



## The Conservation Foundation

### ENVIRONMENTAL INFORMATION SERVICE

USAID Grant No. LAC-0605-G-SS-8050-00

### PROGRESS REPORT

October 1, 1988 through March 31, 1989

#### Introduction

During the past six months the staff of the Environmental Information Service have focused their efforts on reestablishing the Service in Latin America and the Caribbean. In November, working with John Wilson and Margaret Symington of IAC, we sent a cable announcing the availability of the Service to the Missions in the region and solicited their input on potential users and procedures (Appendix A). In December, we sent announcements in Spanish and English to over 150 past and potential users. The announcements effectively reestablished the Service, and since that time we have received and responded to several requests for information.

During this six month period the Service also launched two new products: a quarterly report on responses and a bi-monthly clipping service. In addition, Lane Krahl, the Director of the Service, went to Ecuador, Peru and Bolivia to meet with users of the Service. All of these activities are discussed in the following sections of this progress report.

#### Information Responses

Since October 1, 1988 the Service has received 43 requests for information. Thirty-eight of these requests have been received since January 1, 1989. Twenty of the requests required the staff of the Service to develop new information. The other 23 requests were for copies of previous responses. As of March 31, 1989, the Service had responded to 27 of these requests (Appendix B). Appendix C lists the requests which are in progress.

The demand for copies of previous responses was stimulated by the quarterly "Report on Responses," a new product of the Environmental Information Service. The first edition of the "Report" was sent out in December and the second edition went

out in March. Both reports (Appendix D) were produced in Spanish and English. We initiated the "Report" in an effort to gain wider distribution of individual responses. It appears to be accomplishing its objective.

The requests requiring new research have not as yet shown a strong preference for any subject areas; however, the requests for previous responses show a clear preference for information in the areas of environmental economics, pesticides, pollution control in the petroleum industry, wastewater treatment, and air pollution. The most popular previous response is the packet of materials on environmental economics, for which we have received twelve requests.

### Consultations

During the past six months we have received no requests for consultations. This is not surprising given that the availability of the Service was not announced until December. The staff of the Service have worked with the staff in LAC/Washington to develop guidelines for requesting consultations and criteria for identifying those for which central funding will be available. These guidelines and criteria will be cabled to the Missions in April.

### Staff Travel

On February 12 through 25, 1989, Lane Krahl, the Director of the Service, visited Mission staff and Service users in Quito, Ecuador; Lima, Peru; and La Paz, Bolivia. The trip was quite successful in establishing, and in some cases reestablishing, contacts with Service users and identifying information needs. A copy of Lane's trip report is attached as Appendix E.

### Other Activities

During the past six months, the Environmental Information Service introduced a clipping service consisting of selected articles on environmental issues from the Washington Post, New York Times, Wall Street Journal, Christian Science Monitor, and Los Angeles Times. The clippings are sent every two months to all of the Mission Environmental Officers in the LAC region and to some key individuals in environmental NGOs and government agencies in the countries served by the Environmental Information Service.

## Financial Report

The attached financial report (Appendix F) is neither an audited statement of expenditures nor a request for reimbursement. It is included only to provide information on the level of costs incurred by the Environmental Information Service during the period from October 1, 1988 through March 31, 1989. Because the Service was not fully operational until December, the expenditures for this six months is less than can be expected in future six month periods.

APPENDIX A

ENVIRONMENTAL INFORMATION SERVICE

ANNOUNCEMENT CABLE TO LAC MISSION

APPR: JW MS for  
DRAFT: MS MS  
OTHER: \_\_\_\_\_  
OTHER: \_\_\_\_\_  
OTHER: \_\_\_\_\_

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AID/LAC/DR:MSYMRINGTON:MS:1216E  
11/15/88 647-8085  
AID/LAC/DR:JWILSON

ROUTINE AIDLA

AIDAC

E.O. 12356: N/A

TAGS:

SUBJECT: NEW ENVIRONMENTAL INFORMATION SERVICE

1. SUMMARY: LAC RECENTLY PROVIDED THE CONSERVATION FOUNDATION {CF} WITH A TWO-YEAR GRANT TO SUPPORT THE ENVIRONMENTAL INFORMATION SERVICE. THROUGH THE ENVIRONMENTAL INFORMATION SERVICE, CF CAN RESPOND TO REQUESTS FOR TECHNICAL AND POLICY INFORMATION ON ENVIRONMENTAL PROBLEMS. THE REQUESTS CAN COME FROM LATIN AMERICAN AND CARIBBEAN USAID MISSIONS, GOVERNMENT AGENCIES AND NONGOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS. DEPENDING ON THE NATURE OF THE REQUEST, CF WILL RESPOND WITH READILY AVAILABLE PUBLICATIONS OR TAILORED INFORMATION SUMMARIES. CF CAN ALSO PROVIDE SHORT-TERM, EXPERT CONSULTATIONS IN THOSE CASES WHERE WRITTEN INFORMATION IS NOT SUFFICIENT. THE COSTS OF INFORMATION RESPONSES ARE BORNE BY LAC AND CF. TRAVEL COSTS FOR CONSULTATIONS ARE LIMITED AND MAY REQUIRE MISSION BUY-INS. LAC AND CF WOULD LIKE INPUT FROM EACH MISSION ON PROCEDURES FOR RECEIVING AND RESPONDING TO INQUIRIES, AS WELL AS NAMES AND ADDRESSES OF POTENTIAL USERS.

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2. BACKGROUND ON CF: CF, A U.S. BASED NONPROFIT ENVIRONMENTAL RESEARCH ORGANIZATION, HAS BEEN CONDUCTING POLICY RESEARCH ON ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT ISSUES SINCE 1948. CF HAS ONGOING RESEARCH IN SEVERAL ENVIRONMENTAL AREAS INCLUDING GROUNDWATER PROTECTION, CROSS-MEDIA POLLUTION, HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT, AND CONTROL OF TOXIC SUBSTANCES. PAST RESEARCH ACTIVITIES HAVE INCLUDED AIR AND WATER POLLUTION CONTROL AND SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT. THROUGH THE WORK OF AN INTERDISCIPLINARY STAFF, INCLUDING LAWYERS, SCIENTISTS, ECONOMISTS, POLITICAL SCIENTISTS, AND ENGINEERS, CF HAS HELPED TO SHAPE THE ENVIRONMENTAL AGENDA IN THE UNITED STATES.

CF RECOGNIZES THE INDISPUTABLE LINK BETWEEN SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND ENVIRONMENTAL GOALS. IT HAS BEEN APPLYING ITS EXPERTISE TO NATURAL RESOURCE AND LAND USE ISSUES IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES SINCE THE 1950S. IN THE EARLY 1980S, IT BEGAN TO DRAW ON THE POLLUTION CONTROL EXPERIENCES OF THE UNITED STATES TO HELP DEVELOPING COUNTRIES FRAME THEIR ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY AGENDAS. IN 1985 CF BECAME AFFILIATED WITH WORLD WILDLIFE FUND. THIS AFFILIATION STIMULATED THE CREATION OF MANY NEW PROJECTS WITH DEVELOPING COUNTRIES. THE ENVIRONMENTAL INFORMATION SERVICE, ESTABLISHED IN 1986 WITH SUPPORT FROM USAID, IS ONE OF THESE PROJECTS.

3. OVERVIEW OF THE SERVICE: THE PURPOSE OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL INFORMATION SERVICE IS TO RESPOND TO THE NEEDS OF GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS, NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS, AND USAID MISSIONS FOR TECHNICAL AND POLICY INFORMATION ON ENVIRONMENTAL PROBLEMS. THIS IS ACCOMPLISHED BY RESPONDING TO SPECIFIC INQUIRIES FROM THESE INSTITUTIONS AND BY PROVIDING SHORT-TERM CONSULTATIONS IN THOSE CASES WHERE WRITTEN RESPONSES ARE INSUFFICIENT. COMMUNICATIONS WITH THE SERVICE CAN BE SENT TO:

LANE KRAHL, DIRECTOR  
ENVIRONMENTAL INFORMATION SERVICE THE  
CONSERVATION FOUNDATION  
1250 24TH STREET, NW  
WASHINGTON, DC 20037  
USA

TELEPHONE: (202) 293-4800  
TELEFAX: (202) 293-9211  
TELEX: 64505 PANDA

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4. INFORMATION RESPONSES: THE TYPE OF INFORMATION PROVIDED TAKES MANY FORMS. IN SOME CASES, THE RESPONSES MAY ONLY REQUIRE FORWARDING EXISTING PUBLICATIONS. WHERE EXISTING PUBLICATIONS CANNOT SATISFY THE PARTICULAR NEED, CF CAN PROVIDE A SUMMARY OF RELEVANT INFORMATION AS WELL AS AN INTERPRETATION OF THAT INFORMATION DIRECTED AT THE SPECIFIC POLICY CONCERN. WHEN APPROPRIATE, CF WILL PREPARE SUMMARIES IN BOTH SPANISH AND ENGLISH.

IN RESPONDING TO INFORMATION REQUESTS, CF DRAWS HEAVILY ON THE RESEARCH AND EXPERIENCE OF ITS STAFF. CF ALSO USES ITS RESEARCH CAPABILITIES TO DRAW FROM THE WORKS OF GOVERNMENT AGENCIES, UNIVERSITIES, PRIVATE ORGANIZATIONS AND OTHER RESEARCH INSTITUTES TO INSURE THAT EACH RESPONSE INCLUDES THE LATEST INFORMATION AVAILABLE.

CF WILL PREPARE QUARTERLY A LIST OF RESPONSES AND SEND IT TO ALL USERS OF THE SERVICE AND LAC USAID MISSIONS. THE PURPOSE OF THE LIST IS TO EXPAND THE DISTRIBUTION OF INDIVIDUAL RESPONSES AND STIMULATE LINKAGES BETWEEN AGENCIES AND ORGANIZATIONS IN THE REGION ADDRESSING SIMILAR PROBLEMS.

THE COSTS OF INFORMATION RESPONSES ARE BORNE BY LAC AND CF.

5. CONSULTATIONS: IN SOME INSTANCES, SHORT-TERM, EXPERT CONSULTATIONS ARE NECESSARY TO FULFILL THE INFORMATION NEEDS. A CONSULTATION MAY LAST FROM ONE TO TWO WEEKS. CF SECURES PARTICIPATION BY EXPERTS FROM GOVERNMENT AGENCIES, INDUSTRY, UNIVERSITIES, AND ENVIRONMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS. DURING A CONSULTATION A TEAM OF EXPERTS WORKS DIRECTLY WITH COUNTRY OFFICIALS FROM THE AGENCY OR ORGANIZATION WHICH NEEDS THE ASSISTANCE. THE PURPOSE OF THESE CONSULTATIONS IS TO ENABLE THE RECIPIENTS TO APPLY THE INFORMATION TO THEIR UNIQUE SITUATION; THEREFORE, THE RECIPIENTS ARE REQUIRED TO MAKE A TIME COMMITMENT EQUAL TO THAT OF THE VISITING EXPERTS SO THAT THEY CAN WORK TOGETHER FOR THE DURATION OF THE CONSULTATION. TO INSURE THAT THIS CONDITION IS MET, ALL CONSULTATIONS WILL BE MADE WITH THE ADVICE AND CONSENT OF THE USAID MISSION FOR THE COUNTRY FROM WHICH THE REQUEST ORIGINATES.

LAC AND CF WILL COVER THE FULL STAFFING COSTS OF CONSULTATIONS, HOWEVER, FUNDS FOR TRAVEL EXPENSES ARE LIMITED. IN SOME CASES, USAID MISSIONS MAY HAVE TO

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SUPPORT SOME OR ALL OF THE TRAVEL EXPENSES.

6. PROCEDURES: LAC AND CF WOULD LIKE MISSION INPUT ON THE MOST SUITABLE PROCEDURES FOR HANDLING REQUESTS FOR INFORMATION AND CONSULTATIONS. IN ORDER TO MINIMIZE THE MANAGEMENT BURDEN ON MISSION STAFF, LAC AND CF SUGGEST THAT CF RECEIVE INFORMATION REQUESTS DIRECTLY FROM AND RESPOND DIRECTLY TO GOVERNMENT AGENCIES AND NONGOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS, SENDING A COPY OF THE RESPONSE LETTER AND A LIST OF THE MATERIALS PROVIDED TO THE USAID MISSION FOR THE COUNTRY FROM WHICH THE REQUEST ORIGINATES.

IN REGARDS TO CONSULTATIONS, LAC AND CF SUGGEST THAT ALL REQUESTS BE INITIATED BY OR THROUGH THE USAID MISSION FROM WHICH THE REQUEST ORIGINATES.

7. NAMES AND ADDRESSES OF POTENTIAL USERS: LAC AND CF WOULD LIKE MISSIONS TO SUBMIT CONTACT NAMES AND ADDRESSES OF GOVERNMENT AGENCIES AND NONGOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS WHICH SHOULD BE NOTIFIED OF THE EXISTENCE OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL INFORMATION SERVICE.

