, assignment of responsibility and budget for the environmental quality and social impact management measures;
- (ix) the monitoring, reporting and evaluation requirements during the execution of the operation and thereafter; and
- (x) a description and quantification (when possible) of the environmental and social benefits, and of the costs of any unmitigated environmental and social impacts.

**Response from UNEP to Questionnaire on EIA**  
(provided by Niclas Svenningsen, Environmental Affairs Officer, UNEP-ROAP)

General

UNEP is a UN specialized agency, with the goal of promoting the environmental agenda on all levels of society. As such, UNEP promotes the use of Environmental Impact Assessments (EIA) but does not implement or take active part in individual EIAs. The response to the questionnaire is given with this in mind.

Questions:

1. (Definition of EIA)

EIA is a process that aims at taking into consideration all environmental aspects of a project or activity. The EIA is not in itself a document (even if one or several documents and reports may be produced in the EIA) but a process. The ultimate purpose is to achieve an understanding of the actual environmental impact as well as concerns for (real or imagined) environmental impact from people that somehow may be affected by the activity.

The scope of an EIA is limited to possible effects (direct and indirect) on the environment. However, one should remember that the environment is not limited to flora, fauna and water and air quality, but also includes humans (and human health), livelihoods (aesthetics aspects as well as noise and odour) and the urban environment. The information generated in an EIA may then be used to compare possible social or economic benefits of the project or activity.

An example of indirect effects may be the lowering of the ground water table caused by an underground mine. The indirect effect from this may be that the flora shifts due to a drier soil or that wells in the neighborhood dries out.

Positive environmental effects of a project are as important as negative effects to include in the EIA. Effects from other activities on the project are, however, not included as they are not caused by the project.

2. (Guidelines on EIA)

UNEP has produced a large number of reports and guidelines related to EIA. Please refer to UNEP's home page (search on EIA) at [www.unep.org](http://www.unep.org)

3. (Level which EIA is conducted on)

As UNEP is not an implementing agency we usually don't need to apply EIA's in our programmes.

4. (Institutional structure)

Not applicable to UNEP. The activities and programmes in UNEP are generally not subject to EIA since environmental considerations is the very focus of more or less all our activities.

#### 5. (Requirements on consultants and other services)

Consultants are usually selected on basis on rather stringent criteria. However, no special requirements are made on their general environmental "friendliness". Procurement for our office (Regional Office for Asia Pacific) is carried out by our host (Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific – ESCAP), which lacks environmentally related guidelines for their services. We have tried to influence this but with limited success so far (no one is a prophet in his own house!).

UNEP is neither ISO 9000 nor ISO 14000 certified.

#### 6-11 (Procedural factors)

Not applicable to UNEP

#### 12 (Recipient country factors)

A project with adverse environmental effects would in principle not be allowed to be carried out. Personally I have never heard that UNEP has had a project with this kind of effects.

Public participation is very important and one of the key elements in any EIA. Public hearings and direct outreach to people that may be affected by a project are recommended approaches.

UNEP can not force any authority to take certain decisions. However we can withdraw our support from a project if we believe there are risks that are not properly considered.

UNEP's role is first and foremost to inform, train and educate all actors that may be involved in the EIA process.

#### 13 (Capacity building)

EIA is an integral part of several of the training workshops and seminars we provide. The actual number of training events varies from time to time and from region to region.

#### 14 (Environmental standards in assisted countries)

Filling the technical and administrative gaps between donors and recipients of assistance is paramount for the success of a project. Informing and training the donors is seen as important as informing and training the recipients.

If applicable we apply international standards if local ones are inadequate. However, one need to bear in mind that if the level of training and education, and access to equipment is low, it might be impossible to apply higher international standards. Then one have to do as well as possible in the context of the recipient.

Limited administrative ability in relation to the legislative standards is order of the day, not only in developing but also developed countries. Again, training and information at

the operative level and awareness raising at the strategic (political) level are key elements to improve the situation.

