

Organization	Headquarters	Type of Aid	Programs	Area of Activities	
United Nations International Development Organization (UNIDO)	Vienna International Centre P.O. Box 300 A-1400 Vienna, Austria	1. Technical Assistance 2. Cooperative program support 3. Consultancies	1. Provides technical assistance - in the three "Es" Competitive Economy, Productive Employment and Sound Environment	International Regional National Sectoral	
Project Title					
1. Global - National Cleaner Production Centers Programme					
The project is designed to achieve ecological efficiency and reduce health and environmental risks through cleaner production, the conservation of raw materials and energy, elimination of toxic raw materials, reduction of the quantity and toxicity of all emissions and wastes through the control of the entire product cycle, from use of raw materials to disposal: anti-pollution measures have been incorporated into designing and delivering services. The National Cleaner Production Centres, set up by UNIDO in cooperation with local institutions, are in charge of six activities: awareness-raising, in-plant demonstrations, training, information dissemination, investment promotion, and policy assessment and advice.					
2. Madagascar: Environmentally Sustainable Industrial Development					
The industry in Madagascar is in its early stages, environmental problems are concentrated in two areas of high industrial activity and associated with Madagascar's most dynamic industrial sectors i.e. textiles, mining, essential oils, construction and food processing. The programme implemented on two levels: (a) formulation of environmental regulations and norms for industrial production, with special emphasis on industrial waste and (b) establishment of a unit at the Ministry of Industry and Crafts specialized in monitoring and advising on environmental issues. Training courses were organized for both the Ministry and research staff. Laboratories were set up at different research institutions capable of carrying out measurements and analysis of industrial pollution.					
3. China: Guizhou alumina Plant Red Mud (Residue) Disposal and Environment Protection					
The project is to answer the urgent need for combating pollution problems resulted from the red mud—the residue of bauxite processing. High level consultancy will be provided through project to the counterpart authorities, followed by study tour of the national expert to selected alumina plants in other countries. The report and finding will assist CNNC and Guizhou Alumina Plant to take urgent decision and action for improving design and construction of red mud dumping pond and the handling process.					
			Field	Amount	Ranking
			MIN/IND/ENV	US\$7,000,000	3
			MIN/IND/ENV	US\$1,004,000	3
			H/S/A/B/		
			H/A	US\$43,304	3

<p>4. Arab Regions: Expert Group Meetings on Cooperation on Environmental Management in Iron and Steel Industry in Africa and Arab Regions, Dakar, Senegal, Cairo, Egypt</p>	<p>To develop an interregional cooperation programme with Arab and African Iron and Steel Associations with a view to establishing a set of regional environmental consulting work groups and to provide regional issue inputs for the Consultation on Environmental Management and Clean Technologies in the Metallurgical Industry.</p>	MIN/DEV	S/A	US\$87,000	3
<p>5. Turkey: In-Plant group Training Course in the Field of Iron and Steel Industry, Ereğli, Turkey</p>	<p>The project aims at increasing the capability of participants for enhancing the operations of their respective plants and improve productivity and quality of products. The above is expected to be achieved through complementary theoretical and specialized practical training, study visits, reviews and consultations in iron and steel technology, as well as related aspects of environment and energy savings. The course also includes one week of two components in training methods and techniques and participative management.</p>	MIN/PROC	H/A	US\$23,186	4
<p>6. Indonesia: Workshop on Ecologically Sustainable Gold Mining and Processing</p>	<p>Traditional mercury amalgamation technique for gold extraction is widely applied in developing countries, which pollutes the environment and endangers the health of miners and local residents in the mining areas. This project is aimed at improving the awareness of the participating countries about the danger of mercury pollution and legislation requirement for avoiding further environmental degradation; introducing clean technology for gold mining and extraction, in particular the improved equipment and technology for artisanal operations. The project will also provide a forum for exchange of experience among participating developing countries in mining legislation, waste disposal and environment management, etc., as well as in exploring cooperation in expert service, training and supply of equipment.</p>	MIN/ENV/SOC	S/A	US\$105,750	2