8. RESPONSES TO THIS CABLE: PLEASE RESPOND TO JOHN WILSON LAC/DR, (202) 647-8047, REGARDING YOUR INPUT ON PROCEDURES AND THE AGENCIES AND ORGANIZATIONS WHICH SHOULD BE NOTIFIED ABOUT THE ENVIRONMENTAL INFORMATION SERVICE. YY

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APPENDIX B

ENVIRONMENTAL INFORMATION SERVICE

RESPONSES COMPLETED OCTOBER 1, 1988 THROUGH MARCH 31, 1989

INQUIRY RECEIVED: 09/09/88                      RESPONSE SENT: 10/06/88

NAME: M.Z. Vizcarra Andreu  
AGENCY: Asociación Peruana contra la Contaminación Atmosférica  
COUNTRY: Peru

SUBJECT: Environmental economics

INQUIRY RECEIVED: 10/19/88                      RESPONSE SENT: 11/22/88

NAME: Carlos Herz Saenz  
AGENCY: Instituto de Desarrollo y Medio Ambiente  
COUNTRY: Peru

SUBJECT: Pesticides -- U.S. export requirements

INQUIRY RECEIVED: 11/20/88                      RESPONSE SENT: 12/01/88

NAME: William Goldman  
AGENCY: USAID/Quito  
COUNTRY: Ecuador

SUBJECT: Use of CFCs as aerosol propellants

INQUIRY RECEIVED: 11/29/88                      RESPONSE SENT: 12/20/88

NAME: Fabian Sandoval  
AGENCY: CEPE  
COUNTRY: Ecuador

SUBJECT: Control technologies for water pollution in the  
petroleum industry

INQUIRY RECEIVED: 12/28/88                      RESPONSE SENT: 01/12/89

NAME: Laraine Mansfield  
AGENCY: USAID/Colombia  
COUNTRY: Colombia

SUBJECT: Copies of past responses -- environmental economics,  
pesticides

INQUIRY RECEIVED: 01/08/89                      RESPONSE SENT: 01/30/89

NAME: Jack Vaughn  
AGENCY: ROCAP/Guatemala  
COUNTRY: Guatemala

SUBJECT: Copies of all past responses listed in the first Report  
on Responses

INQUIRY RECEIVED: 01/18/89                      RESPONSE SENT: 01/30/89

NAME: Jaime Ayala Ramirez  
AGENCY: Fundación Segunda Expedición Botánica  
COUNTRY: Colombia

SUBJECT: Copy of past response -- environmental economics

INQUIRY RECEIVED: 01/24/89                      RESPONSE SENT: 01/30/89

NAME: Fausto Maldonado  
AGENCY: USAID/Quito  
COUNTRY: Ecuador

SUBJECT: Copies of past responses -- environmental economics  
and pesticides

INQUIRY RECEIVED: 01/24/89                      RESPONSE SENT: 01/30/89

NAME: Yolanda Kakabadse  
AGENCY: Fundación Natura  
COUNTRY: Ecuador

SUBJECT: Copies of past responses -- mobile source air pollution  
pesticides, asbestos pipes, and petroleum refineries  
and tankers

INQUIRY RECEIVED: 01/25/89                      RESPONSE SENT: 02/08/89

NAME: Ing. For. Galo Tobar Villacis  
AGENCY: Ministerio de Agricultura y Ganaderia  
COUNTRY: Ecuador

SUBJECT: Copy of past response -- petroleum exploration

INQUIRY RECEIVED: 01/27/89                      RESPONSE SENT: 02/08/89

NAME: Blga. Mariella Leo  
AGENCY: APECO  
COUNTRY: Peru

SUBJECT: Copy of past response -- petroleum exploration

INQUIRY RECEIVED: 02/06/89                      RESPONSE SENT: 02/09/89

NAME: Luis Fernando Cabezas Pravia  
AGENCY: Comite Por Recursos Naturales  
COUNTRY: Costa Rica

SUBJECT: Copy of past response -- environmental economics

INQUIRY RECEIVED: 01/31/89                      RESPONSE SENT: 02/13/89

NAME: Vilma McClenan  
AGENCY: Ministry of Agriculture, Dept. of S&T  
COUNTRY: Jamaica

SUBJECT: Copies of past responses -- mobile source air  
pollution, wastewater treatment, asbestos pipes

INQUIRY RECEIVED: 02/06/89                      RESPONSE SENT: 02/14/89

NAME: Mario T. Delgado Malagón  
AGENCY: Fundacion Dominicana Pro-Investigación y Conservación  
de los Recursos Marinos, Inc.  
COUNTRY: Republica Dominicana

SUBJECT: The impacts of plastic wastes on marine life

INQUIRY RECEIVED: 02/08/89

RESPONSE SENT: 02/27/89

NAME: Marcel Anderson  
AGENCY: Ministry of Agriculture, Science and Technology  
COUNTRY: Jamaica

SUBJECT: Copies of all past responses listed in the first Report  
on Responses

INQUIRY RECEIVED: 02/21/89

RESPONSE SENT: 02/27/89

NAME: Rodrigo Lara Mesquita  
AGENCY: SOS Mata Atlantica  
COUNTRY: Brazil

SUBJECT: Copies of past responses -- environmental economics,  
production and use of CFCs, controlling pollution from  
oil refineries, and technologies in wastewater  
treatment

INQUIRY RECEIVED: 02/21/89

RESPONSE SENT: 03/02/89

NAME: Jacqueline Aloisi de Larderel  
AGENCY: UNEP-Paris  
COUNTRY: France

SUBJECT: Copy of past response -- treatment of wastewater  
from rum distillery industry

INQUIRY RECEIVED: 02/17/89

RESPONSE SENT: 03/20/89

NAME: Ivan Nieto Guerrero  
AGENCY: Dirección Nacional de Hidrocarburos  
COUNTRY: Ecuador

SUBJECT: Copies of past responses -- mobile source air  
pollution, controlling pollution from oil refineries,  
wastewater treatment

INQUIRY RECEIVED: 02/17/89                      RESPONSE SENT: 03/20/89  
NAME: Galo Veintemilla  
AGENCY: Acción Ecológica  
COUNTRY: Ecuador  
SUBJECT: Design and construction of windmills for generating  
          electricity

INQUIRY RECEIVED: 02/17/89                      RESPONSE SENT: 03/20/89  
NAME: Esperanza Martinez  
AGENCY: Acción Ecológica  
COUNTRY: Ecuador  
SUBJECT: Debt-for-Nature

INQUIRY RECEIVED: 03/06/89                      RESPONSE SENT: 03/20/89  
NAME: Ivan Nieto Guerrero  
AGENCY: Dirección Nacional de Hidrocarburos  
COUNTRY: Ecuador  
SUBJECT: Fuel additives, production and availability of MTBE as  
          an alternative octane booster to tetraethyl lead

INQUIRY RECEIVED: 03/08/89                      RESPONSE SENT: 03/20/89  
NAME: Tony Luscombe  
AGENCY: ECCO  
COUNTRY: Peru  
SUBJECT: Wetlands protection

INQUIRY RECEIVED: 03/08/89                      RESPONSE SENT: 03/20/89  
NAME: Arturo Elejalde  
AGENCY: FPCN  
COUNTRY: Peru  
SUBJECT: Handling and disposal of CCA used in wood preservation

INQUIRY RECEIVED: 03/09/89

RESPONSE SENT: 03/20/89

NAME: Sandy Wilcox  
AGENCY: USAID/La Paz  
COUNTRY: Bolivia

SUBJECT: Debt-for-Nature

INQUIRY RECEIVED: 03/09/89

RESPONSE SENT: 03/20/89

NAME: Claudio Saito  
AGENCY: USAID/Lima  
COUNTRY: Peru

SUBJECT: Copies of past responses -- pollution control during petroleum exploration and development, environmental economics, export of pesticides from U.S.

INQUIRY RECEIVED: 03/09/89

RESPONSE SENT: 03/20/89

NAME: David Jesse  
AGENCY: USAID/La Paz  
COUNTRY: Bolivia

SUBJECT: Information on industrial organizations assisting developing countries with pollution problems

INQUIRY RECEIVED: 02/27/89

RESPONSE SENT: 03/29/89

NAME: Howard Clark  
AGENCY: USAID/Lima  
COUNTRY: Peru

SUBJECT: Solar cookers

APPENDIX C

ENVIRONMENTAL INFORMATION SERVICE

RESPONSES IN PROGRESS, MARCH 31, 1989

INQUIRY RECEIVED: 02/22/89

NAME: Alvaro Araujo Arizala  
AGENCY: Colciencias  
COUNTRY: Colombia

SUBJECT: Information on environmental economics

INQUIRY RECEIVED: 03/04/89

NAME: Jorge Caillaux  
AGENCY: Sociedad Peruana de Derecho Ambiental  
COUNTRY: Peru

SUBJECT: Environmental impact assessment of pesticide use in  
drug eradication (tebuthiuron)

INQUIRY RECEIVED: 03/06/89

NAME: Marco Encalada  
AGENCY: Fundación Natura  
COUNTRY: Ecuador

SUBJECT: Assessing and prioritizing sources of industrial  
pollution

INQUIRY RECEIVED: 03/08/89

NAME: Carlos Arze  
AGENCY: LIDEMA  
COUNTRY: Bolivia

SUBJECT: Health and environmental impacts from air emissions  
from portland cement plants, control technologies, and  
the potential for and control of in-plant explosions  
related to the use of dust filters

INQUIRY RECEIVED: 03/09/89

NAME: Eduardo MacLean  
AGENCY: Proyecto de Fortalecimiento Municipal  
COUNTRY: Bolivia

SUBJECT: Effluent fees for pollution control

INQUIRY RECEIVED: 03/09/89

NAME: Carlos Arze  
AGENCY: LIDEMA  
COUNTRY: Bolivia

SUBJECT: Environmental impacts and control options for  
geothermal electric power

INQUIRY RECEIVED: 03/15/89

NAME: Alexander Vasquez  
AGENCY: Asociacion Salvadorena de Conservacion del  
Medio Ambiente  
COUNTRY: El Salvador

SUBJECT: Wastewater from pesticide processing.

INQUIRY RECEIVED: 03/22/89

NAME: Victor Gonzalez  
AGENCY: Belize Center for Environmental Studies  
COUNTRY: Belize

SUBJECT: Copies of past responses -- pesticide export from the  
U.S., pesticides

INQUIRY RECEIVED: 03/22/89

NAME: Anita Garcia  
AGENCY: Centro de Investigaciones Ciudad  
COUNTRY: Ecuador

SUBJECT: Copies of past responses -- environmental economics,  
health effects of Aldrin

INQUIRY RECEIVED: 03/22/89

NAME: Ron Savage  
AGENCY: CARE  
COUNTRY: Ecuador

SUBJECT: Copies of past responses -- pesticide export from the  
U.S., asbestos cement pipes

INQUIRY RECEIVED: 03/22/89

NAME: Rita Maria Alfaro  
AGENCY: Fundación Neotropica  
COUNTRY: Costa Rica

SUBJECT: Copies of past responses -- mobile source air  
pollution, wastewater treatment

INQUIRY RECEIVED: 03/22/89

NAME: Eldon Garcia  
AGENCY: Floresta Inc.  
COUNTRY: Dominican Republic

SUBJECT: Copy of past response -- environmental economics

INQUIRY RECEIVED: 03/23/89

NAME: Albert Fry  
AGENCY: International Environment Bureau  
COUNTRY: Switzerland

SUBJECT: Copies of past responses -- wastewater from rum  
distilleries, wastewater treatment

INQUIRY RECEIVED: 03/24/89

NAME: Fernando Menendez  
AGENCY: Asesor del Jefe DDF  
COUNTRY: Mexico

SUBJECT: Pros and cons of alternative fuels

INQUIRY RECEIVED: 03/28/89

NAME: Fernando Rey Tordoya  
AGENCY: Instituto Nacional de Desarrollo  
COUNTRY: Peru

SUBJECT: Copies of past responses -- mobile source air  
pollution, pesticides, petroleum exploration,  
environmental economics

INQUIRY RECEIVED: 03/31/89

NAME: Nelson Suquilanda D.  
AGENCY: DIGEMA  
COUNTRY: Ecuador

SUBJECT: Copies of past responses -- petroleum exploration,  
pesticides, environmental economics, pesticide export,  
CFCs, mobile source air pollution, petroleum  
(refineries and tankers), wastewater from rum  
distilleries, asbestos pipes

APPENDIX D

ENVIRONMENTAL INFORMATION SERVICE

REPORT ON RESPONSES NUMBER

1 AND 2



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# The Conservation Foundation

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## ENVIRONMENTAL INFORMATION SERVICE

### REPORT ON RESPONSES

Number 1  
December, 1988

The following is a list of the information responses prepared by the Environmental Information Service during the past three months. Each entry consists of a descriptive title of the response and the name, organization, city and country of the recipient. If you would like to receive a copy of one of these responses, please contact:

Lane Krahl, Director  
Environmental Information Service  
The Conservation Foundation  
1250 24th Street, NW  
Washington, DC 20037  
USA

Telephone: (202) 293-4800  
Telefax: (202) 293-9211  
Telex: 64505 PANDA

- o Protecting the environment during petroleum exploration and development

J. Fabian Sandoval Moreano  
Corporación Estatal Petrolera Ecuatoriana (CEPE)  
Quito, Ecuador

- o Health effects and regulation of the pesticide Aldrin

Francisco Mauricio Teles Freire  
Environment Department  
Secretaria Especial do Meio Ambiente (SEMA)  
Piauí, Brazil

- o An introduction to environmental economics

M.Z. Vizcarra Andreu  
Asociación Peruana contra la Contaminación Atmosférica  
Lima, Peru

- o The regulation of pesticide exports from the United States

Carlos Herz Saenz  
Instituto de Desarrollo y Medio Ambiente  
Lima, Peru

- o The production and use of CFCs in aerosols

William Goldman  
United States Agency for International Development  
(for transmittal to the Ecuadoran Ministry of Health)  
Quito, Ecuador

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The following reports are also available from the Environmental Information Service:

Motor Vehicle Air Pollution Control, by Michael P. Walsh.  
Available in English and Spanish

A Summary of Physical, Chemical and Toxicological Characteristics of Paraquat, Glyphosate and Diquat, by German Reyes.  
Available in English and Spanish

Controlling Pollution from Oil Refineries, by Barbara Rodes.  
Available in English and Spanish

The Impacts and Treatment of Wastewater from the Rum Distillery Industry, by German Reyes.  
Available in English and Spanish

Controlling Pollution from the Transfer of Oil from Land to Tankers, Barbara Rodes.  
Available in English and Spanish

Technologies in Wastewater Treatment, German Reyes.  
Available in English

A Summary of Information on the Potential Health Effects of Using Asbestos Cement Pipes for Drinking Water Supplies, by Lane Krahl.  
Available in English



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# The Conservation Foundation