#### 15. (Policies on trans-boundary and global issues)

These are of prime importance and UNEP is supporting the adoption of sound policies through international conventions and training at the regional and national level.

These considerations are certainly important for our focus of actions.

High-level commitment is a key factor but to bringing about real change but administrative capabilities as well as alternative technology are equally important for achieving the long term goals of abating the negative effects of global environmental challenges. Technology transfer is one focus of our activities.

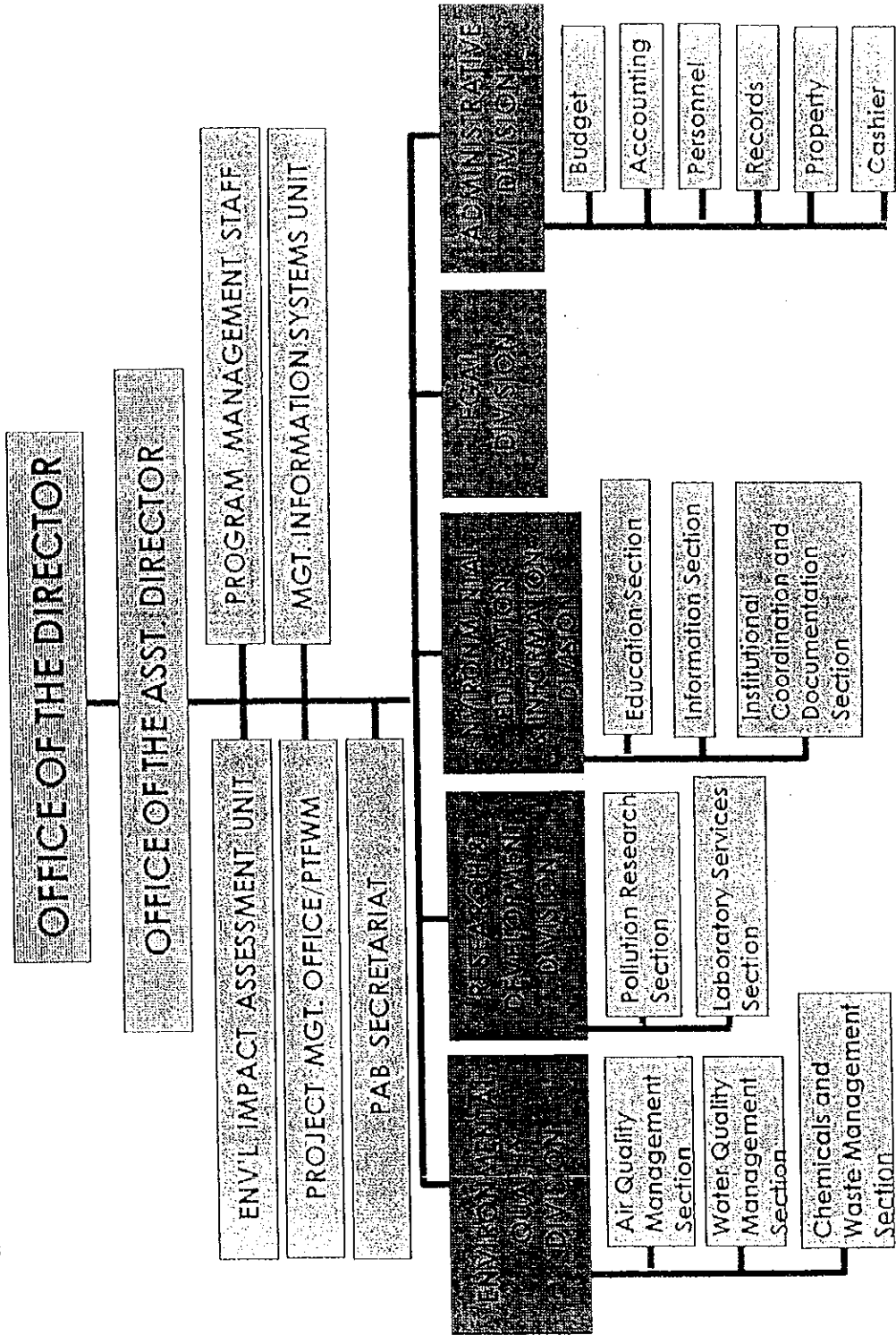
#### 16. (Other issues)