<p>7. Slovakia: UNIDO-Slovak Republic Joint Programme, Non-Metallic Industries, Bratislava</p> <p>The UNIDO-Slovak Republic Joint Programme (JP), Non Metallic Industries (NMI), Bratislava was established with the main objective of assisting developing countries in improving their industrial potential in the field of non-metallic industries. The activities of the JP will focus on environment, energy applications, management systems and production of glass. The major thrust of the project will be towards human resources development through group training programmes, workshops, seminars, study tours and fellowships for the benefit of the developing countries. Consultancy and expert missions will be also carried out in the above fields.</p>	<p>MIN/DEV/ENV</p> <p>S/A</p> <p>US\$60,226</p> <p>3</p>
<p>8. Regional: Introducing New Technologies for Abatement of Global Mercury Pollution in Indonesia, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Papua New Guinea, Philippines: Preparatory Assistance</p> <p>Artisanal and small-scale gold mining represent to many governments in Asia an enormous environmental threat because of the extensive mercury pollution being caused. The project aims to provide reliable information about the environmental impact of informal gold mining in Asia and to identify practical measures and policy approaches for a regional programme mitigating the environmental impact of small scale gold mining in Asia.</p>	<p>MIN/ENV/SOC</p> <p>S/A</p> <p>US\$30,049</p> <p>3</p>
<p>9. EGYPT: Restructuring and Performance Improvement in the Iron and Steel Sector of Arab Countries</p> <p>The workshop is to prepare AISU for the large-scale regional restructuring study, to upgrade the managerial experience and knowledge of Arab countries steel plants and AISU representatives in the field of business planning, marketing, quality assurance, information systems, environment and energy, materials, human resources to contribute to the Arab iron and steel industry regional restructuring.</p>	<p>MIN/PROC/DEV</p> <p>S/A</p> <p>US\$41,738</p> <p>3</p>
<p>10. China: Promoting Cooperation among Developing Countries in the Cement Industry</p> <p>The project is aimed at (a) fostering the sharing of experiences on the development of large-scale cement plants and (b) promoting technology and investment partnership among participating developing countries in the cement industry.</p>	<p>MIN/PROC</p> <p>S/A</p> <p>US\$27,264</p> <p>3</p>

<p>11. Tanzania: Introducing New Technologies for Abating Mercury Pollution Caused by Informal Gold Mining Operations</p>	<p>MIN/ENV/SOC</p>	<p>H/A</p>	<p>US\$368,855</p>	<p>3</p>
<p>The project introduces more efficient gold recovery and cost effective gravity gold concentration methods that minimize the utilization of mercury and stop the dangerous pollution of water courses and Lake Victoria with the toxic metal. Since a great majority of the informal (artisanal) miners are women, due emphasis is laid on their emancipation and integration into the industrial development of the country. Reducing environmental hazards is an important objective of the project strategy which is to introduce technology and equipment that can be produced by the miners themselves, or fabricated at low cost by modest facilities in major cities.</p>				
<p>12 India - Coal bed methane recovery and commercial utilization</p>	<p>MIN/DEV/ENV</p>	<p>H/A</p>	<p>US\$8,109,000</p>	<p>4</p>
<p>Project designed to demonstrate the commercial feasibility of utilizing methane recovered during coal mining activities from coal and surrounding strata before, during and after extraction of coal. Recovered methane will be used as a fuel in a one MWe internal combustion-generator and in 50 ton mine trucks that are fitted with bi-fuel engines. Recognizing the complexity of the project as well as the need for support services. UNDP requested UNIDO to support technical assistance and in-country capacity building for expanded methane recovery and use. Although the Ministry of Mines and Minerals has the overall responsibility for the implementation of the project, a National Steering Committee composed of representatives from organizations involved in the project to provide the necessary guidance and oversight for project implementation.</p>				
<p>13. Philippines - Abatement of Mercury Pollution</p>	<p>MIN/ENV/SOC</p>	<p>H/A</p>	<p>US\$220,000</p>	<p>3</p>
<p>The project objective was to reduce mercury pollution caused by artisanal gold miners along the Naboc River, Davao del Norte and Hijo River, Apokon in Mindanao where more than 100,000 persons are directly and indirectly involved in the artisanal gold mining activities. The lack of appropriate technology and proper health and safety procedures in Mindanao has led to severe environmental degradation and mercury pollution of river systems and agricultural sites. UNIDO's programme included assessment of the pollution levels of surface waters and banana and rice plantations; formulation of corrective measures; improvement of the capacity of local institution to monitor the extent of pollution and train trainers to reach out to the mining communities and introduce new methods for mercury recycling. Focus was placed on creating a laboratory in Mindanao equipped to monitor mercury pollution in surface waters and to train 100 trainers from local small-scale mining associations and provincial and municipal environment offices in cleaner production methods to reduce use and recycle mercury.</p>				