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## SERVICIO DE INFORMACION SOBRE EL MEDIO AMBIENTE

### REPORTE DE SOLICITUDES CONCLUIDAS

Numero 1  
Diciembre, 1988

La siguiente es la lista de solicitudes de información preparadas por el Servicio de Información Sobre el Medio Ambiente en los últimos tres meses. Cada una de las solicitudes listadas a continuación contiene el título descriptivo junto al nombre, organización, ciudad y país del solicitante. Si Usted desea recibir una copia de alguna de estas repuestas, por favor sírvase contactar a:

Lane Krahl, Director  
Servicio de Información Sobre el Medio Ambiente  
The Conservation Foundation  
1250 24th Street, N.W.  
Washington, D.C., 20037  
USA

Teléfono: (202) 293-4800  
Telefax: (202) 293-9211  
Telex: 64505 PANDA

- o La protección del medio ambiente durante la exploración y desarrollo de recursos petrolíferos

J. Fabian Sandoval Moreano  
Corporación Estatal Petrolera Ecuatoriana (CEPE)  
Quito, Ecuador

- o Efectos de salud y reglamentos de control del plaguicida Aldrín

Francisco Mauricio Teles Freire  
Secretaria Estatal del Medio Ambiente (SEMA)  
Estado de Piauí, Brazil

- o Introducción a la Economía Ambiental

M.Z. Viscarra Andreu  
Asociación Peruana Contra la Contaminación Atmosférica  
Lima, Perú

- o La reglamentación de la exportación de plaguicidas de los Estados Unidos

Carlos Herz Sáenz  
Instituto de Desarrollo y Medio Ambiente  
Lima, Perú

- o La producción y use de Chloro-fluorocarbons (CFCs) en aerosoles

William Goldman  
USAID  
(destinada para el Ministerio de Salud de Ecuador)  
Quito, Ecuador

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Los siguientes informes también pueden ser obtenidos atravez del Servicio de Información Sobre el Medio Ambiente:

Control de la Contaminación Atmosférica de Origen Automotor,  
por Michael P. Walsh.  
En español e inglés

Breve Análisis de las Características Físicas y  
Toxicológicas de los Herbicidas Paraquat, Glifosato, Diquat  
y Triclorpir, por German Reyes.  
En español e inglés

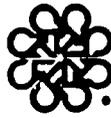
Controlando Contaminación de Refinerías de Petróleo, por  
Barbara Rodes.  
En español e inglés

Repercusión y Tratamiento de Aguas Residuales en las  
Distilerías de Ron, por Barbara Rodes.  
En español e inglés

Control de Contaminación Transferencia de Petróleo de Tierra  
a Tanqueros, por Barbara Rodes.  
En español e inglés

Technologies in Wastewater Treatment, German Reyes.  
En inglés

A Summary of Information on the Potential Health Effects of  
Using Asbestos Cement Pipes for Drinking Water Supplies, by  
Lane Krahl.  
En inglés



## The Conservation Foundation

### SERVICIO DE INFORMACION SOBRE EL MEDIO AMBIENTE

#### REPORTE DE SOLICITUDES CONCLUIDAS

Numero 1  
Diciembre, 1988

La siguiente es la lista de solicitudes de información preparadas por el Servicio de Información Sobre el Medio Ambiente en los últimos tres meses. Cada una de las solicitudes listadas a continuación contiene el título descriptivo junto al nombre, organización, ciudad y país del solicitante. Si Usted desea recibir una copia de alguna de estas repuestas, por favor sírvase contactar a:

Lane Krahl, Director  
Servicio de Información Sobre el Medio Ambiente  
The Conservation Foundation  
1250 24th Street, N.W.  
Washington, D.C., 20037  
USA

Teléfono: (202) 293-4800  
Telefax: (202) 293-9211  
Telex: 64505 PANDA

- o La protección del medio ambiente durante la exploración y desarrollo de recursos petrolíferos

J. Fabian Sandoval Moreano  
Corporación Estatal Petrolera Ecuatoriana (CEPE)  
Quito, Ecuador

- o Efectos de salud y reglamentos de control del plaguicida Aldrín

Francisco Mauricio Teles Freire  
Secretaría Estatal del Medio Ambiente (SEMA)  
Estado de Piauí, Brazil

- o Introducción a la Economía Ambiental

M.Z. Viscarra Andreu  
Asociación Peruana Contra la Contaminación Atmosférica  
Lima, Perú



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# The Conservation Foundation

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## ENVIRONMENTAL INFORMATION SERVICE

### REPORT ON RESPONSES

Number 2  
March 1989

The following is a list of the information responses prepared by the Environmental Information Service during the past three months. Each entry consists of a descriptive title of the response and the name, organization and country of the recipient.

If you would like to receive a copy of one of these new responses, please contact:

Lane Krahl, Director  
Environmental Information Service  
The Conservation Foundation  
1250 24th Street, NW  
Washington, DC 20037  
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- o The Impacts of Plastic Waste on Marine Life  
 Mario T. Delgado Malagón  
 Fundación Dominicana Pro-Investigación y  
 Conservación de los Recursos Marinos  
 Dominican Republic
  
- o Wetlands Protection  
 Tony Lusombe  
 Asociación de Ecología y Conservación  
 Perú
  
- o Use of Windmills for the Generation of Electricity  
 Galo Veintemilla  
 Acción Ecológica  
 Ecuador
  
- o Debt for Nature Exchanges  
 Esperanza Martinez  
 Accion Ecologica  
 Ecuador
  
- o Solar Box Cookers  
 Howard Clark  
 Peru

\* \* \* \* \*

The Environmental Information Service is also pleased to announce the availability of the report prepared by the World Wildlife Fund/Conservation Foundation's Osborn Center, and entitled Power to Spare: The World Bank and Energy Conservation. This report analyzes the potential for increasing the efficiency of electricity use in developing countries. It lays out an agenda by which the World Bank and other international lending agencies can incorporate electricity end-use into the mainstream of their lending activities. Copies of the book can be purchased for \$12.00 (U.S.) plus \$2.00 for shipping and handling, by writing to:

Lydia Anderson  
 World Wildlife Fund/Conservation Foundation  
 Publications Department  
 1250 24th Street, N.W.  
 Washington, D.C. 20037  
 USA



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## The Conservation Foundation

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### SERVICIO DE INFORMACION SOBRE EL MEDIO AMBIENTE

### REPORTE DE SOLICITUDES CONCLUIDAS

Número 2  
Marzo 1989

Nos complace incluir en este número la lista de solicitudes por información preparadas por el Servicio de Información Sobre el Medio Ambiente en los últimos tres meses. Cada solicitud listada a continuación contiene el título descriptivo junto al nombre, organización, y país de la persona solicitante.

Para recibir copia de alguna de las repuestas aquí incluidas, por favor sírvase contactar a:

Lane Krahl, Director  
Servicio de Información Sobre el Medio Ambiente  
The Conservation Foundation  
1250 24th Street, N.W.  
Washington, D.C., 20037  
USA

Teléfono: (202) 293-4800  
Telefax: (202) 293-9211  
Telex: 64505 PANDA

- o Los Impactos Adversos de Desperdicios Plásticos en el Ecosistema Marino

Mario T. Delgado Malagón  
Fundación Dominicana Pro-Investigación y  
Conservación de los Recursos Marinos  
República Dominicana

- o Protección de Sistemas Ecológicos Pantanosos  
Tony Lusombe  
Asociación de Ecología y Conservación  
Perú
  
- o Utilización de Molinos de Aire en la Generación de Energía Eléctrica  
  
Galo Veintemilla  
Acción Ecológica  
Ecuador
  
- o Programas de Intercambio de Deuda Externa por Protección de Recursos Naturales  
  
Esperanza Martínez  
Acción Ecológica  
Ecuador
  
- o Estufas Solares  
Howard Clark  
Perú

\* \* \* \* \*

El Servicio de Información Ambiental también se complace en informarle sobre la disponibilidad del informe Power to Spare: The World Bank and Energy Conservation, preparado por el Centro de Estudios Económicos y de Desarrollo Osborn del World Wildlife Fund/Conservation Foundation. Este estudio no sólo analiza la potencialidad que existe de incrementar la eficiencia energética en países en vía de desarrollo, pero también detalla las formas cómo el Banco Mundial y otras entidades prestamistas podrían incorporar factores de consumo eléctrico en sus políticas financieras. Copias del informe pueden ser adquiridas por un precio de \$12 (U.S) más \$2 para cubrir gastos de empaque y envío. Por favor, sirva dirigir su pedido a:

Lydia Anderson  
World Wildlife Fund/Conservation Foundation  
Publications Department  
1250 24th Street, N.W.  
Washington, D.C. 20037  
USA

APPENDIX E

LANE KRAHL'S TRIP REPORT

FEBRUARY 12-25, 1989



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The Conservation Foundation

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March 7, 1989

**M E M O R A N D U M**

**TO:** Doug Wheeler, Jeff Leonard, German Reyes and Barbara Rodes  
**CC:** Gail Bingham, Anne Hollander, Carlos Saavedra, Diane Wood, John Wilson and Meg Symington  
**FROM:** Lane Krahl   
**SUBJ:** EIS Trip Report: Quito, Lima and La Paz, 2/12-25/89

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I recently returned from two very full weeks in Quito, Lima, and La Paz. I was in each city for three or four working days, during which time I met with officials from government agencies and NGOs to discuss the pollution problems they were confronting and identify how the Environmental Information Service could help them.

The trip was successful in that I made new contacts for the Service, reestablished old contacts, and identified several information needs. I also identified several potential consultations.

I have attached a chronological report on the meetings I had and a list of all of the officials I met. The following issues, however, deserve special note:

1. It has become increasingly obvious that the subject matter of the Service -- pollution control -- is the orphan issue of USAID. The Mission environmental officers are focused on natural resource and agricultural issues. Their contacts with the agencies and organizations concerned with pollution control are very limited, and their contacts with industry groups is nearly nonexistent. In Lima and La Paz I met with the USAID Mission health programs, and in La Paz I also met with the Mission's private sector program. Although the staff in these programs showed some interest in pollution

issues, they, like the environmental officers, were not focused on these issues nor institutionally well connected. This poses two challenges: 1) to raise the awareness of the Missions about pollution issues and the U.S.'s ability to assist in addressing them, and 2) to find avenues outside of the Missions to identify the relevant governmental, NGO and industrial actors.

2. During each meeting I had with users, both past and potential, I stressed the need to be specific in their requests for information. By and large they were receptive to this request, citing that inappropriate information was of no use to them. We will have to make a concerted effort to hold users to this test, even if it involves calling them to clarify their requests.
3. A couple of past users were concerned that the use of national mail systems could threaten the timeliness of our responses. I believe that we are just going to have to try this system and see if it is a problem. Clearly, sending responses via APO to Missions for delivery has not always been speedy, particularly if the environmental officer is out of town when the package arrives. One issue this does highlight for us, however, is the need to have a quick turnaround on our responses. We may not be able to control the mail, but we can control the time it takes us to prepare a response.
4. Nearly all of the users I spoke with expressed an interest in the consultations. Much of this stems from a real need for assistance, but the interest is heightened by the fact that the consultations are free. This poses a problem for the Missions, particularly in regard to the centrally-funded consultations. We are asking them to screen requests for consultations, but have not given them criteria to use for screening. We need to prepare a checklist and some criteria for the Missions and also determine how we (LAC and CF) will make the final determinations concerning the centrally-funded consultations. I will prepare these materials.
5. The environmental officers were also interested in the consultations, particularly if they are funded by Washington. At this point, I am not very optimistic that any of the Missions I met with will buy in to consultations. All of them are strapped financially. I have returned from the trip with the impression that we will only see buy-ins when, by happenstance, a pollution issue arises in a Mission project. This is not an altogether bad thing, but it will limit the utility of consultations.
6. Possibly the most controversial, and most exciting, opportunity which arose out of this trip is the possibility

of helping the environmental community in Peru be an informed participant in the development and review of an environmental impact assessment of using tebuthiuron (Spike) for coca eradication. Two groups in Peru, ECCO and SPDA, have been invited by both the U.S. and Peruvian governments to participate in this project. They have, in turn, asked us to help them with both information and consultations. These groups proposed to Comisión Mutisectorial, the government body overseeing the project, that the government pay for an expert to assist them. I just received word that the government accepted this proposal. Although this is a controversial issue, I think it is a golden opportunity for us, and I am pursuing it.

7. When I meet the users of the Service, I always give them some background information on CF's domestic and international programs. On this trip, I encountered more interest than ever before in our dispute resolution activities. It seems that several groups are interested in approaching and working with industry to design solutions to contamination problems, and thus were interested in our experience in policy dialogues.

## REPORT ON MEETINGS

### QUITO

Monday, February 13, 1989

My first meeting was with Fausto Maldonado, the environmental officer for USAID/Quito. Fausto, and USAID/Quito in general, continue to focus primarily on agricultural and natural resource management issues. Fausto had arranged several meetings for me, primarily with groups I had met with in the past. Although he was pleased that LAC had continued the Service, he did not have any current need of our services.

Fabian Sandoval, the chief of the environmental unit in CEPE (the government-owned petroleum company), reported that his unit is currently receiving assistance from UNEP/CEPAL to assess the costs and benefits of pollution control at several CEPE refineries. UNEP/CEPAL will send a team of experts out to work with CEPE. He expects to have a report on their work in May, and will send me a copy. CEPE is also conducting environmental impact analyses of its exploration, extraction and refining projects in the Amazon region (Napo). He suggested that this may be an area where they could use a consultation. He may pursue this with Fausto.

Jorge Santoro of CEPE and I worked during the afternoon and part of the evening on an article about the cost and benefit analysis of reducing lead in gasoline in Ecuador. We are co-authoring the article with Hugh Pitcher of USEPA. It will appear in UNEP's magazine, Industry and Environment.

Meg Symington of USAID/LAC was in Ecuador helping the Mission prepare a natural resource program strategy. Meg is working with John Wilson and has assumed much of the responsibility for managing our grant with LAC. We met for dinner to discuss my trip and the direction of the Service.