The use and practical application of EIA is gaining ground in several countries. However, to what extent it will actually fulfill its function probably is affected as factors such as:

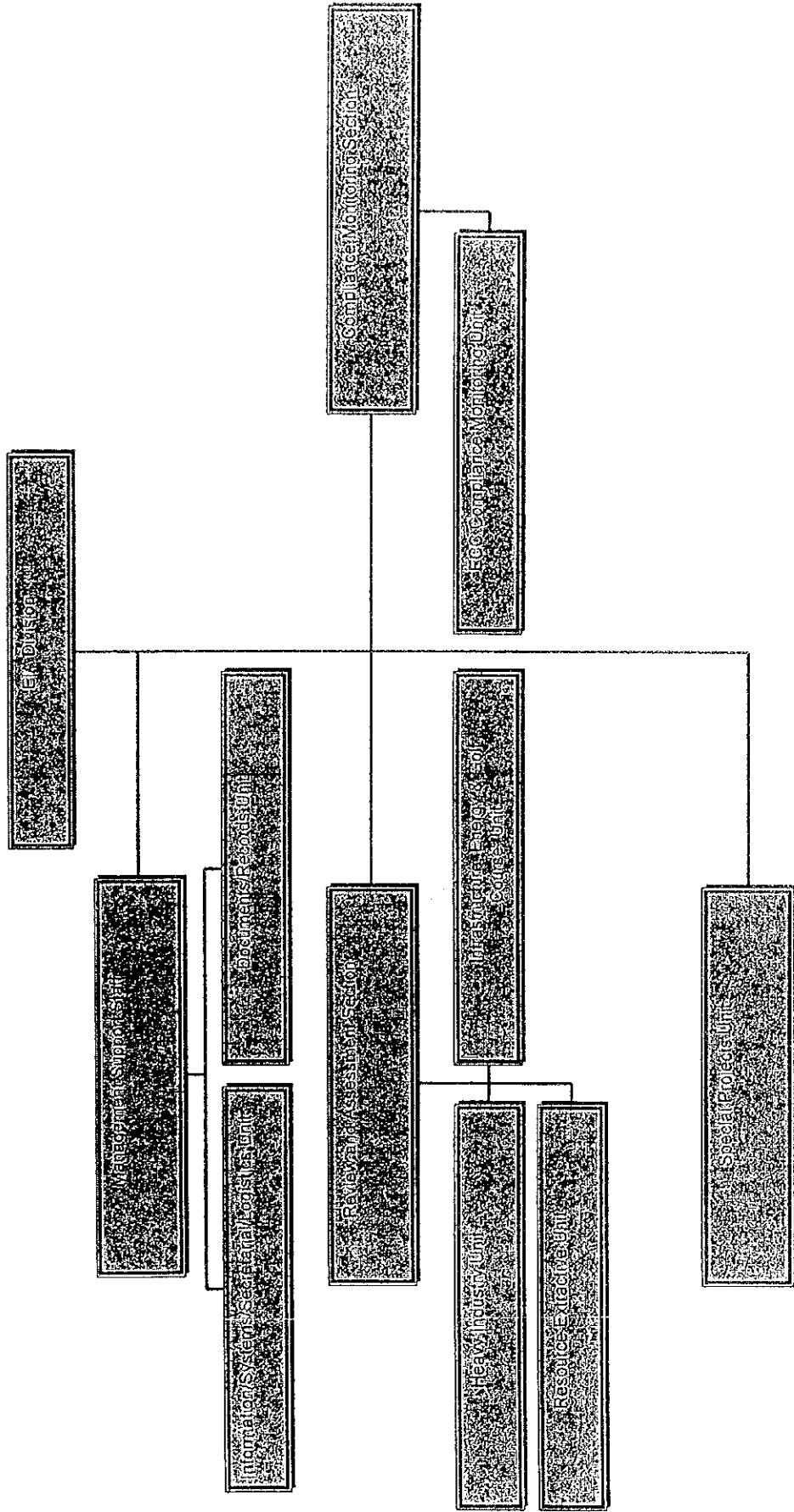
- Culture (confrontational, cooperation or dispute avoidance)
- Public participation (is it encouraged or discouraged)
- Corruption
- Understanding of environmental issues at political level