14. Mozambique: Integrated Environmental Program	MIN/ENV	S/A/H/A	US\$4K	2
Program designed to introduce cleaner technologies in the artisanal gold mining sector and for the development of a pilot plant for the treatment of solid wastes.				
15. Argentina: Audit of the Mineral Sector	MIN/ENV/DEV	S/A	US\$325K	3
Project is designed to produce an analysis of existing policy, legislation and regulations that pertain to the mineral sector of Argentina, including environmental and social issues, and to provide recommendations for appropriate changes in order to produce an internationally competitive mineral sector.				
16. Hungary: Pollution Control by Bioremediation	MIN/ENV	H/A	US\$88K	3
Hungary has many old and present mining sites that are heavily contaminated with heavy metals and organic pollutants from past mining and processing activities. The present program is designed to develop processes of photoremediation of soils to reduce heavy metal and organic pollutants and to demonstrate the effectiveness of these processes through a pilot program.				
17. Tanzania: Combating Mercury	MIN/ENV/HS	S/A	US\$330K	3
The project is directed toward controlling the input of mercury into the environment from artisanal gold mining operations and to demonstrate methods of mitigating the impact of mercury on the health of artisanal miners.				
18. Lao PDR: Mercury Pollution Remediation	MIN/ENV/HS	S/A	US\$65K	2
Field evaluation of the use and loss of mercury into the environment from artisanal gold mining in the Laung Prabang region of the Lao PDR.				

Organization	Headquarters	Type of Aid	Programs	Area of Activities
United States Aid for International Development (USAID)	Ronald Reagan Bldg. Washington, D.C. 20523	1. Bilateral grants 2. Multi-lateral grants 3. Bilateral loans/security	1. Technical Assistance programs 2. Development Assistance 3. Humanitarian Assistance 4. Applied research Institution building	1. International 2. Regional 3. National 4. Sectoral 5. Project level
Project Title				
1. India: Clean Technology and Sustainable development Program				
USAID's energy- and industry-related activities include promoting clean energy development, efficient energy use, and pollution reduction in key industries (textiles, cement, fertilizer, and steel), especially with regard to greenhouse gases. Working with the Confederation of Indian Industries (CII) and the Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL), CTI is actively promoting the adoption of ISO 14001 standards through demonstration pilot projects.				
2. South America: Improved Environmental Conditions in Targeted Sectors (1995-2000)				
Project is designed to address pollution associated with industrial activities (including mining, smelting and refining) through strengthening of environmental and industrial policy and legislative frameworks, applied programs for the reduction of pollution a specific industrial sites and implementation of broad-based programs for the improvement of human health in industrial areas and protection of natural resources (specifically biodiversity).				
3. Kyrgyzstan: Energy (Coal) Sector and Environment Program				
Overall assessment of the Kyrgyzstan district's electricity system as the basis for a US\$66 million World Bank/Asian development Bank program for the rehabilitation of the electrical system and for the rationalization and rehabilitation of the supporting coal industry and it's mines. Program included an assessment of the coal resources of Kyrgyzstan and recommendations for policy and legislation to improve the performance of the coal sector.				
			Field PROD/ENV	Amount US\$45 million
			Technology H/A	Ranking 3
			MIN/PROG/DEV	US\$4 million
			S/A	3
			MIN/ENR/ENV/DEV	US\$1.5 Million
			H/A/S/A	3

4. Russia Energy and Environment Commodity Program	MIN/ENR/ENV/DEV	H/A/S/A	US\$90 Million	3
<p>The CIP program demonstrates the applicability of U.S. equipment and technology that can help Russia address serious problems in the energy, coal mining and environment sectors. Russia's energy and coal mining sector suffers from high levels of energy waste and pollution due to absence of market incentives and excessive emphasis on output during the Soviet era. As a consequence, there are large global warming emissions, massive waste in the distribution of heat, low productivity in coal mines, and a host of serious pollution problems. The primary purpose of the CIP is to transfer specific technologies to help Russia improve energy efficiency in an environmentally sound manner.</p>				
<p>5. Russia : Nizhnii Tagil Industrial Environmental Management Program</p>	MIN/ENV	S/A	US\$445K	3
<p>Project is designed to mitigate the environmental and health impacts of the city's metallurgy, plastics, and chemical plants that release an excessive amount of 141 different pollutants, some of which have been linked to the city's high rates of cancer and other diseases. The project assisted in environmentally sound industrial conversion by identifying low or no-cost production line changes that increase economic efficiency and reduce pollution and provided for the stabilization and revegetation of mine tailings. Lessons learned are being applied to other communities that must balance environmental concerns with employment considerations. The new system also reduces the enterprise's consumption of freshwater by 30%, and approximately 15% of the trapped nickel is reusable during the industrial process. In addition the project</p>				
<p>6. Local Accident Mitigation and Prevention Program (LAMP)</p>	MIN/IND/ENV	S/A	US\$3.5 Million	3
<p>Cooperative program with the World Environment Center to establish LAMP planning programs for India, Indonesia, Mexico and Thailand and the conduct of workshops designed to improve the capacity of local authorities and corporate managers to prevent or mitigate technological and industrial disasters in specific high-risk areas (Mining, processing, toxic wastes, tailings) and to improve response time through local, national and international coordinated activity. This program compliments the activities of the UNEP "APELL" program.</p>				