Tuesday, February 14, 1989

The first meeting of the day was with Helena Landázuri who is currently affiliated with both IDEA and INSOTEC. IDEA is a non-profit research institute working primarily on agricultural and natural resource issues. INSOTEC is a non-profit research institute which works with small businesses. Helena was most interested in our assistance on a potential project at INSOTEC on waste utilization in the shrimp industry. One concept for the project is to turn the large volume of organic waste generated during processing (shells, heads and tails) into a marketable by-product. They will need information about potential uses and processes, and possibly a consultation.

I met briefly with Jose Augusto Rosero, the director of the environmental division in IEOS (the national sanitary works administration) and David J. Guzzetta, a Peace Corps volunteer who will be working with IEOS for the next two years. The environmental division of IEOS serves as staff to the Congressional Commission which is developing a national environmental law for Ecuador. They are also involved in river basin planning and solid waste management throughout Ecuador. He, like many other people I spoke with during this trip, saw the word "Foundation" and began to ask for funding, but once we clarified that issue, he continued to be interested in information and possible consultations on basin planning and solid waste management. Unfortunately, a meeting we scheduled for Wednesday to pursue these concerns did not materialize. I did leave them with information on the CF and the Service, so we may hear from them.

Although I had a very pleasant meeting with Miguel Moreno Espinosa of the Ecuadoran Museum of Natural Sciences, the museum's interests do not include pollution control, so we did not identify any information needs or other opportunities for collaboration.

My meeting with Ivan Nieto of DNH, who I worked with on the lead in gasoline study, identified two information needs: alternative fuel additives and pollution control at refineries. DNH (National Directorate for Hydrocarbons) is in the Ministry of Energy and Mines and oversees the operation of CEPE. The communication between the two organizations, particularly in regard to pollution control, is poor. I was surprised to learn that Ivan, the chief of the refinery division, was unaware of the UNEP/CEPAL project with CEPE. This experience highlights a general problem in Ecuador. There is no central environmental agency, so several government institutions have their own internal environmental office. Unfortunately, these offices do not coordinate their activities, and in some cases, actively compete with each other.

My final meeting of the day was with Galo Veintemilla and Esperanza Martinez of Acción Ecológica. This non-profit organization conducts environmental education programs and operates some projects with campesinos on sustainable development. Currently they are involved in soil conservation, organic farming, mangrove protection and tropical forest management in the coastal area (near Esmeraldas). They have used the Service in the past and will use it in the future, although they are moving more into resource management issues. They requested information on the design and construction of windmills for energy production. They hope to use windmills in one of their rural sustainable development projects. They were also interested in the Forest Policy Small Grants Program (they suggested we have the description translated into Spanish).

Wednesday, February 15, 1989

Wednesday began with two meetings at Fundación Natura, the first with the executive director Yolanda Kakabadse, and the second with Marco Encalada, the director of a new project to assess industrial pollution in Ecuador. Yolanda, as always, was enthusiastic about the Service and its new capacity to provide consultations. We identified that the greatest opportunity for collaboration with Fundación Natura was in a new project under EDUNAT III concerned with industrial pollution. EDUNAT III is a program funded by USAID which is primarily focused on environmental education, but it has one sub-project to identify and assess industrial pollution problems and work with industry to solve those problems. The project, directed by Marco Encalada, is compiling a list of industries in Ecuador and estimating their emissions (their primary source for estimates is the WHO Rapid Assessment methodology). They hope that by using an industry/impacts matrix (a modified Leopold matrix) they will be able to identify priority industries and eventually work with those industries to address pollution problems. They are still developing their methodology for conducting the analysis and would like to get an "expert" to spend two months with them working on the methodology and its application (paid through EDUNAT III). Although the Service cannot provide such a long-term consultation, we could help them identify an expert. We could also get them information on the methodology used by USEPA in its regional integrated environmental management projects. In the future, the Service could provide information and organize consultations to help them identify control options for particular industries.

My meeting with Marcelo Ramos at DIGEMA (the environmental office in the Ministry of Energy and Mines) was pleasant, but because of his position as temporary director (the director, Nelson Suquilanda, is on medical leave) we did not identify any specific areas of collaboration. We do, however, have good relations with Nelson Suquilanda, who has used the Service in the past. I anticipate that we will maintain our contact through him when he returns.

At INSOTEC I met with Pablo Mateus and Helena Landázuri. Unfortunately, the director of INSOTEC, Jose Antonio Lanusse, was unable to attend the meeting, so we did not discuss specific collaborations. Helena will pursue with him the prospect of a project with shrimp processors and contact us if she needs our assistance. With Pablo, we discussed the potential for inserting an environmental component into their work with small businesses. INSOTEC currently works with food processors, textile factories, iron works and wood processors. INSOTEC is a conservative operation which has successfully developed and marketed services to small businesses. They are not likely on their own to include an environmental component in their programs, but Helena may open some doors for us.

I concluded my visit to Quito with an exit interview with Fausto Maldonado at USAID/Quito. He was pleased to learn that I had identified some information needs. He concurred with the new procedure of sending information directly to the requestor and copying USAID on the cover letter. He also was willing to screen requests for consultations, but he made it clear that pollution control is not a priority issue for the Mission, and they could only fund a consultation if it fell under an existing project. The one instance where this may be applicable is the need by Fundación Natura for industrial pollution consultations under their EDUNAT III program. Fausto was aware that LAC has funded some consultations and hoped that the Mission would be able to use some of those consultations to meet needs outside of Mission projects.

LIMA

Thursday, February 16, 1989

My opening meeting with Claudio Saito, the environmental officer in USAID/Lima, and his boss, Joe Salvo, revealed again the confusion about the focus of the Service, pollution control. The Mission's focus is natural resource management, so they have very little contact with institutions concerned with pollution control. Claudio, assuming that our focus matched theirs, had scheduled several meetings for me with groups concerned with resource management. Fortunately, however, Howard Clark showed up with the news that USIS had scheduled a teleconference on hazardous waste exports for Friday with participants from Peru. This presented the opportunity to contact several groups concerned with pollution issues. In regard to use of the Service in Peru, Claudio concurred with the procedure of sending responses directly to the users with a copy of the cover letter sent to him. He agreed to screen requests for consultations, but requested that we (CF and LAC) provide him with criteria for assessing the requests. He also identified two areas where he felt the Service could make a contribution. He noted that there existed no good guide in Spanish for preparing and evaluating environmental impact assessments and wondered if the Service could undertake such a project. He also would like information on soil suitability assessment methodologies, particularly those which have been used in developing countries and tropical regions.

Howard Clark, USAID/LAC's South American environmental management specialist, has used the Service before, so he was aware of our focus and capabilities. Most of our discussion centered on environmental issues in Chile. Howard had just returned from a trip to Chile where he interviewed several NGOs, government agencies, and industrialists about environmental problems in Chile. He felt the Service would be of great use to the USAID

program in Chile. Apparently many of the groups in Chile are concerned with pollution control. We talked of opportunities for both CF and WWF to assist the USAID representative in Santiago, Paul Fritz, as he develops his environmental program.

In the afternoon, I met with Fernando Rey, Oscar Pérez and Jorge Tello of APODESA. APODESA is a project of the National Institute for Development which supports regional development by providing technical assistance, maintaining a geographic information system, and assessing development policies. They are primarily focused on natural resource management and assessing environmental impacts of development projects. They do, however, occasionally have need for information on health and environmental impacts of pesticides and chemicals. They are creating a data center on development in the Selva, which WWF or CF are welcome to use. They gave me several bibliographies which they have compiled. I passed them on to J.J. Earhart.

Friday, February 17, 1989

Claudio Saito and I met with Raul Gutierrez and Cesar Calderon of ONERN, the National Office for the Evaluation of Natural Resources. Although ONERN deals primarily with resource management, they have some projects assessing contamination. For several years they have been taking water quality samples from the major rivers of Peru. The results indicate some contamination from pesticides and mining residues. They have not, however, conducted a systematic analysis of the results, partially because of a lack of expertise. We spoke about the possibility of having the Service organize a two-week consultation on water quality data assessment, perhaps with an expert from EPA. ONERN may also soon be preparing environmental assessments of urban and industrial areas including Lima and Ilo. If they do begin these studies, they may be requesting both information and consultations from us.

After the meeting at ONERN, Claudio and I returned to the USAID office for the teleconference on hazardous waste exports. I had the opportunity to meet with the two Peruvian panelists prior to the telecast, Jose Tello from the Ministry of Health and Livia Benavides from ECCO (Ecological Conservation Association). After the telecast I met representatives from SPDA (Peruvian Environmental Law Society). Although we did not have time for in-depth discussions at that time, with Claudio's assistance I was able to set-up meetings for the following week.

Prior to catching the plane for La Paz, I had a meeting with Gustavo Suarez of FPCN (Peruvian Foundation for Nature Conservation). FPCN is not actively involved in pollution control issues, so Gustavo had no specific needs for our services. We have, in the past, provided FPCN with information on controlling contamination from oil exploration and development

in natural areas. It is likely that other such issues will arise in the future. FPCN has produced a booklet on environmental economics and the possible use of property rights and civil law as a mechanism for controlling contamination. I was very impressed with the booklet, and we will be adding it to our packet on environmental economics. On my way out of FPCN, I met Arturo Elejalde who is working for FPCN on the Palcazú Project. He was unaware of our report on the use of CCA in that project, so I will send him a copy of the report.

LA PAZ

Monday, February 20, 1989

As in Quito and Lima, my visit began by meeting with the Mission environmental officer, Raymond Victorine. Once again, I had to clarify that the Service primarily provided information on pollution control. Not understanding this focus, Ray had arranged for me to attend the first meeting of the Red Boliviana de Parques Nacionales assuming that it would provide me the opportunity to make many good contacts.

The Red Boliviana de Parques Nacionales (Bolivian National Parks Network) is a new organization. The first meeting was held to identify objectives and activities for the Red as well as an institutional structure. Participants in the meeting came from all of the national parks and protected areas as well as LIDEMA, CDC, FAO, Museo Nacional de Historia Natural, Club de Ciencia "Roberto Alvarado Daza", and Club Andino Boliviano. The presentations on the first day were on the status of each park and protected area. Although the presentations dealt primarily with each park's resources and management needs, nearly every presentation identified the need to work with the human populations in and around the parks. Some of the parks are facing contamination problems and I was able to talk with representatives from these parks about possible assistance.

Mario Zuniga, the director of Club de Ciencia "Roberto Alvarado Daza" in Cochabamba, was at the Red meeting and we met to discuss his organization and possible assistance from the Service. Club de Ciencia is a membership organization of high school and college students in Cochabamba. The Club has taken the lead in preserving the Caverns in San Rafael, a protected area for a rare species of cave dwelling birds. He initially approached me to ask for funding for this project (the word "Foundation" strikes again), but once I clarified our function, the conversation switched to some of the pollution issues facing Cochabamba. The Club has been involved in some pollution control issues in Cochabamba. They have a major water pollution problem in a lake in the town which is a breeding area for many migratory birds. Lately the lake has become so polluted that at times it is odorous. The Club is concerned about the threat to both the

birds and public health. We may get an information request from the Club on this issue.

Tuesday, February 21, 1989

After a brief meeting with Ray Victorine, I met with Juan Carlos Quiroga, the general manager of CUMAT (the national land use center). Although CUMAT has been primarily involved in resource management issues, it may do some work on groundwater contamination from agricultural chemicals and municipal waste management. Juan Carlos had no specific requests at this time, but we talked about a possible consultation on the design of a groundwater study for an agricultural area near Santa Cruz. The farmers in the area grow cotton, sugar cane, and soybeans, and heavily use pesticides and fertilizers. The city of Santa Cruz uses groundwater in its municipal system, and concern is growing by both the city and rural well water users about groundwater contamination. If CUMAT pursues this issue, we may hear from Juan Carlos, or he may speak with Ray Victorine about a consultation.

After my meeting with Juan Carlos, I returned to the meeting of Red Boliviana de Parques Nacionales and made a presentation on the Service and WWF (of course everyone had a project for WWF, so I told them to write Carlos).

In the afternoon, I met with Carlos Brockman, the executive secretary of P.L. 480 Program. In Bolivia, the 480 money is administered by an autonomous, pseudo-governmental agency. The program does provide funding for environmental issues, all of which is passed through LIDEMA. Carlos had no specific use for the Service, but he is well connected in the environmental community in Bolivia (he edited the country environmental profile) and will spread the word about the availability of the Service.

Carlos Arce, the director of LIDEMA, and I had a very productive meeting. Although LIDEMA, a federation of environmental groups in Bolivia, was created as a coordinating body, under Carlos' leadership it has become the principal environmental organization in the country. It is the secretariat for the Red Boliviana de Parques Nacionales, organizes several functions a year and even runs a forest management project. It has five full-time staff, including three professionals, and seems to be able to mobilize impressive volunteer efforts from its member organizations. Its focus is primarily on natural resource management and preservation, but it is being drawn into pollution control issues, both a result of some pollution problems in national parks and because of a lack of any other NGO to respond to urban and industrial issues. LIDEMA clearly is a key contact for us in Bolivia. Carlos identified several issues on which they would like information. Sulfur has been mined and processed within

Parque Eduardo Avaroa for many years, and just recently the park has become the site for a pilot geothermal electric power plant. If the pilot project proves successful, a major power plant could be built within the park. LIDEMA needs information on the environmental impacts and control options for these activities so that it can discuss the problems with the government and industry. LIDEMA has the need for similar information on cement plant air emissions. LIDEMA has been trying to assist the residents in a small community near a portland cement plant who have complained about the emissions from the plant. The plant owners claim the dust causes no problems, and that if they use their emissions filters (apparently they have them), they run the risk of blowing up the plant. Unfortunately, LIDEMA does not have the information it needs to authoritatively respond to these claims.