An additional important factor is the level of administration involved in the EIA process. An EIA can easily become over-heavy with too many documents and too little actual interaction with concerned parties. It is probably desirable to start with a simplified EIA in most countries, which may later be adopted and/or expanded.

# Environmental Management Bureau

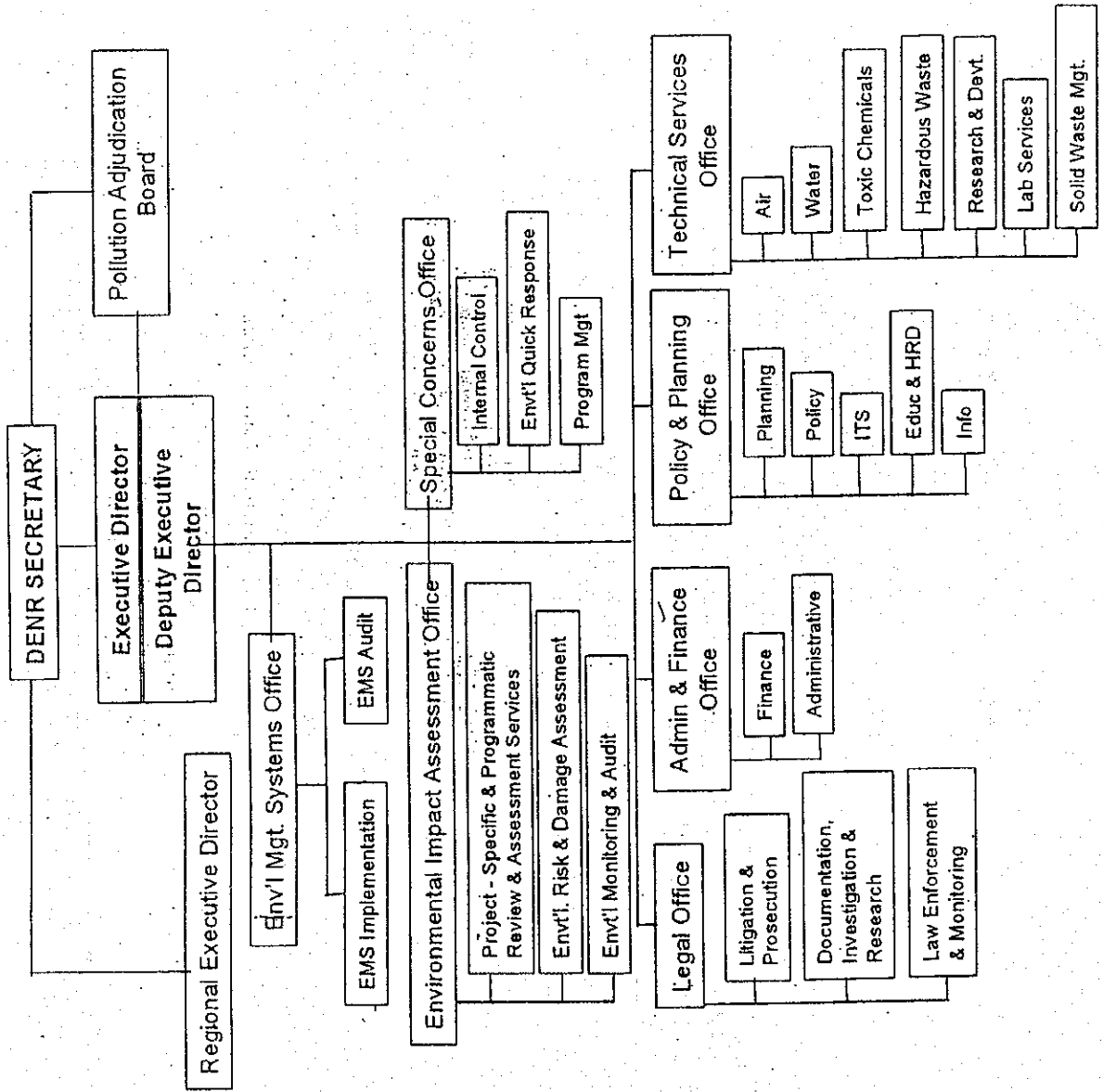


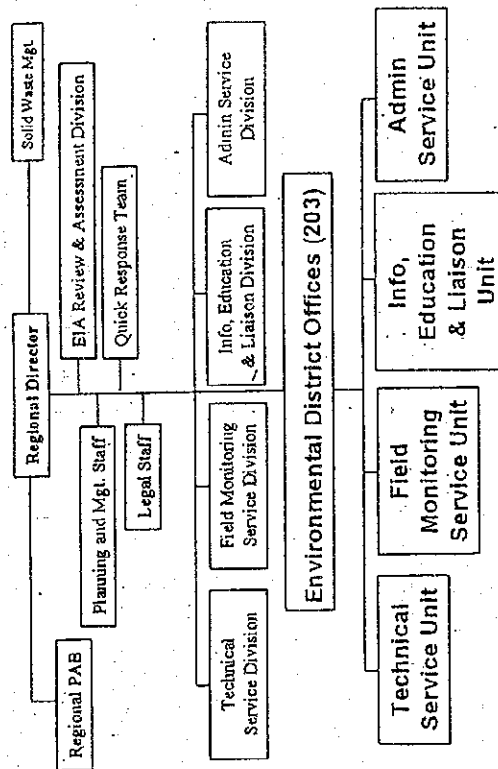
# Existing EIA Organizational Structure



Proposed Organizational Structure

CENTRAL OFFICE









### 3. 収集資料リスト



収集資料リスト

番号	収集日	発行機関 (収集機関)	タイトル	発行年
1	1999.12.6	SIDA	A Contribution to Sida's Poverty Study, Poverty and the Environment, July 1995	1995
2	1999.12.6	SIDA	Sida's Policy on Sustainable Development, January 1996 Department for Natural Resources and the Environment	1996
3	1999.12.6	SIDA	Policy for Sida's Assistance to a Sustainable Energy Sector, April 1996 Department for Infrastructure and Economic Cooperation	1996
4	1999.12.6	SIDA	Sweden's International Cooperation, Statistical Year Book 1997	1997
5	1999.12.6	SIDA	Guidelines for Sida's Support to Development Programmes of Swedish NGOs	1998
6	1999.12.6	SIDA	Guidelines for Environmental Impact Assessments in International Development Cooperation, July 1998 Department for Natural Resources and the Environment	1998
7	1999.12.6	SIDA	Guidelines for the Application of LFA in Project Cycle Management, March 1996 Department for Policy and Legal Services	1998