7. Egypt - Mozambique: USAID Commodity Import Program (1997-present)	MIN/PROD/IND	S/A	US\$31 million	4
<p>The Commodity Import Program (CIP) was initiated in 1975 in Egypt and 1992 in Mozambique. A mid-term program evaluation showed that About 1,100 Egyptian private sector importers have used PRCIP resources. Their transactions have involved 1,200 U.S. manufacturers and suppliers from 47 states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rica and the Virgin Islands, and more than 1,110 different commodities. Categories of goods include equipment and machinery (mining and environmental), intermediate goods (metal products) and raw materials. During 1996, the program financed 678 individual commercial transactions totaling approximately \$210 (15% (US\$31M) mineral industry related) million out of \$1.634 billion to date.</p>				
<p>8. Republic of the Philippines: Privatization Action Plan for Maricalum Mining Corporation</p>	MIN/DEV/SC/ENV	S/A	US\$1.5 Million	2
<p>The primary objective of the study is to assess the issues surrounding the privatization and rehabilitation of the mining operations of the Maricalum Mining corporation of the Philippines (MMC). Evaluation activities will focus on (1) future mineral development potential of the Maricalum Mining Corporation of Philippine (copper) in the context of present reserves and resources,(2) existing environmental liabilities, (3) production and environmental capacity of existing operations and (4) feasibility assessment of present and future operations.</p>				
<p>9. Romania: Investigation of ways to reduce solid waste and control pollution at the AMPELLUM copper smelter</p>	PROC/ENV	S/A	US\$3 Million	8
<p>The town of Zlatna is one of 14 environmental "hot spots" in Romania. The major health problems in the area are caused by exposure to lead and sulfur dioxide. Lead in the environment comes from traditional mining and copper smelting activities that existed in the area for the last 250 years. Sulfur dioxide is emitted by AMPELLUM Copper Smelter during its operation.</p> <p>The primary objectives of the program are to (a) reduced environmental risk to public health by addressing three areas 1) the reduction of exposure to toxic pollution at selected industrial sites; 2) improving environmental policies and institutions and; 3) using economic incentives to obtain better environmental outcomes.</p> <p>Environmental Action Plans (EAPS) in Romania are being implemented pursuant to the U.S. Government commitments under the Environmental Action Program which was adopted in Lucerne in 1993. Following GOR requests, and in support of the Environmental Health Project, EAPS focus on technical assistance and equipment provision to the AMPELLUM Copper Smelter.</p>				

10. Mineral Resources in Afghanistan	MIN/RES/DEV	S/A	US\$775K	5
<p>Despite Afghanistan's wide variety of mineral resources and long history of small-scale mining of gems, gold, copper and coal, it was not until the 1950s that the country's mineral resources were subject to systematic evaluation. The present study is directed toward assessing the past and present status of these resources and (2) defines alternative strategies for their exploitation within the context of a national orientation focusing on domestic needs, a regional strategy considering markets in countries close to Afghanistan and an international strategy that would place Afghan resources on the international market.</p>				
11. Thailand: Mining, environment and sustainable land use: meeting the challenge	MIN/DEV/ENV	S/A	US\$310K	2
<p>The Thai mining industry has reached a critical juncture and has two alternatives. It can restructure itself into a small but efficient and environmentally sound industry, or it can continue its usual business practices at the expense of its long-term future. The study profiles the major changes that have caused the Thai mining industry to decline, with particular attention to environmental factors, in particular the nature of land-use conflicts that represent a key source of the industry's difficulties—98% of pending mine applications are located in national forest reserves, even though deforestation, related natural disasters, and increasing environmental awareness have culminated in a nationwide ban on logging and the closure of forest reserves (40% of the country's area) to all extractive activities. The study will also assess the extent and nature of environmental pollution resulting from mineral development activities with a special emphasis on air and water pollution which may damage forests and affect human health</p>				
12. Mauritania: Resource inventory of southwestern Mauritania—geology, soils and forestry	MIN/ENV/DB/RES/	S/A	US\$2.5 Million	3
<p>The study focuses on a multi-disciplinary resource survey of the region in order to present an analysis of the resources and environmental problems of southwestern Mauritania, with the aim of facilitating improved development and environmental policies. The study will utilize the remote sensing and other mapping techniques in order to quantify the geological and mineral resources of the Pre-Cambrian through Quaternary periods, including structures, mineral deposits and hydrogeology.</p>				
13. Egypt: Mineral Resources Assessment Program	MIN/GIS/GEOL/DEV	S/A	US\$5 Million	3
<p>Project objectives are to (a) inventory known mineral resource occurrences in the nation. (b) compile existing geological and geophysical information and (c) develop a Geographic Information System for the storage and analysis of all information. Based on the above activities undertake a comprehensive resource assessment of the known and potential mineral development options for the Nation of Egypt. Additionally, the study will provide national and international guidance for future mineral assessment and evaluation projects.</p>				