Wednesday, February 22, 1989

The morning session of the meeting on the Red Boliviana de Parques Nacionales focused on the objectives and activities of the Red for the next three years. By the end of the day they had developed a plan of action. They are sending me a copy of the plan which I will share with LAC and WWF.

During the lunch break I went with Jaime Sarmiento and Alejandra (?) of the National Museum of Natural History. As with many of my contacts in Bolivia, this meeting was outside of the mission of the Environmental Information Service. However, it has been my experience in other Latin America countries that the individuals working on natural resource issues often become involved in pollution issues at some time, so possibly this contact and other Bolivian contacts will lay the groundwork for future collaborations.

In an attempt to identify Bolivian groups and agencies concerned with pollution issues, Ray Victorine had arranged meetings for me with two other offices in USAID/La Paz: Sandy Wilcox of the Health Office, and David Jesse of the Private Sector Office. Unfortunately Sandy had just recently arrived in Bolivia and was working on family planning, so she could not identify appropriate groups or agencies. She did, however, offer to distribute information about the Service to her co-workers who may be able to generate some contacts. David Jesse informed me that USAID/La Paz does not consider environmental impacts in its private sector assistance programs and would only change this policy if the Mission Director told them to do so. In fact, to avoid potential liability, they have not even raised questions or offered suggestions about pollution control to the cooperating groups. After picking my chin up off the floor, I made a pitch for being a little more responsible and offered our services to the Private Sector Office as well as their cooperating groups. The Office is working with the Federation of Small Businesses in

La Paz and I suggested that it would not be inappropriate to suggest that they look at environmental protection as one of their concerns. I also stressed that many business groups around the world are concerned about pollution control and offered to send David information on WEC, IEB, and UNEP's program on Industry and Environment, none of which he was familiar with.

I met briefly with Julia VanDomelen, a consultant to World Bank/La Paz, primarily to deliver a letter from Matt Perl of the Osborn Center, but it turned out that she had contacts in the municipal government who were working on pollution control in La Paz and were considering levying effluent fees on polluting industries. A quick phone call gained me an invitation to a meeting in progress on pollution control in La Paz.

From my meeting with Julia, I went to the offices of the Pan-American Health Organization (PAHO) where I sat in on a meeting about a Clean City campaign for La Paz. The meeting was attended by Eduardo MacLean and Freddy Alvarez of the Proyecto de Fortalecimiento Municipal and representatives from PAHO and the Bolivian Ministry of Health. Eduardo is the brother of the Mayor and the director of the Proyecto. The goal of the Proyecto is to improve the quality of life in La Paz, and one of its principal activities will be a Clean City campaign. The campaign will include public health and environmental components with the environmental emphasis on solid waste management. Eduardo is also interested in taxing wastewater effluents from industries in La Paz. I agreed to send him information on effluent fees.

Next I met with Carmen Miranda, the coordinator of the Beni Biological Station. Again, it was clear that the Station had no current need of our services. We had a pleasant meeting and exchanged information. Like others in the Bolivian environmental community who live in La Paz, I would not be surprised if at some point Carmen becomes involved in a pollution issue, even if it has nothing to do with the Biological Station.

Raymond Victorine and I had a very relaxed exit interview at his home. He concurred with the process of sending responses directly to users and a copy of the cover letter to him. He also agreed to screen requests for consultations, and said he would welcome some guidance on criteria to be used in the screening. I left feeling that he was supportive of the Service, although, as with all the Missions, his budget is tight and it was not clear that he would have funds to support consultations.

## **LIMA**

Thursday, February 23, 1989

Because my flight did not arrive in Lima until noon, I only had one meeting on this day. I met with Jose Tello, the technical director of the Dirección Técnica de Salud Ambiental, and Roxana

Leon, the general director. The Dirección is the environmental health office of the Ministry of Health. It employs 115 people, including about 40 non-administrative professionals. The Dirección is responsible for setting national environmental standards with much of the enforcement falling to the regional governments. They face many difficulties. For example, by law, all industrial plants must be registered with the government and are then subject to the regulations set by the Dirección; however, Jose estimates that only 40 percent of the plants in the country are registered. They also suffer from a lack of technical expertise in the regional governments, which are responsible for enforcing the national regulations. The Dirección is responsible for writing the regulations which will implement the national ban on waste imports. This involves establishing definitions for wastes and criteria for waiving the ban on imported wastes for recycling (the law allows import of wastes recycling if the wastes are handled in a manner which will not degrade the environment). The Dirección is working closely with the NGO community in the development of these regulations. (I learned from conversations with the NGOs that Jose is considered an ally within the government.) The Dirección is also conducting a survey of 150 industries in Lima to determine the amount of locally-generated hazardous waste and begin the process of controlling those wastes. They have twelve professionals working on this project as well as a consultant from CETESB out of Brazil. We talked about the possibility of the Service assisting them with this project. We also talked about the possible creation of an interamerican consortium on hazardous waste management. Both Jose and Roxana supported this concept and said the Dirección would participate in such a consortium.

Friday, February 24, 1989

The morning began early with a visit to CEPIS (PAHO's Center for Sanitary Engineering and Environmental Science) where I met with Sergio A. Caporali, Francisco Zepeda, Johnny Ascue, and Marta Bryce de Florez. Sergio, the assistant director for operations and management, and I spoke generally about the EIS and CEPIS. He was quite interested in both the Service and the idea of an interamerican consortium for hazardous waste management. He arranged for me to meet with Francisco Zepeda to pursue CEPIS collaboration on the consortium and Marta Bryce de Florez to pursue information exchange between our organizations. Francisco directs CEPIS program on hazardous wastes. They held a meeting on the subject two years ago and are just beginning to launch a new effort. Their program will commence by forming a technical committee of representatives throughout Latin America and the Caribbean which will identify program needs. He felt that this effort could complement the formation of a consortium and we agreed to pursue collaboration. Marta is the coordinator of REPIDISCA, CEPIS' technical data base. The data base has 30,000

entries on environmental protection, 60 percent of which are in Spanish, and it is available on CD ROM. We could probably get the disk for free (she gave me the name of the PAHO contact in DC who handles disk distribution, and Barbara is checking into this). While at CEPIS I also met briefly with Johnny Ascue who works on solid waste management and biogas generation. He is very familiar with the solid waste management program at IDMA and both he and Francisco were very complementary about IDMA's program.

I met briefly with Mariella Leo and Silvia Sánchez of APECO. They have used the Service in the past, and although they had no current needs, they did say they would let their member NGOs know that the Service was back in operation. I expect we will have a continuing relationship with APECO and its associates.

I spoke extensively with Carlos Herz, the director of IDMA (Institute for Development and the Environment). We discussed the hazardous waste situation in Peru, and he provided me with copies of the recent laws banning waste imports. He gave me copies of letters he had recently sent to me endorsing the formation of a hazardous waste management consortium. We discussed at length IDMA's activities in solid waste management. They have seven projects covering waste analysis, collection, recycling, and disposal. In all these projects, they use low-cost, appropriate technology and try to maximize reuse. We discussed the possibility of involving their professionals in consultations concerning solid waste management, and Carlos said that IDMA would be willing to provide staff time for such consultations. Carlos expressed a desire to prepare a manual summarizing the results of their experience. They can allocate staff time to write the manual, but lack the \$3,000 required for publication. I told him that there was a slim possibility that the Service could cover the cost of such a manual, and also agreed to raise this issue with the Biomass Users Network. Clearly, IDMA is and will remain a principal contact for the Service.

Over lunch I met with Felipe Injoque, Tony Luscombe, and Livia Benavides of ECCO, and Jorge Caillaux of SPDA, to discuss several pollution control issues. These groups, along with IDMA, have major interests in pollution control and could well become principal contacts for the Service. With so many participants, the discussion covered many topics: wetlands protection, pesticides, industrial contamination, hazardous wastes, environmental economics, and coca eradication. SPDA is particularly interested in environmental economics, and we talked about a potential consultation in this area. Coca eradication, however, is a pressing concern for both groups. These two NGOs are being asked by the government of Peru and the U.S. embassy to participate in the development and evaluation of an environmental impact statement for the use of tebuthiuron (Spike) for coca eradication. They welcome the opportunity to participate, but

are concerned with their own lack of experience in the development and review of environmental impact statements, as well as their lack of expertise on tebuthiuron. They will therefore propose to both governments that their involvement be conditional on the provision, at the governments' expense, of an expert to assist them and that the expert be identified by The Conservation Foundation. (Since I returned, I received word that the government of Peru accepted this condition. I am pursuing this.)

After lunch, I had a brief meeting with Edward Schold of the Health Office in USAID/Lima to inform him about the Service. It was not clear if they would have a need for the Service, but he agreed to let his co-workers know of our existence and to keep us in mind if they get any requests for information on environmental health.

My stay in Lima concluded with an exit interview with Claudio Saito and Joe Salvo of USAID/Lima.

CONTACTS MADE

QUITO

Monday, February 13, 1989

Fausto Maldonado  
Environmental Officer  
USAID/Quito

Fabian Sandoval Moreano  
Jefe  
Unidad Asesoría Ambiental  
CEPE

Jorge Santoro Hernandez  
Industrialización  
CEPE

Meg Symington  
AAAS Fellow  
USAID/LAC, Washington

Tuesday, February 14, 1989

Helena Landázuri Troya  
IDEA  
INSOTEC

Jose Augusto Rosero  
Director Nacional del Medio Ambiente  
David J. Guzzetta, Cuerpo de Paz  
IEOS

Miguel Moreno Espinosa  
Director Ejecutivo  
Museo Ecuatoriano de Ciencias Naturales

Ivan Nieto G.  
Jefe  
Sección Refinación  
Dirección Nacional de Hidrocarburos

Galo Veintemilla, Coordinador  
Esperanza Martinez  
Acción Ecológica

Wednesday, February 15, 1989

Yolanda Kakabadse, Directora Ejecutiva  
Marco Encalada, Director, Industrial Project, EDUNAT III  
Fundación Natura

Marcelo Ramos  
Director (Acting)  
DIGEMA

Pablo Mateus  
Helena Landázuri Troya  
INSOTEC

Fausto Maldonado  
Environmental Officer  
USAID/Quito

**LIMA**

Thursday, February 16, 1989

Claudio Saito, Environmental Officer  
Joe Salvo, Director  
Natural Resources Division  
USAID/Lima

Howard Clark  
Regional Environmental Management Specialist  
South America  
USAID/LAC, Lima

Fernando Rey Tordoya, Director del Proyector  
Oscar Pérez Contreras  
Jorge Tello  
APODESA  
Instituto Nacional de Desarrollo

Friday, February 17, 1989

Raul Gutierrez Yrigoyen  
Director General de Estudios Integrados  
Cesar Calderon Saltarich  
ONERN

Teleconference on Hazardous Waste Exports  
USIS  
Participants and observers from Ministry of Health,  
APECO, ECCO and SPDA

Gustavo Suarez de Freitas, Director Técnico  
Arturo Elejalde, Palcazú Project  
FPCN

**LA PAZ**

Monday, February 20, 1989

Raymond Victorine  
Environmental Officer  
USAID/La Paz

First Meeting of the Red Boliviana de Parques Nacionales  
Participants from all of the national parks and protected  
areas as well as LIDEMA, CDC, FAO, Museo Nacional de  
Historia Natural, Club de Ciencia "Roberto Alvarado  
Daza", and Club Andino Boliviano.

Mario Zuniga, Director  
Club de Ciencia "Roberto Alvarado Daza"

Tuesday, February 21, 1989

Juán Carlos Quiroga Mendizabal, Gerente General  
CUMAT

Red Boliviana de Parques Nacionales

Carlos Brockman, Secretario Ejecutivo  
P.L. 480 Executive Secretariat

Carlos Arce  
LIDEMA

Wednesday, February 22, 1989

Red Boliviana de Parques Nacionales

Jaime Sarmiento  
Alejandra ?  
MNHN

Sandy Wilcox  
Health Office  
USAID/La Paz

David Jesse  
Private Sector Office  
USAID/La Paz

Julia VanDomelen  
World Bank/La Paz

Eduardo MacLean, Director  
Freddy M. Alvarez Rodriguez, Consultor  
Proyecto de Fortalecimiento Municipal

Carmen Miranda L., Coordinadora General  
Estación Biológica Beni

Raymond Victorine  
Environmental Officer  
USAID/La Paz

**LIMA**

Thursday, February 23, 1989

Jose Alberto Tello Molina, Director Tecnico  
Roxana Leon, Directora General  
Dirección Tecnica de Salud Ambiental  
Ministerio de Salud

Friday, February 24, 1989

Sergio A. Caporali, Asesor en Operación y Mantenimiento  
Francisco Zepeda Porras, Asesor en Residuos Solidos  
Johnny Ascue, Biogas Program  
Marta Bryce de Florez, Coordinadora de La REPIDISCA  
CEPIS

Mariella Leo, Presidente  
Silvia Sánchez Huaman  
APECO

Carlos Herz Sáenz, Director Ejecutivo  
IDMA

Felipe Injoque E., Director  
Tony Luscombe, Vice Presidente  
Livia Benavides  
ECCO

Jorge Caillaux Zazzali, Presidente  
SPDA

Edward Schold  
Health Sector  
USAID/Lima

Claudio Saito, Environmental Officer  
Joe Salvo, Director  
Natural Resources Division  
USAID/Lima

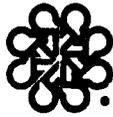
APPENDIX F

ENVIRONMENTAL INFORMATION SERVICE

FINANCIAL REPORT

OCTOBER 1, 1988 THROUGH MARCH 31, 1989

| <u>Item</u>                  | <u>Expenses-to-Date</u> |
|------------------------------|-------------------------|
| Salaries                     | \$12,332                |
| Benefits                     | 4,934                   |
| Consultant Fees              | 0                       |
| Consultation Expenses        | 0                       |
| Staff International Travel   | 2,005                   |
| Staff Local Travel           | 10                      |
| Photo Copying                | 831                     |
| Postage and Shipping         | 935                     |
| Telephone, Telefax and Telex | 154                     |
| Research Materials           | 19                      |
| Indirect Costs               | 15,193<br>=====         |
| TOTAL                        | \$36,413                |



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## The Conservation Foundation

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March 23, 1988

Mr. Jim Hester  
Chief Environmental Officer  
Bureau of Latin American and  
Caribbean Affairs  
USAID  
Room 2239 - LAC/DR,  
New State Building  
Washington, DC 20523

NEED TO DO  
- ACTION ITEM  
- FILE IT

Dear Jim:

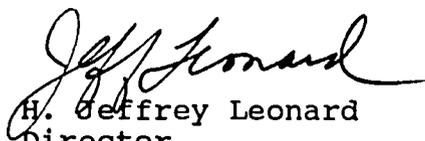
Enclosed is a proposal to the Latin America and Caribbean Bureau to fund the Environmental Information Service for two years, beginning in FY88. Under this proposal the Environmental Information Service would continue to provide USAID missions, government agencies, and NGOs in the LAC region with up-to-date policy and technical information on controlling environmental contamination.