8	1999.12.6	SIDA	International Training Programmes, 2000 Department for Infrastructure and Economic Cooperation, Division for Technical Cooperation and Training Programmes	1999
9	1999.12.8	DFID	Social Development Handbook, A Guide to Social Issues in ODA Projects & Programmes	1998
10	1999.12.8	DFID	DFID Environmental Guide, April 1999	1999
11	1999.12.8	DFID	Breaking the Barriers, Women and the Elimination of World Poverty	1998
12	1999.12.9	AFD	Agence Francais de Developpement, Annual report 1998	1998
13	1999.12.9	AFD	環境配慮関連手順書 - Prose en Compte de L'environnement dans les Projects (Ni-08) - Renforcement du Dispositif D'evaluation Environnementale (Ni-09) - L'evaluation sociologique des Projects (Annex-9) - L'evaluation Environnementale des Projects (Annex-10)	1999
14	1999.12.9	AFD	AFD・組織および活動概要説明資料一式	1999
15	1999.12.9	AFD	Societe de Promotion et de Participation pour la Cooperation Economique (PROPARCO) - Operating principles and strategy - Project organization and management - Products and services - Operating results - Financial statements	1999
16	1999.12.10	DAC/OECD	Capacity Development in Environment, Proceedings of a Workshop held in Rome, Italy, 4-6 December, 1996	1996
17	1999.12.10	DAC/OECD	STRATEGIC ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT (SEA) IN DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION: STATE OF THE ART REVIEW (DRAFT FINAL REPORT) Submitted by a Steering Committee composed of Canada and The Netherlands to the OECD/DAC Working Party on Development Assistance and Environment, March 1997	1997