14. Jordan—Mineral Development	MIN/GEOL/GPHY	H/A	US\$17 Million	4
<p>Project grant to the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan will finance airborne magnetic, electromagnetic, and radiation surveys encompassing an area of approximately 74,000 line kilometers to determine whether the target area contains zones of exploitable minerals. Project will provide an interpretation of all significant anomalies relating to known subsurface geological features; and selection of ten or more mineral anomalies for intensive follow-up.</p>				
15. Mining in the Southern Africa Region	MIN/DEV/TRN	S/A	US\$450K	3
<p>The study evaluated the development needs and opportunities in southern Africa, through an analyzes the mining sector in eight countries (Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, Swaziland, Zambia and Zimbabwe), and provided recommendations for U.S. assistance for the establishment of schools of metallurgy, mining engineering, mining economics, and geology; issued a mining sector report by the U.S. embassy; sponsored meetings of mining officials from the region; broadened the Overseas Private Investment Corporation's investment and loan guarantee schemes and defined the scope of U.S. stockpile requirements and purchases from the region.</p>				
16. Zimbabwe: Anticipation of economic and humanitarian needs: the mining sector of the Rhodesian economy	MIN/DEV/SC/POL	S/A	US\$445K	3
<p>Develop an overview of the mining sector of the Rhodesian economy with emphasis on its structure and composition and assess the impact of majority rule in the context of (a) production costs, the impact of a white exodus (resulting in a serious shortage of skilled labor), (c) wages costs and (d) the possibility that all or part of the industry would be nationalized.</p>				
17. Afghanistan: Application of ERTS imagery to geology	MIN/EXPL/GIS	S/A/H/A	US\$2 Million	3
<p>The basic geologic structure, the arid climate, the difficulties of field work in the more remote areas, and the current stage of geologic knowledge make Afghanistan an unusually favorable country for the use of ERTS in geology. Objective of the project is to demonstrate the application of ERTS data to geologic mapping and analysis, and to train Afghan scientists to make such applications. The project will focus on assistance to mineral exploration through the detection of iron oxides, by computer processing of ERTS data tapes, to identify iron deposits of the Hajegak type.</p>				
18. Sudan: Framework for evaluating long-term strategies for the development of the Sahie-Sudan region	MIN/DEV	S/A	US\$300K	2
<p>While insufficient local energy resources and rising price increase costs of needed imports, additional exploitation of mineral resources and rising mineral prices augment the value of capital needed for development. This study investigates the potential role of minerals—and various means of enhancing it—in the overall development of the region.</p>				

<p>19. West Pakistan: Geology and copper mineralization of the Saindak quadrangle, Chagai district</p>	<p>MIN/GEOL/GIS</p>	<p>H/A/S/A</p>	<p>US\$2.35 Million</p>	<p>4</p>
<p>Preliminary geological fieldwork and recent ERTS imagery analysis shows the possibility of the occurrence of at least 7 "porphyry copper" type systems in the Saindak quadrangle of West Pakistan. The present study will apply new imagery techniques, particularly for sulphide alteration and iron oxides, and provide for field checking and training of Pakistan counterparts in the application of ERTS imagery to mineral exploration.</p>				
<p>20. Colombia: Alliance for progress loan for a Mineral resources survey</p>	<p>MIN/GEOL/DEV</p>	<p>S/A</p>	<p>US\$1.35 Million</p>	<p>3</p>
<p>Project to assist the Government of Colombia in expanding its mineral survey program into five new geographic zones. The project will fund: (1) participant training at the Master's and Ph.D. level for about 22 Colombians and nonacademic training in specific fields of research and administration; (2) photogeologic mapping and airborne geophysical survey services; (3) field investigation, including geological, geophysical, and geochemical methods; and (4) equipment and materials, including vehicles, photographic and reproduction equipment, drilling equipment, geological books, and geological, laboratory, and geophysical prospective equipment.</p>				
<p>22. Coal mining in Indonesia: environmental impacts, sustainability, and economic development</p>	<p>MIN/DEV</p>	<p>S/A</p>	<p>US\$800K</p>	<p>3</p>
<p>The challenge facing Indonesia is to ensure that mining benefits not only the mining companies, but also the country as a whole. The project will provide an economic perspective on how to meet this challenge. The projects objectives are to (a) provide a profile of coal mining in the country, with emphasis upon Kalimantan Timur, with (a) an emphasis on the institutional features of the benefits and costs, at national and provincial levels, of coal mining, (c) assess six specific policy issues: competing land uses and the decision whether to mine; the environmental assessment process, water pollution during mining; land reclamation; compliance with environmental regulations, and rent capture and utilization and offer policy recommendations for improved management.</p>				