In addition to providing information, we propose that the mission of the Environmental Information Service be expanded to include the provision of short-term consultations for those cases where personal interaction with experts is required to transmit the necessary information, or provide the recipient with the ability to use the information. During the first year of the Service, three such consultations were successfully undertaken. Clearly the need exists to create a vehicle for providing developing countries with short-term access to USEPA and industry expertise on addressing pollution problems.

You will notice that we have reduced the level of effort in this proposal in response to your budgetary constraints. We have accomplished this by limiting the activities of the Service to information responses and two short-term consultations per year. We have correspondingly reduced the staffing to 40% of a person-year for the project manager, junior associate and secretary. Indeed, the current proposal has an annual budget which is \$32,000 less than what the Service spent during the past year. However, through careful management of our resources and cooperative efforts with other Foundation activities, we anticipate operating the Service at nearly the same level at which it has operated in the LAC region in the past.

The Conservation Foundation is committed to the continuation of the Environmental Information Service. We believe it has met an important need and has the potential to make major contributions to improving environmental management in the developing countries of Latin America and the Caribbean. I look forward to hearing from you soon. If you would like to discuss the proposal further, Lane Krahl and I would be happy to meet with you at your convenience.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Jeff Leonard".

H. Jeffrey Leonard  
Director  
International Development  
Program

enclosure



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The Conservation Foundation

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A PROPOSAL FOR FUNDING THE  
ENVIRONMENTAL INFORMATION SERVICE  
1988-1990

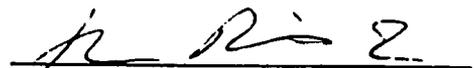
March 24, 1988

Submitted to:

Bureau for Latin America and the Caribbean  
United States Agency for International Development

Submitted by:

The Conservation Foundation  
1250 24th Street, NW  
Washington, DC 20037  
(202) 293-4800

  
J. Clarence Davies  
Executive Vice-President

## SUMMARY

Developing countries in Latin America and the Caribbean are experiencing rapid industrial growth and urban expansion. This growth is encouraged by national governments and development agencies in an effort to improve the standard of living in these countries. Unfortunately, such growth is often accompanied by unwanted environmental deterioration.

In response to this development, new governmental and nongovernmental institutions have been established to address environmental protection. Although the officials in these institutions are often capable professionals, they are confronted with addressing problems with a paucity of information on the impacts of those problems and the policy options available to solve them. To improve this situation, the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) and The Conservation Foundation established the Environmental Information Service in the Fall of 1986. The Service provides technical and policy information on environmental topics to government agencies and nongovernmental organizations (NGOs).

During the first year of operation the Service focused on five countries, four of which are in Latin America. The Service responded to 52 information requests, producing many of the responses in Spanish. In addition, the Service organized and participated in three in-country consultations providing direct short-term assistance to government agencies addressing specific pollution problems.

### Project Description

The purpose of this proposal is to secure funding for the Environmental Information Service for a two-year period. During this time the Service will operate in three areas: Information Responses, Support to USAID Missions, and Short-Term Consultations.

Information Responses, the heart of the Service, will continue to be produced on request from governmental agencies and NGOs in countries receiving USAID funds in Latin America and the Caribbean. As in the past, we will draw upon the resources of The Conservation Foundation as well as the works of governmental agencies, universities, and other research institutes to insure that each response includes the most up-to-date information available. We will also continue to produce the responses in Spanish, when appropriate.

Experience has shown that the effectiveness of the Service depends upon linkages with government agencies and NGOs, linkages which are best established through personal contacts. For that reason, staff of the Service will visit four to five countries each year to establish contacts with government agencies and NGOs and better understand their information needs.

To assist in the development of linkages between countries confronting similar problems and to expand the distribution of the responses, the Service will produce a quarterly information report in English and Spanish. Each report will contain a listing of the responses produced during the previous three months.

Support to USAID Missions has been an important component of the Service and will remain so. The service will respond to requests from the missions for the information they need to address potential environmental impacts of USAID activities and to develop environmental management programs. Special efforts will be made to inform the Latin American and Caribbean missions about the availability of the Service.

Originally the Service was not designed to provide Short-Term Consultations on environmental problems; however, during the first year of operation three cases arose where expert consultations proved to be the best means to convey information, and more importantly, to assist the recipients in using the information. We propose that the mission of the Service be expanded to include short-term consultations. Each one- to two-week consultation will be a joint effort between the recipient and the consulting experts to address a specific need. Requests for general problem assessments or consultant reports will be referred to other USAID programs.

The consultations will be made with the advice and consent of the environmental staff in the LAC Bureau and the affected mission. In securing experts for the consultations, the Service will continue to work with USEPA, nonprofit organizations and industries who are willing to contribute their employees' time, with the Service covering the travel costs.

#### Staffing and Budget

The Environmental Information Service will be managed by a part-time project director with domestic and international experience in addressing environmental problems. The Service will be staffed by a part-time Junior Associate and secretary. The Service will also draw upon other senior, mid-level, and research staff in both the domestic and international development programs of the Foundation, including a research librarian.

To operate the Environmental Information Service for two years, The Conservation Foundation is requesting \$200,000. We anticipate that the annual expenses will remain constant throughout this period.

## BACKGROUND

In recent years industrial growth and urban expansion have proceeded at rapid rates in developing countries. Much of this growth has resulted from intense efforts by national governments and international development agencies to meet basic infrastructure needs, increase industrial capacity, and provide adequate housing for burgeoning urban populations. These efforts have in many cases improved the economic well being of developing countries, but they have also created many of the same environmental problems that we have experienced in the United States as a result of industrialization and urbanization.

In response to the emergence of these problems, many developing countries have created new environmental ministries and new regulations. Environmental NGOs have organized in many developing countries and are beginning to play an active role in development decision-making. In addition, traditional agencies such as ministries of industry, planning bureaus, budget offices, and some industry groups have begun to acknowledge the need to address the environmental impacts of their projects. Unfortunately, the government officials charged with overseeing environmental affairs, as well as those attempting to address the impacts of their projects, often lack information about industrial pollution problems and do not have timely access to environmental research and data which would enable them to make informed judgements about these problems.

In August, 1986, as a partial response to the need for environmental information in developing countries, the Bureau of

Science and Technology of the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) gave a fifteen month grant to The Conservation Foundation to support the development of an Environmental Information Service. Through the Service, The Conservation Foundation responds to specific inquiries and provides technical and policy information on environmental issues to government officials and nongovernmental organizations in developing countries which receive USAID funds.

During the first year of the project the Environmental Information Service focused its activities on five countries: Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Peru, and Thailand. Foundation staff worked directly with officials and citizens in these countries to evaluate their environmental problems, provide technical information, and explore policy alternatives. Foundation staff also worked with USAID mission personnel to integrate environmental issues with overall country development strategies and needs.

Although efforts focused on the five target countries, the Service also responded to fourteen requests from other Latin American countries receiving USAID funds, including Bolivia, Brazil, Honduras, Mexico, and El Salvador. In response to the growing interest in the Service from Latin America, in May, 1987, we began to produce Spanish language reports for those responses requiring more than the transmission of existing documents.

Another development in the Service was the provision of follow-up, in-country consultations. Three such consultations were undertaken during 1987:

- o As a result of a request for information on the proper disposal of wastes from a wood preservation treatment plant in Shiringamazu, Peru, the Environmental Information Service organized a team of experts to visit the plant and make recommendations. The team consisted of an environmental policy expert from The Conservation Foundation, a wood preservation expert from U.S. industry, and a hazardous waste disposal expert from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA).
- o At the invitation of the USAID Mission in Thailand the Service organized a team of two experts to spend three weeks in Thailand. While in Thailand, the expert team, consisting of two environmental policy and information experts from The Conservation Foundation, assisted the USAID Thailand Mission in developing a comprehensive, seven-year program for addressing urban and industrial pollution problems in Thailand. The team also advised the Thai National Environment Board on the establishment of an environmental information center.
- o In November 1987, the Environmental Information Service sent a team of two environmental policy experts, one from the Foundation and the other from USEPA, to assist the Ecuadoran Ministry of Energy and Mines in the preparation of a benefit/cost analysis of reducing lead in gasoline. While in Ecuador the team worked with a special government commission to outline the final report and structure the analysis. The final report, released in January 1988, has already led to efforts to reduce the lead content in gasoline produced at government-owned refineries.

Appendices A and B of this proposal are the mid-term and final reports for the Environmental Information Service. These reports provide a comprehensive summary of the activities of the Service during the past fifteen months, including a complete list of all the responses made during this period.

#### THE OPPORTUNITY

The Service has been successful in providing critical information in response to queries and in organizing three consultations. However, it has had only qualified successes in fulfilling the additional needs of identifying and analyzing

environmental problems of general concern and disseminating responses to more than just the initial inquirer.

The Service did compile information on pollution control during petroleum exploration, development, and transportation for Colombia, Ecuador and Peru. This coordinated response, however, grew out of happenstance conversations with petroleum development agencies in these countries as opposed to systematic procedures for either identifying common problems or informing recipients of available responses.

Multi-year funding for the Service would give it the needed time horizon for developing procedures to identify and assess common problems and ensure broader distribution of information responses. If the Service could focus some of its attention on environmental problems facing several developing countries, it could provide information more effectively. If it developed a systematic procedure for informing the users of the Service of the types of information it has compiled, that information could be put to much greater use.

The opportunity also exists to expand the use of short-term consultations to provide environmental information and assist the recipients in the use of that information. Such consultations were not a part of the original concept for the Environmental Information Service, but they have proven to be very effective in delivering useful information. The Environmental Information Service could refine this process so that it complements other USAID efforts to provide expert assistance to developing countries.

## PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The purpose of this proposal is to provide needed environmental information to USAID Missions, governments and NGOs in developing countries in Latin America and the Caribbean and to assist them in the use of that information. This need will be met through the Environmental Information Service. The Service will respond to information inquiries and provide short-term technical/policy consultations.

### Information Responses

The Environmental Information Service will continue to provide technical and policy information upon request to any country receiving USAID funds in the Latin American and Caribbean region. As we have in the past, The Conservation Foundation will draw upon the experience and expertise of the Foundation's staff to respond to inquiries. We also will continue to use our research capabilities to draw upon the works of government agencies, universities, private organizations and other research institutes to insure that each response includes the latest information available. The most important institution in this regard is USEPA, and during the first year of the project we built strong working relationships with the Office of International Affairs and other program offices in USEPA which we will continue to draw upon.

The type of information provided by the Service will take many forms. In some cases, the responses may only require forwarding existing publications; however, where existing

publications do not satisfy the particular need, the Service will provide information as well as an interpretation of that information tailored to the specific policy concern. Where necessary, these summary reports will be produced in both Spanish and English. The Service will also pursue opportunities to prepare responses which can be sent to several countries, thereby more effectively responding to queries on issues of regional concern.

Experience has shown that the effectiveness of the Service depends upon establishing linkages with government agencies and NGOs in the countries it serves. These linkages have best been established through personal contacts. For that reason, the Service will make special efforts to establish linkages, through in-country visits, with regulatory agencies and NGOs in those countries it serves. During the first year of the extension, the Service will consolidate its activities in Costa Rica, Ecuador and Peru, and extend into Bolivia, Belize, Honduras, El Salvador and Guatemala. During the second year, the Service will extend into the Caribbean countries. Although the Advanced Developing Countries will not be specifically targeted by the Service, we will continue to work with government agencies and NGOs in Brazil, Colombia and Mexico, building upon the relationships developed during the first year of the Service as well as those established through other programs at The Conservation Foundation.

Staff from The Conservation Foundation will visit each target country at least once during the year to identify

information needs with government agencies, NGOs, and USAID mission personnel. During each visit, linkages will be established not only with environmental NGOs and agencies, but also with industrial development, urban planning, and program and budget agencies, as well as key industry and public interest NGOs.

Finally, the Environmental Information Service will produce a quarterly information report, in English and Spanish, which will be sent to all of the users of the Service. The purpose of the information report will be to expand the distribution, and consequently the usefulness, of the information compiled by the Service. Each report will contain a listing of the requests which have been answered during the previous quarter. In addition to expanding the distribution of the responses, the information reports would also stimulate linkages between countries in the region addressing similar problems.

#### Support to USAID Missions

During the first year of the Environmental Information Service we have responded to requests from USAID missions for information which they needed to address potential environmental impacts of USAID activities. The need for such information has become critical with increasing Congressional and interest group concern with the environmental affects of USAID programs. We will continue to assist USAID Missions in meeting their environmental information needs and work with them in formulating environmental programs.

### Short-Term Consultations

We propose that the mission of the Environmental Information Service be expanded to include the provision of short-term, expert consultations for those cases where personal interactions with experts are necessary to fulfill information needs. Three such instances arose during 1987: pollution control for a wood preservation plant in Peru, environmental management in Thailand, and the design of a benefit/cost analysis of reducing lead in gasoline in Ecuador. In each of these cases the consultation followed an initial paper response to an information request. Subsequent communications established that personal interactions between the users and experts in the field were required to effectively transfer the needed information. A key to the success of these consultations was the intense participation in the consultation by the user of the information alongside the experts provided by the Environmental Information Service.