18	1999.12.10	DAC/OECD	Strategic Environmental Assessment in the Transport Sector, 1998	1998
19	1999.12.13	UNEP	UNEP/TIE (Division of Technology, Industry and Economics) 組織および活動概要説明資料一式	1998
20	1999.12.13	UNEP	EIA for Industry, Report of a UNEP TIE Workshop to Improve Industrial planning through more effective use of EIA, held in Paris, France, 30 November - 2 December, 1998	1998
21	1999.12.14	UNECE	Convention on Environmental Impact Assessment in a Transboundary Context, 1994	1994
22	1999.12.14	UNECE	ECE/CEP/9 Environmental Series 6: Current Policies, Strategies and Aspects of Environmental Impact Assessment in a Transboundary Context, 1996	1996
23	1999.12.14	UNECE	Protecting our environment: How environmental impact assessment can help, 1998	1998
24	1999.12.14	UNECE	UNECE・組織および活動概要説明資料一式 -UN/ECE International Legal Instruments and Norms and Standards, August 1998 -The ECE in the age of change, 1998	1999
25	1999.12.14	UNEP	Case Studies Illustration, Environmental Protection in Mining and Metallurgical Processes	1998
26	1999.12.14	UNEP/GRID	GRID-Geneva Annual Report 1998	1998
27	1999.12.14	UNEP/GRID	GRID/パンフレット類 - GRID Bridging the Gap - Earth views - Summary Catalog of Global and European Data Sets, September 1999 - Data Releases Policy and Data Archive Access Guidelines, November 1992	1999
28	1999.12.15	UNEP /infoterra	Environmental Impact Assessment Sourcebook, 1996	1996