Organization	Headquarters	Type of Aid	Programs	Area of Activities	
The World Bank	1818 H Street, NW Washington, DC 20433 USA	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Loans Grants Capital Resources Private Sector support Regional Technical Assistance 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Project preparation Advisory services Private sector support Project evaluation Technical Assistance Environmental support Institution building 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Regional National Local Project 	
Project Title:					
1. Argentina: Mining Sector Development Project FY 1995					
<p>The project has four components. (i) Policy Development - providing consultancies to support the consistency of the mining sector policy, review and develop the legal framework and tools to enable its implementation (including rules and procedures for the provincial administration of mining rights), and appropriate environmental norms and standards. (ii) Policy Implementation - to develop the administrative capacity and installations of the Mining Secretariat and sector agencies in six provinces (including cadastral and registry systems and related advisory services, a mining data bank and public information network, and the mechanisms to monitor and enforce environmental management), (iii) Support Services - would support private investment decisions by financing: geological and thematic mapping; mineral statistics and promotion facilities; a geological repository and ancillary facilities; and the discrete, focused strengthening of them mineral and geological laboratory system and (iv) Project Coordinating Unit - to oversee project implementation. (project cost of \$ 40 million)</p>					
2. Argentina: Second Mining Sector Development Project FY 1999					
<p>The project is a repeater of a successful on-going operation, the Mining Development Technical Assistance Project (Ln. 3927-AR). The Project has two components. (i) A Policy Implementation Component, providing consultancies to support the administrative capacity and installations of the sector agencies in seventeen Provinces, including their cadastral and registry systems and related advisory services, a mining data bank and public information network, and the mechanisms to monitor and enforce environmental and social management related to mining activities. It would also finance relevant skill transfer, training and divestiture efforts. (ii) A Project Coordinating Unit (UCP) to oversee Project implementation. (project cost of \$46.5 million)</p>					
			Field	Amount	Ranking
			MIN/DEV/DB/ENV	US\$ 30million (loan)	3
			S/A		
			MIN/DEV/DB/ENV	US\$ 39.5 million (Loan)	3
			S/A		

3. Bolivia: Mining and Environment Technical Assistance Project FY 1996	MIN/POL/DEV/ENV	S/A/H/A	US\$11 million (Credit)	3
<p>The Environment, Industry and Mining Project will: 1) support the implementation and refinement of a regulatory framework to assure that privately-led mining and industrial activities grow in a more environmentally-friendly fashion; 2) help remediate contamination from past mining activities for which the state accepts liability, including remediation activities that help facilitate private investment in the mining sector; and 3) assist in attracting non-project resources for investments which are not eligible for financing under the project in mining communities, in order to address urgent environmental problems, e.g. for potable water and sanitation. (project cost of \$22 million)</p>				
4. Burkina Faso: Mining Sector Capacity Building and Environmental Management Project	MIN/DEV/ENV/SC	S/A	US\$ 21.4 million (Credit)	3
<p>The main objectives of Project are to help: (i) establish an enabling environment to both promote private investment in mining and to ensure real and sustainable contribution to economic growth, (ii) strengthen public and private sector capacity to effectively administer regulations and to monitor sector developments; and (iii) to establish capacity in the country for environmental management. The project will comprise four main components: 1) regulatory and fiscal framework and training; 2) institutional strengthening and resources management; 3) environmental management; and 4) small scale and artisanal mining. (project cost of \$ 22.5 million)</p>				
5. Ghana: Mining Sector Development and Environment Project FY 1996	MIN/DEV/ENV	S/A	US\$ 12.3 million (Credit)	3

<p>6. Guinea: Mining Sector Investment Promotion Project FY 1997</p>	<p>MIN/DEV/ENV</p>	<p>S/A</p>	<p>US\$12.2 million (Credit)</p>	<p>3</p>
<p>The overall objective is to (a) improve organizational structure; expand mineral sector promotional activities; formulate regulations and amend existing legislation; develop guidelines and standards for environmental monitoring and control; 2) support the Mines Department to carry out its inspection, monitoring and enforcement responsibilities; 3) support the Geological Survey to improve its geological information base; 4) reclamation and rehabilitation of priority areas degraded by past mining activities. (project cost of US\$ 13.7 million);</p>				
<p>7. India: Coal Mining Environment and Social Protection Project, FY 1996</p>	<p>MIN/DEV/ENV</p>	<p>S/A</p>	<p>US\$63 million (Credit)</p>	<p>4</p>
<p>The Project will assist Coal India in making coal production more environmentally and socially sustainable. The project comprises the following three components: 1) a capacity building component for studies and training aimed at enhancing Coal India's capacity to deal more effectively with the environmental and social issues of coal mining operations; 2) an investment component for the implementation of Environmental Action Plans, Rehabilitation Action Plans and Indigenous Peoples Development Plans for the 25 mines slated to receive financial assistance under the project; and 3) a social remedial action component which will provide funds for the preparation and implementation of social remedial action programs for the four coal mine projects which have received Bank support in the past. (project cost of \$ 84 million)</p>				
<p>8. India: Coal Sector Rehabilitation Project</p>	<p>MIN/DEV</p>	<p>S/A</p>	<p>US\$532 million (Credit)</p>	<p>3</p>
<p>The project will support India's current market-oriented reforms in the coal sector and provide financial and technical support to India's efforts to make itself commercially viable and self-sustaining. The project will consist of (a) high return and quick disbursing investments to maintain or improve the profitability of the 24 existing mine sub-projects; and (b) a study of the rules and regulations governing the coal industry, in light of the Government's decision to open up the coal sector to private investors; and (c) technical assistance to support India's institutional capacity development in project implementation and mining operations and management. (project cost of \$1,697 million)</p>				