The purpose of the short-term consultations will be to enable the recipients to apply the information provided by the experts to their unique situation. Therefore, the recipients of the consultation will be required to make a time commitment equal to that of the experts so that they can work together for the duration of the consultation.

Consultations undertaken by the Service will focus on specific needs to address a particular environmental problem which can be met in a one- to two-week consultation. The consultations will not be used to provide problem assessments or to prepare consultant reports. Where these services are

required, the agency or NGO requesting such assistance will be directed to other USAID programs designed to meet those needs.

In securing teams of experts for consultations, the Service will continue to work with USEPA, nonprofit organizations, and industries who have in the past been willing to contribute their employees' time to participate in consultations.

The primary focus of the Environmental Information Service will remain that of providing paper information. Consultations will only be made in those cases where the need is pressing and the recipient is willing to devote the time to make the consultation a success. To assure that these necessary conditions exist, all decisions to undertake consultations will be made with the advice and consent of the LAC Bureau environmental staff and the USAID environmental officer for the country from which the request originates.

#### STAFFING

To accomplish the mission of the Environmental Information Service, it will be managed by a part-time project director with domestic and international experience in addressing environmental problems. Working with the project director will be a part-time Junior Associate and secretary. In addition, the Service will draw upon senior, mid-level, and research staff in both the domestic and international development programs of The Conservation Foundation, including a research librarian.

Lane Krahl will be the project director. Mr. Krahl, a forester and policy analyst, came to the Foundation in November,

1986 to develop and manage the Environmental Information Service. During this time he established the operating procedures for the Service, personally developed program contacts in Colombia, Ecuador and Peru, participated in three consultations, and oversaw the successful development of 52 information responses. In addition to managing the Service, Mr. Krahl has worked in Foundation's Pollution Control and Public Health Program. Prior to joining the Foundation Mr. Krahl worked as a policy analyst with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency focusing on groundwater protection and hazardous substance management. He has also been a groundwater management planner for the State of Arizona, a Peace Corps forester in Honduras, and a planner and project director for water quality management in northern Arizona. Mr. Krahl has a bachelor degree in forest management from Northern Arizona University and a master degree in public policy from Harvard University.

The principal Junior Associate assigned to the Environmental Information Service will be German Reyes. Mr. Reyes, a native of Venezuela, holds a master degree in Environmental Systems Management of Hazardous and Toxic Materials from American University and has been a Junior Associate with Conservation Foundation since 1986. During his time at the Foundation, Mr. Reyes has prepared detailed analysis of current environmental issues for 1987 State of the Environment and has worked on several projects dealing with hazardous substance management. He prepared several of the responses dealing with hazardous chemicals and environmental impact assessment produced by the

Service during its first year of operation. Prior to coming to the Foundation, Mr. Reyes worked as a research analyst for a consulting firm on USEPA projects concerning hazardous waste management.

Management oversight of the Service will be provided by Dr. H. Jeffrey Leonard, director of the Foundation's International Development Program and the Osborn Center for Economic Development. Dr. Leonard has been at the Foundation since 1976. During that time, he has worked on projects relating to land use in the United States and several European nations, to the international location of industry, and to environmental problems in developing countries. Dr. Leonard is author or editor of several books including Business and Environment, Managing Oregon's Growth, Are Environmental Regulations Driving U.S. Industry Overseas?, Divesting Nature's Capital, and Natural Resources and Economic Development in Central America. Dr. Leonard is a member of the Council on Foreign Relations, the Society for International Development and the World Affairs Council. He holds a B.A. in government and economics from Harvard College, an M.Sc. from the London School of Economics and a Ph.D. from Princeton University.

Other Conservation Foundation Staff who will be involved in the Service include: Barbara Rodes, The Foundation's research librarian; Katrina L. Eadie and Anne K. Hollander from the International Development Program; and Bradley R. Brockbank and Frances H. Irwin from the Pollution Control and Public Health Program.

The research librarian at The Conservation Foundation is Barbara Rodes. Ms. Rodes has a master degree in library sciences and over 13 years of experience as a research librarian in the environmental policy field. She has been with the Conservation Foundation since 1980 and has participated in the development of many of the Foundations analytic works. During this past year she has assisted with most of the responses developed by the Environmental Information Service. Through Ms. Rodes, the Service will not only have access to the many environmental and public health libraries in the greater Washington area, but also, via computer hook-ups, to over 450 environmental data bases.

Dr. Katrina L. Eadie is an Associate in the International Development Program where she is a specialist on agricultural and rural development. Her previous work experience includes administration and economic analysis of an agricultural development project in Honduras, and the development of planning, monitoring, and evaluation systems for an international development private voluntary organization. She has also taught economics and sociology, has worked in the U.S. as a regional planner, and has research experience in several Latin American countries. She received an M.A. in Inter-American Studies from the University of Miami, and an M.S. and Ph.D. in Development Sociology from Cornell University.

Anne K. Hollander is an Associate at the Foundation serving in both the domestic and international programs. Her areas of expertise are biotechnology, biodiversity, pesticide use, and agriculture. Before joining The Conservation Foundation in 1987,

Ms. Hollander worked for the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency where she served as Biotechnology Program Manager in the Office of Toxic Substances, and prior to that as a Project Manager in the Office of Pesticide Programs. Ms. Hollander received a B.A. in International Public Policy from Stanford University, and an M.A. from Stanford's Food Research Institute; both degrees were earned in 1979.

Bradley Brockbank has been an Associate with the Pollution Control and Public Health program since the summer of 1987. He specializes in risk management, risk communication, and biotechnology issues. Mr. Brockbank has a master's degree in public policy from Harvard University and a bachelor's degree in human biology from Stanford University.

Ms. Frances H. Irwin is a Senior Associate in the Pollution Control and Public Health Program. She is currently writing about integrated pollution control. Since she joined the Foundation staff in 1977, she has worked on chemical and waste issues at state, national, and international levels. A graduate of the College of Wooster, Ms. Irwin received her master's degree in international relations from the Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy.

In addition to these individuals, other mid-level and senior Foundation staff may be called upon to assist with a particular response in their areas of expertise. Finally, several Junior Associates and research fellows will support the efforts of the Service.

Curricula vitae of the principal staff for the Service are attached.

## BUDGET

To operate the Environmental Information Service for two years, The Conservation Foundation is requesting \$200,000. We anticipate that the level of effort will remain constant throughout the life of the project. Copies of the proposed one- and two-year budgets are attached.

The budget includes the personnel costs of a part-time project director, Junior Associate and secretary, as well as over 50 days from senior, mid-level and research staff from the Foundation's domestic and international development programs. Consultant fees are included to cover outside services contracted for translating and preparing some responses, as well as those limited occasions when a consultation may require paying for a consultant's time. The consultation expenses are limited to airfare and per diem and were estimated assuming two, two-week consultations per year (one to Central America and the other to the Andean region) consisting of a team of three experts for each consultation. Other consultations may occur, but would be funded by Mission buy-ins. Staff travel was calculated assuming two, two-week trips (one to Central America and the other to the Andean region) for one staff member.

## THE CONSERVATION FOUNDATION'S QUALIFICATIONS

The Conservation Foundation was founded in 1948 to advance, improve, and encourage knowledge and understanding of the world's natural resources. Several businessmen joined with Fairfield Osborn, founder and first president of the Foundation, to

establish a small center of excellence whose "primary function should be," as Osborn put it, "that of providing the public with the most complete, accurate, and disinterested advice available." Since then, the Foundation has endeavored to provide nonpartisan intellectual leadership in advocating wise use of the earth's resources and in assuring that environmental and resource policies are grounded in both rigorous factual analysis and public understanding.

Through the Foundation's Water Program and our program in Pollution Control and Public Health, we have developed an expertise in analyzing the potential impacts of environmental programs. We have assisted USEPA in implementing environmental programs by preparing analytical reports and convening meetings of experts. In recent years we have focused our efforts on the Clean Water Act, the Clean Air Act, the Toxic Substances Control Act and the problems of cross-media pollution.

The Foundation has been heavily involved in international environmental policy issues. With support from USEPA, we coordinate the participation of representatives from public interest groups in the deliberations of the Chemicals Program of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development. We also worked with the World Commission on Environment and Development for which we recently prepared a report on international chemical policy.

Through the Foundation's International Development Program we have provided environmental information and policy advice to several developing nations. In addition to the technical and

policy information provided to developing countries via the Environmental Information Service (discussed above in the Background section), the Foundation conducts an environmental management project in Brazil providing training and in-country consultations on critical environmental policy issues. We have just initiated similar programs in Chile, Costa Rica, and Mexico. The Foundation recently provided staff work for the Committee on Health and the Environment, which reviewed USAID's policies and programs on pesticides and chemicals in developing countries. In addition to working directly with governments, The Conservation Foundation has assisted nongovernmental organizations in Costa Rica and Mexico in the preparation of state of the environment reports.

PROPOSAL FOR ENVIRONMENTAL INFORMATION SERVICE

ONE-YEAR BUDGET

| PERSONNEL EXPENSES                        | DAYS | RATE  | TOTAL     |
|---|------|-------|-----------|
| Executive Management                      | 2    | \$260 | \$ 520    |
| Senior Associates                         | 10   | 175   | 1,750     |
| Project Manager                           | 90   | 105   | 9,450     |
| Research Librarian                        | 25   | 105   | 2,625     |
| Associates                                | 15   | 105   | 1,575     |
| Junior Associates and<br>Research Fellows | 90   | 77    | 6,930     |
| Support Staff                             | 90   | 70    | 6,300     |
|   |      |       | -----     |
| Direct Personnel                          |      |       | 29,150    |
| Fringe Benefits **                        |      |       | 11,660    |
|   |      |       | -----     |
| PERSONNEL EXPENSES SUBTOTAL               |      |       | 40,810    |
|   |      |       |           |
| DIRECT EXPENSES                           |      |       |           |
| Consultant Fees                           |      |       | 3,500     |
| Consultations ***                         |      |       |           |
| Airfare                                   |      |       | 4,200     |
| Per Diem                                  |      |       | 5,900     |
| Staff International Travel                |      |       |           |
| Airfare                                   |      |       | 1,600     |
| Per Diem                                  |      |       | 2,000     |
| Staff Local Expense                       |      |       | 100       |
| Xerox                                     |      |       | 1,000     |
| Postage and Shipping                      |      |       | 1,500     |
| Telephone and Telegraph                   |      |       | 1,000     |
| Research Materials                        |      |       | 3,500     |
| Miscellaneous                             |      |       | 200       |
|   |      |       | -----     |
| DIRECT EXPENSES SUBTOTAL                  |      |       | 24,500    |
| Indirect Costs ****                       |      |       | 34,690    |
|   |      |       | =====     |
| TOTAL                                     |      |       | \$100,000 |

PROPOSAL FOR ENVIRONMENTAL INFORMATION SERVICE

TWO-YEAR BUDGET

| PERSONNEL EXPENSES                        | DAYS                        | RATE    | TOTAL     |
|---|-----------------------------|---------|-----------|
| Executive Management                      | 4                           | \$260 * | \$ 1,040  |
| Senior Associates                         | 20                          | 175     | 3,500     |
| Project Manager                           | 180                         | 105     | 18,900    |
| Research Librarian                        | 50                          | 105     | 5,250     |
| Associates                                | 30                          | 105     | 3,150     |
| Junior Associates and<br>Research Fellows | 180                         | 77      | 13,860    |
| Support Staff                             | 180                         | 70      | 12,600    |
|   |                             |         | -----     |
|   | Direct Personnel            |         | 58,300    |
| Fringe Benefits **                        |                             |         | 23,320    |
|   |                             |         | -----     |
|   | PERSONNEL EXPENSES SUBTOTAL |         | 81,620    |
|   |                             |         |           |
| DIRECT EXPENSES                           |                             |         |           |
| Consultant Fees                           |                             |         | 7,000     |
| Consultations ***                         |                             |         |           |
| Airfare                                   |                             |         | 8,400     |
| Per Diem                                  |                             |         | 11,800    |
| Staff International Travel                |                             |         |           |
| Airfare                                   |                             |         | 3,200     |
| Per Diem                                  |                             |         | 4,000     |
| Staff Local Expense                       |                             |         | 200       |
| Xerox                                     |                             |         | 2,000     |
| Postage and Shipping                      |                             |         | 3,000     |
| Telephone and Telegraph                   |                             |         | 2,000     |
| Research Materials                        |                             |         | 7,000     |
| Miscellaneous                             |                             |         | 400       |
|   |                             |         | -----     |
|   | DIRECT EXPENSES SUBTOTAL    |         | 49,000    |
| Indirect Costs ****                       |                             |         | 69,380    |
|   |                             |         | =====     |
|   | TOTAL                       |         | \$200,000 |

## BUDGET NOTES

- \* The standard rate for Executive Management time is \$280 per day; however, The Conservation Foundation is contributing \$20 per day from its own sources.
- \*\* Fringe Benefits = 40% of Direct Personnel costs
- \*\*\* Two, two-week consultations per year with three-person teams: one in Central America or Caribbean region and the other in the Andean region. We anticipate that other consultations will occur in response to Mission buy-ins or in conjunction with other activities of The Conservation Foundation.
- \*\*\*\* The Conservation Foundation's projected rate for indirect costs is 85% of direct salaries and wages plus applicable fringe benefits. This rate is subject to government approval.