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29	1999.12.16	KfW	KfW Annual report 1998	1998
30	1999.12.16	KfW	Results of Financial Cooperation, Fifth Evaluation Report on Projects and Programmes Promoted in Developing Countries, June 1999	1999
31	1999.12.16	KfW	Guidelines for the Assignment of Consultants	1999
32	1999.12.16	KfW	Supporting Structural Change	1999
33	1999.12.16	KfW	Cooperation with Developing Countries: The Procedures followed in the Financial Cooperation of the Federal Republic of Germany, June 1999	1999
34	1999.12.17	GTZ	Environmental Handbook; Documentation on monitoring and evaluating environmental impacts -Volume I- Introduction, Cross-sectoral Planning, Infrastructure -Volume II Agriculture, Mining/Energy, Trade/Industry -Volume III Compendium of Environmental Standards	1995
35	1999.12.17	GTZ	GTZ Annual report 1998	1998
36	2000.1.20	CIDA	Statutes of Canada 1992, Chapter 37 An Act to establish a federal environmental assessment process	1992
37	2000.1.20	CIDA	Environmental Assessment Series: Facilitating Motivation Within CIDA with Respect to Environmental Assessment & Planning	1996
38	2000.1.20	CIDA	Environmental Assessment Series: Manual on the Canadian Environmental Assessment Act: The Canada Fund and Mission-Administered Funds	1996
39	2000.1.20	CIDA	Environmental Assessment Series: Guidelines for Environmental Assessments and Traditional Knowledge	1997
40	2000.1.20	CIDA	Environmental Assessment Series: Environmental Impact Assessment: Preliminary Indices of Useful Internet Web Sites	1997
41	2000.1.20	CIDA	Handbook on Environmental Assessment of Non-Governmental Organizations and Institutions Programs and Projects	1997
42	2000.1.20	CIDA	Environmental Assessment Series: Public Participation in Environmental Assessments in Developing Countries: Index of Useful Resources	1999
43	2000.1.24	USAID	Strategic Plan	1996
44	2000.1.24	USEPA	Regulations for Implementing the Procedural Provisions of the National Environmental Policy Act	1986
45	2000.1.24	USEPA	EIA Guidelines for New Source Petroleum Refineries and Coal Gasification Facilities	1994
46	2000.1.24	USEPA	EIA Guidelines for Mining	1994
47	2000.1.24	USEPA	MINING: Metallic Ores and Minerals Technical Support Document, International Training Workshop, Principles of Environmental Enforcement	1995
48	2000.1.24	USEPA	Considering Cumulative Effects Under National Environmental Policy Act	1997
49	2000.1.24	USEPA	Environmental Justice: Guidance Under the National Environmental Policy Act	1997
50	2000.1.24	USEPA	Principles of Environmental Impact Assessment, an International Training Course	1998
51	2000.1.24	USEPA	Student Text for Principles of Environmental Impact Assessment Review	1998
52	2000.1.24	USEPA	Consideration of Cumulative Impacts in EPA Review of NEPA Documents	1999
53	2000.1.24	USEPA	International Network for Environmental Compliance and Enforcement, an International Partnership (Pamphlet)	1999
54	2000.1.26	WB (Dr. Dixon)	Financing Pollution Abatement: Theory and Practice	1995
55	2000.1.26	WB (Dr. Dixon)	Five Years after Rio: Innovations in Environmental Policy	1997
56	2000.1.26	WB (Dr. Dixon)	Expanding the Measure of Wealth, Indicators of Environmentally Sustainable Development	1997
57	2000.1.26	WB (Dr. Dixon)	Biodiversity in World Bank Projects: A Portfolio Review	1998
58	2000.1.26	WB (Dr. Dixon)	Environmental Indicators: A Overview of Selected Initiatives at the World Bank	1999
59	2000.1.26	WB (Dr. Dixon)	Environmental Performance Indicators, A second Edition Note	1999
60	2000.1.26	WB (関氏)	Introduction to Environmental And Social Assessment Requirements And Procedures For World Bank-Financed Projects	1996
61	2000.1.26	WB (関氏)	Environmental and Social Safeguards Briefing Book	1999
62	2000.1.27	IDB	Environmental Assessment in the Transportation Sector Guidelines for Managers	1996
63	2000.1.27	IDB	Environmental Assessment in the Power Sector, Guidelines for management. Draft	1996