<p>9. Madagascar: Mining Sector Reform Learning and Innovation Loan, FY 1998</p>	<p>MIN/DEV/POL/ENV</p>	<p>S/A</p>	<p>US\$5.0 million (Credit)</p>	<p>4</p>
<p>The Project has two components. (i) A Policy Implementation Component, providing consultancies to support the completion of the sector's regulatory reform and the strengthening of the administrative capacity and installations of the sector agencies, including their cadastral and registry systems, a minerals data bank, and the mechanisms to monitor and enforce environmental and social management related to mining activities. It would also finance relevant skill transfer, training and divestiture efforts; the project would also support efforts to integrate small-scale and artisanal mining into the formal economy and to improve their technical, environmental and social performance; (ii) A Project Coordinating Unit (UCP) to oversee Project implementation. (project cost \$7.75 million)</p>				
<p>10. Mauritania: Mining Sector Investment Promotion Project, FY 1998</p>	<p>MIN/DEV/POL/ENV</p>	<p>S/A</p>	<p>US\$ 15 million (Credit)</p>	<p>3</p>
<p>The Project is designed to provide consultancies to support the completion of the sector's regulatory reform and the strengthening of the administrative capacity and installations of the sector agencies, including their cadastral and registry systems, a minerals data bank, and the mechanisms to monitor and enforce environmental and social management related to mining activities. It would also finance relevant skill transfer, training and divestiture efforts; the project would also support efforts to integrate small-scale and artisanal mining into the formal economy and to improve their technical, environmental and social performance. (project cost of \$ 15.5 million)</p>				
<p>11. Mongolia: Coal Sector Project, FY 1996</p>	<p>MIN/DEV/ENV</p>	<p>S/A</p>	<p>US\$ 35 million (Credit)</p>	<p>4</p>
<p>The main objective of the Project is a) to reverse the decline in Mongolia's coal production by increasing sustainable production levels at the Baganuur mine to 4 million tons per year; b) develop financial self-sufficiency; 2) increase equipment productivity and improve efficiency; c) operate as an independent commercial company; and d) operate in an environmentally acceptable manner over the long term. The principal components of the project are: 1) procurement and commissioning of equipment to rehabilitate the Baganuur coal mine operation; 2) procurement and turnkey installation and commissioning of equipment for a coal-handling plant and 3) technical assistance to BJSC to: (a) improve mine operations and mine supervision practices and procedures; (b) develop mine maintenance management and materials management systems; (c) upgrade financial and cost accounting/management information systems; and (d) improve environmental management capabilities. (project cost of \$60.4 million)</p>				

12. Papua New Guinea: Mining Sector Institutional Strengthening Technical Assistance Project, FY 2000	MIN/DEV/POL/ENV	S/A	US\$6.0 million (Loan)	5
<p>The project is designed to strengthen the government's capacity to act as a regulator and facilitator of exploration and mining projects and to achieve socially acceptable private mineral investment in Papua New Guinea. To achieve these objectives the project will provide technical assistance with respect to (a) the process of review and development of mineral policy, regulations and mining development contracts including interfacing between the public and the private sector, NGO's and local communities; (b) establishing effective inter-relationships between different government agencies for tax collection, environment management and (c) improving the availability of geological data for potential mineral developers.</p>				
13. Poland: Coal SECAL, FY 1999	MIN/DEV/SC	S/A	US\$ 300 million (Loan)	3
<p>The proposed operation would directly support the implementation of employment restructuring in the coal industry. It would support the overall project development objectives and will also help the Government to start to address in a comprehensive way the three major issue of the hard coal sector, namely (a) over-capacity, (b) losses and accumulating liabilities, and (c) environmental negligence and accumulating environmental liabilities. The proposed SECAL would cover about 50% of the requirements of the Polish 1999 budgets which are to cover the cash costs of social aspects of the Program. With estimated cash costs for social aspects amounting to about US\$600 million in 1999 and 2000, the loan size would be about US\$300 million. The loan would be disbursed in two tranches. (project cost of \$ 300 million)</p>				
14. Romania: Mine Closure and Social Mitigation Project FY 2000,	MIN/DEV/SC/POL	S/A	US\$500 Million	3
<p>Implementing agency: Ministry of Finance</p> <p>The proposed operation would directly support the restructuring in the coal industry, in particular dealing with the impacts of unemployment, and assist the Government in addressing, in a comprehensive way, the four major issue of the hard coal sector, namely (a) over-capacity, (b) losses and accumulating liabilities, (c) mine closure and (d) environmental negligence and accumulating environmental liabilities. (project cost of \$ 800 million)</p>				

15. Russia: Coal Sector Restructuring Implementation Assistance Project, FY 1996	MIN/DEV/SC/ENV	S/A	US\$ 25 million (Loan)	3
<p>The Project aims to enhance the effectiveness in implementation of the coal sector restructuring program through assistance to the government, affected people and organizations. The project will comprise the following main components: 1) support for stakeholders participatory activities; 2) social programs; 3) strengthening of subsidy management to enhance transparency and financial accountability through provision of consultant services and computer equipment; 4) technical assistance and training for commercialization and demonopolization of coal companies; 5) technical assistance and training for environmental management; 6) technical assistance for mine closures; and 7) support to the Foundation for Promotion of Restructuring the Coal Industry. (project cost \$ 30.8 million)</p>				
16. Russia: Coal Sector Adjustment Loan (SECAL), FY 1996	MIN/DEV/SC	S/A	US\$ 500 million (Loan)	3
<p>The SECAL will support: 1) a program for the progressive reduction and eventual elimination of subsidies; 2) a the creation of a socially sustainable coal restructuring program in regional coal basins; 3) a program for the socially responsible reduction of workforce in the coal sector; 4) a program for closure of inefficient mines in an environmentally acceptable manner; 4) special, transitional social programs in areas where coal-related unemployment is expected to be high and 5) the development and initial implementation of commercialization and de-monopolization of the coal sector. (project cost \$ 500 million)</p>				
17. Russia: Coal Sector Adjustment Loan II, FY 1998	MIN/DEV/POL	S/A	US\$ 800 million (Loan)	3
<p>Under the second phase of the program it is proposed to deepen the achievements to date with a three-prong program directed toward: (i) continued reduction and improved management of coal subsidies; (ii) a strengthened and more targeted social safety net for affected workers, families and communities; and (iii) an accelerated program of demonopolization, commercialization and privatization of the industry. The companion technical assistance project to Coal Secal I-Coal IAP--will continue to be available to assist the Government in implementing the next phase of its reform program (project closing date: December 1999); if necessary, re-design of the project to better fit the Government's evolving program will be considered. (project cost of \$ 800 million)</p>				

18. Tanzania: Mineral Sector Development Technical Assistance Project, FY 1995	MIN/POL/LAW/GEOL	S/A	US\$ 12.5 million (Credit)	3
<p>The project would have three main components; (i) provide consultancies to review existing laws and regulations affecting mineral prospecting, mining rights, and fiscal, environmental and safety aspects of mining activities and to help introduce necessary amendments and changes to them, (ii) improve the organizational, manpower and logistical capacity of the Mineral Resource Department to efficiently implement the legal and regulatory framework. In addition, the project would finance the publication of about 40 geological mapsheets and improvements of MRD's mineral laboratory and (iii) finance collection and analysis of baseline data, and training and other capacity building support to encourage the development of small-scale miners through self-help and participatory approaches. (project cost of US\$ 13.9 million);</p>				
19. Ukraine: Coal Pilot Project, FY 1996	MIN/POL/SC	S/A	Loan of US\$ 15.8 million	3
<p>The project consists of the following five components which will serve as the basic framework for mitigation initiatives in subsequent sector operations requested by the government: 1) mitigation of mine closure including physical closure and environmental mitigation; 2) social mitigation; 3) social infrastructure divestiture; 4) institutional strengthening and job counseling; and 5) technical assistance. (project cost of \$ 28.5 million)</p>				
20. Ukraine: Coal Sector Adjustment Loan, FY 1997	MIN/POL/SC/ENV	S/A	Loan of US\$ 300 million	3
<p>The original second tranche would be restructured into four smaller tranches of US\$ 37.5 million each, disbursable in 1998 with conditionality relating to mine closure and associated social/environmental mitigation measures. The redesign would allow targeted actions, on the national and regional level, for social mitigation of mine closures, including strengthening of employment creation and transfer of social assets, and for accelerated safe and environmentally acceptable physical closure. (project cost of \$300 million)</p>				