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番号	収集日	発行機関 (収集機関)	タイトル	発行年
64	2000.1.27	IDB	Guide for Improving the Environmental Quality of Lending Operations for Microenterprises. Draft	1997
65	2000.1.27	IDB	Involuntary Resettlement, Operational Policy and Background Paper	1998
66	2000.1.27	IDB	Annual Report on the Environment and Natural Resources, 1998	1998
67	2000.1.27	TNC	The Nature Conservancy, Saving the Last Great Places	
68	2000.1.27	WRI	World Resources Institute: Ideas into Action	
69	2000.1.28	UNDP	Capacity Development in Environment: Principles in Practice	1996
70	2000.1.28	UNDP	A Better Life with Nature's Help Success Stories 1. Links Between Poverty and the Environment in Urban Areas of Africa, Asia and Latin America 2. Community and household Water Management: The Key to Environmental Regeneration and Poverty Alleviation 3. Poverty-Environment Interactions in Agriculture: Key Factors and Policy Implications (March 1999) 4. Energy as it Relates to Poverty Alleviation and Environmental Protection 5. Economic Reforms, Globalization, Poverty and the Environment (May 1999) 6. Forest and the Poverty-Environment Nexus (June 1999)	1999
71	2000.1.28	UNDP	A Better Life with Nature's Help Attacking Poverty While Improving the Environment: Towards Win-Win Policy Options	1999
72	2000.2.16	JICA タイ事務所 IWTI	タイ環境関連情報 -タイの環境法規と環境政策(1995) -ハートヤイ市総合排水処理施設建設設計プロジェクト -タイ国における産業廃棄物問題(1998) -J P時事速報 2000/02/05 -The Project on the Industrial Water Technology institute -タイにおける工業排水セクターの現状(未定稿/2000)	1999
73	2000.2.16	DEOP, MOSTE	Environmental Research and Training Center, 1992-1999 Report	1999
74	2000.2.16	OEPP, MOSTE	Environmental Impact Assessment in Thailand, January 1998	1998
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76	2000.2.17	TEI	TEI調査研究レポート抜粋 - Strategic Plan for Industrial Pollution Control in Southern Thailand - Environmental Governance in Four Asian Countries IGES Environmental Governance Project - Thailand Environment Institute, 1995 Annual Conference Sharing Environmental Responsibility: Towards Partnership Management Mineral Sector	1999
77	2000.2.18	ESCAP	-Mineral Recovery, Recycling, Waste Prevention and Confinement for Sustainable Development in Asia and the Pacific Region -Environmental Policies, Regulations and Management Practices in Mineral resources Development in Asia and the Pacific	1995 1997
78	2000.2.18	ESCAP	Guidelines for Integrated Rural Energy planning and Environmental Assessment in Asia (Experiences of China and India)	1997
79	2000.2.18	ESCAP	Public participation in Electric power Projects (An Emerging Issue in Asia)	1998
80	2000.2.22	DENR	Procedural Manual For DAD 96-37 Second Edition, June 1998. (コピー FDD)	1998
81	2000.2.22	BOI/DTI	Environmental Unit - 組織および活動概要説明資料	1999
82	2000.2.23	ADB	Environmental Guidelines for Selected Agricultural and Natural Resources Development Projects	1991
83	2000.2.23	ADB	Environmental Guidelines for Selected Industrial and Power Development Projects 1993	1993
84	2000.2.23	ADB	Guidelines for Incorporation of Social Dimensions in Bank Operations	1993
85	2000.2.23	ADB	Handbook for Incorporation of Social Dimensions in Projects	1994
86	2000.2.23	ADB	Environmental Guidelines for Selected Infrastructure Projects	1998
87	2000.2.23	ADB	Handbook on Resettlement, A Guide to Good Practice	1998
88	2000.2.23	ADB	Environmental Assessment: Requirements of the Asian Development Bank	1998
89	2000.2.23	DBP	Manual on Environmental Due Diligence in Project Evaluation Volume 1/2	1999
90	2000.2.23	DBP	Manuals on Pollution Abatement	1999
91	2000.2.23	DBP	Manual on Environmental Performance Monitoring	1999
92	2000.2.23	DBP	Waste Minimization Manual	1999
93	2000.2.23	DBP	Handbook of Environmental Standards	1999

収集資料リスト

番号	収集日	発行機関 (収集機関)	タイトル	発行年
94	2000.2.23	DBP	Sectoral Guidebook -An Evaluation Guide for Environmental Projects in the Beverage Industry -An Evaluation Guide for Environmental Projects in the Cement Industry -An Evaluation Guide for Environmental Projects in the Pig Farming Industry -An Evaluation Guide for Environmental Projects in the Pulp and Paper Industry -An Evaluation Guide for Environmental Projects in the Fish Canning Industry -An Evaluation Guide for Environmental Projects in the Coconut Oil Milling and Refining Industry	1999









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