**APPENDIX I**

**PROGRESS REPORT  
AUGUST 1, 1986 TO MARCH 31, 1987**

# The Conservation Foundation

April 10, 1987

Ms. Mary Lou Higgins  
Science and Technology/FNR  
Room 508 (SA-18)  
USAID  
Washington, DC 20523

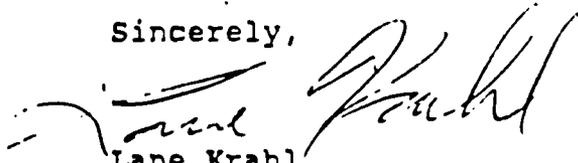
Dear Lou:

With this letter I am transmitting the first progress report for the Environmental Information Service, USAID Grant #DHR-1406-G-SS-6036-00. Although the Service has been funded since August 1986, it has been operating below capacity pending the formal announcement to the USAID Missions. For that reason, this first report covers an eight month period, August 1986 through March 1987. The announcement to the Missions was cabled in February, so we are now nearly at operating capacity. Consequently, subsequent reports will be made every three months.

The report consists of a narrative account of activities with attachments. Three of the attachments will be included in all future reports: Responses Completed, Responses in Progress, and Financial Report. As this is the first report, please let me know if you would like to see any changes in the format.

I think you agree with me that the project is just now beginning to provide the service for which it was created. We have considerable interest from government agencies, NGOs and USAID Missions. It is critical that the Service continue to operate during the coming year. As you know, however, our funding ends after October 31, 1987. It is not too early to begin to think about future funding, and to begin that process, I have enclosed a proposal for funding through September 30, 1988. I would like to talk with you about this proposal.

Sincerely,

  
Lane Krahl  
Associate

enclosures



# The Conservation Foundation

## ENVIRONMENTAL INFORMATION SERVICE

USAID Grant #DHR-1406-G-SS-6036-00

PROGRESS REPORT  
AUGUST 1, 1986 TO MARCH 31, 1987

### Major Accomplishments

Like many new projects, the Environmental Information Service took some time to become established. The project was officially kicked-off at a signing ceremony held at the State Department on November 12, 1986. During November, The Conservation Foundation, in cooperation with the Bureau for Science and Technology and the regional bureaus, identified six countries in which the Service would focus its efforts during the first year: Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Peru, Thailand and Indonesia. Official announcement of the availability of the Service was sent to the USAID Missions in these countries on February 7, 1987 via a State Department cable (attached).

Although official announcement was not made until February, some information requests were received prior to the announcement, due to existing contacts between The Conservation Foundation and government agencies and NGOs in developing countries. In addition, during January the Service co-hosted a workshop on Developing Country Approaches to Environmental Protection and Management with the Bureau for Program and Policy Coordination. The workshop was attended by representatives from Brazil, Costa Rica, Mexico, Egypt, Indonesia and Thailand. A copy of the workshop agenda and the "Call for Action" produced by the workshop is attached. In addition, an upcoming edition of the Conservation Foundation Letter will feature a report on the workshop.

From February 23 to March 4 Lane Krahl visited Ecuador and Colombia. This trip was funded by The Conservation Foundation. The purpose of the trip was to establish contacts with personnel in the USAID Missions, government agencies and NGOs who would benefit from the Environmental Information Service. During the trip Mr. Krahl met with representatives from USAID as well as ten government agencies and five NGOs. These meetings resulted in general plans for the operation of the Service in Ecuador and Columbia. Copies of these plans and Mr. Krahl's meeting schedule are attached.

As a result of the official announcement and Mr. Krahl's trip to Ecuador and Colombia the number of inquiries to the Service has greatly increased. Through early February we only received seven inquiries; however, since that time we have received 23 inquiries. Full listings of the responses completed and those in progress are attached.

#### Of Special Note

Although in most cases it is still premature to gauge the effect of any of our responses, there is one case where we have seen a result. The first response we undertook was to an inquiry from the Federacion Conservacionista Mexicana concerning the economics of nuclear power plants and the disposal of nuclear waste. The Federation is an influential conservation organization in Mexico. As the enclosed article from The Mexico City News indicates, the Federation issued statements in January 1987 raising concern about the high economic costs of the Laguna Verde plant. Much of the information used in the Federacion's economic analysis of the plant was supplied by the Environmental Information Service.

Two other developments are of special note, one in Peru and the other in Ecuador. In Peru we are currently working with Howard Clark to develop information on the handling and disposal of wood preservatives. This information is critical for the review of the Central Selva Resources Management Project. The potential exists for this effort to develop into an in-country project evaluation with the Environmental Information Service providing information and securing team participation, and the Mission covering travel and expenses.

The Ministry of Energy and Mines in Ecuador has requested that we assist them in developing a benefit/cost analysis of reducing lead in gasoline (letter attached). We are providing information, but are also pursuing the possibility of coordinating a direct link between the analysts at Ministry of Energy and Mines and the analysts at EPA who were involved in the U.S. benefit/cost analysis of reducing lead in gasoline. Initial contacts with EPA have been promising. If this arrangement can be secured, the Quito Mission will have to cover any travel and expenses incurred from in-country consultations.

#### Financial Report

The attached financial report is not a request for reimbursement, but is included only for your information. As it indicates, we have spent \$41,118 to-date on the Environmental Information Service. This amount, however, cannot be interpreted as projected future expenses. Because the project is just beginning to operate at capacity, a clearer indication of future expenses can be seen from the March 1987 expenses. Future monthly expenses will probably be equal to or slightly greater than the March expenses (i.e., -\$12,000 per month).

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APPROVED BY SGT/FERN J. COULLENAN  
LAC/DR JHESTER (DRAFT) ANE/PO ENV SCIENTIST (DRAFT)  
LAC/SAM PEARLEY (DRAFT) LAC/SAM MARTIN (DRAFT)  
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UNCLAS STATE EJECT

AIDAC FOR S PROCEEDS BANGKOK R 07030Z FEB 77

E O 12356 N/A  
TACS N/A  
SUBJECT: COOPERATION ON POLLUTION ENVIRONMENTAL  
INFORMATION CENTER

REF: JAKARTA 28018

F BANGKOK SAN JOSE

1. SUMMARY: STEPHEN RECENTLY PROVIDED THE COOPERATION ON  
FOUNDATION OF THE WITH A SMALL GRANT TO ENABLE THEM TO  
FURTHER DEVELOP AND OPERATE AN ENVIRONMENTAL INFORMATION  
SERVICE (EIS) UNDER THIS PROGRAM, CF WILL RESPOND TO  
SPECIFIC INDIVIDUAL AND REQUESTS FROM AID-ASSISTED AND  
GOVERNMENT AGENCIES AND PRIVATE GROUPS. CF WILL PROVIDE  
BOTH TECHNICAL AND POLICY INFORMATION AND ADVICE ON THE  
MANAGEMENT OF HAZARDOUS WASTES AND TOXIC SUBSTANCES BY  
SCREENING THE AVAILABLE SCIENTIFIC AND POLICY  
LITERATURE. CF WILL PROVIDE A GENERAL OVERVIEW OF THE  
IMPORTANT TECHNICAL POINTS AND U.S. AND OTHER COUNTRY  
ATTEMPTS TO ADDRESS SPECIFIC ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES. A  
GENERAL USE DATABASE WHICH CATALOGUES REQUESTS AND  
RESPONSES ON ENVIRONMENTAL POLLUTION PROBLEMS AND  
SOLUTIONS WILL BE DEVELOPED WHILE EACH RESPONSE WILL BE  
TAILORED TO THE SPECIFIC NEEDS AND CAPABILITIES OF EACH

COUNTRY. CF WILL ATTEMPT TO PROVIDE SUMMARY MATERIAL OF  
A BROADER NATURE FOR POLICYMAKERS LACKING TECHNICAL  
TRAINING IN ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE. AID/W AND CF WOULD  
LIKE MISSION INPUT ON THE MOST SUITABLE MEANS OF  
HANDLING REQUESTS. AID/W RECOMMENDS THAT NO MORE THAN  
ONE NGO AND/OR ONE GOVERNMENT AGENCY BE IDENTIFIED FOR  
EACH COUNTRY AS LEAD CONTACTS.

2. BACKGROUND: CF, A U.S. BASED NON-PROFIT  
ENVIRONMENTAL RESEARCH ORGANIZATION, HAS BEEN CONDUCTING  
POLICY RESEARCH ON ENVIRONMENTAL AND NATURAL RESOURCE  
ISSUES SINCE 1948. IT HAS LONG BEEN RECOGNIZED FOR ITS  
BALANCED APPROACH TO RESOURCE USE ISSUES BY  
CONSIDERING THE CRITICAL LINK BETWEEN SUSTAINABLE  
DEVELOPMENT AND ENVIRONMENTAL WELL-BEING. CF HAS PLAYED  
A KEY ROLE IN SHAPING U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY.

THE CONCERN AND AWARENESS FOR ENVIRONMENTAL POLLUTION  
PROBLEMS HAVE GROWN RAPIDLY IN LDC'S, WHILE AT THE SAME  
TIME IT HAS BECOME APPARENT THAT GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS  
AND CITIZEN GROUPS LACK THE INFORMATION AND CALCULATIONS  
NECESSARY TO ADDRESS ENVIRONMENTAL POLLUTION PROBLEMS  
BUILDING ON ITS U.S. EXPERIENCE, CF IS TRYING TO BRIDGE  
THIS GAP. CF HAS SIMILAR EFFORTS UNDERWAY IN SEVERAL  
LATIN AMERICAN COUNTRIES TO ASSIST THEM IN OBTAINING  
BASIC TECHNICAL AND POLICY INFORMATION, INCLUDING:

- COST-BENEFIT ANALYSIS ON POLLUTION CONTROL, PUBLIC HEALTH RISKS,
- POLLUTION CONTROL EFFORTS IN THE U.S. AND OTHER COUNTRIES, AND
- REGULATORY POLICY IN THE U.S. AND ELSEWHERE.

CF HAS ALSO INITIATED CONTACTS AND DIALOGUE WITH PRIVATE  
INDUSTRIES IN ORDER TO DEVELOP A MORE COOPERATIVE RATHER  
THAN ADVERSARIAL RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN GOVERNMENT  
REGULATORY AGENCIES AND INDUSTRY.

3. AS CF'S PAST INITIATIVES HAVE BECOME BROWN, THERE  
HAS BEEN A GROWING DEMAND FOR ASSISTANCE AND INFORMATION  
FROM GOVERNMENT AND PRIVATE GROUPS FROM A WIDER ARRAY OF  
LDC'S. THIS PROJECT IS DESIGNED TO ENABLE CF TO RESPOND  
ON A MORE THAN AD-HOC BASIS TO REQUESTS FOR  
INFORMATION UNDER THIS PROJECT, CF WILL:

- PROVIDE INFORMATION ON A SYSTEMATIC BASIS, ACHIEVE ECONOMIES-OF-SCALE BY WORKING WITH SEVERAL COUNTRIES, PARTICULARLY WHERE PROBLEMS OVERLAP,
- DEVELOP AN INFORMATION DATABASE OF ENVIRONMENTAL

PROTECTION AND POLICY ISSUES:  
--COORDINATE WITH THE INTERNATIONAL OFFICE OF THE  
ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY, AND  
--ASSIST USIAID AND AID/W ENVIRONMENTAL PERSONNEL TO  
INTEGRATE ENVIRONMENTAL POLLUTION CONCERNS INTO COUNTRY  
ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PROGRAMS AND DEVELOPMENT  
PROJECTS.

4. AID/W AND CF WOULD LIKE MISSION INPUT ON THE MOST  
SUITABLE PROCEDURES FOR HANDLING REQUESTS AND MEANS OF  
ACCESSING THE EIS. IN ORDER TO MINIMIZE THE MANAGEMENT  
BURDEN AT THE MISSION LEVEL AND TO FACILITATE THE FREE  
AND UNIMPEDED FLOW OF INFORMATION, AID/W SUGGESTS THAT  
DIRECT CONTACTS BE ESTABLISHED BETWEEN CF AND THE  
APPROPRIATE GOVERNMENT AGENCIES AND/OR NON-GOVERNMENTAL  
ORGANIZATIONS. MISSIONS AND STEPHEN COULD BE COPIED ON  
ALL REQUESTS AND RESPONSES (INCLUDING REFERENCE LISTS OF  
MATERIALS PROVIDED). THE EIS IS AVAILABLE TO MISSION  
PERSONNEL AND ALL AID-ASSISTED COUNTRIES ON A  
CASE-BY-CASE BASIS. HOWEVER, GIVEN THE MODEST FUNDING  
LEVEL AND ANTICIPATED NEEDS, EFFORTS WILL BE  
CONCENTRATED PRIMARILY IN THAILAND IN THE ASIA REGION  
AND COLOMBIA, COSTA RICA AND ECUADOR IN LATIN AMERICA.  
INDONESIA AND PERU WILL ALSO BE ABLE TO PARTICIPATE IN  
THE PROGRAM. ALSO WITHIN EACH COUNTRY, AID/W FEELS IT  
WISE TO TARGET A SINGLE NGO AND SINGLE GOVERNMENT AGENCY  
AS LEAD CONTACTS FOR THE EIS. SUGGESTED CONTACTS AND  
PROCEDURES FOR EACH COUNTRY ARE DESCRIBED BELOW.

5. FOR BANGKOK, THE NEWLY FORMED ASSOCIATION OF THAI  
INDUSTRIALISTS IS CONCERNED WITH DEVELOPING AND SHAPING  
A RATIONAL AND BALANCED POLLUTION CONTROL STRATEGY FOR  
THAILAND. THE ASSOCIATION COLLABORATES WITH THE  
NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL BOARD (NEB), IS CURRENTLY  
RECEIVING FINANCIAL AND TECHNICAL SUPPORT FROM THE  
UNITED NATIONS ENVIRONMENTAL PROGRAM (UNEP), AND WITH

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THE ASSISTANCE... THE UNEP-SUPPORTED RESIDENT ADVISOR... IS WELL AHEAD THE WAY TO DEVELOPING CAPABILITIES TO EFFECT POLICY CHANGES ON POLLUTION CONTROL... SUGGESTS THAT EFFORTS CONCENTRATE ON THE TRAI INDUSTRIALISTS ASSOCIATION AS THE MOST APPROPRIATE COORDINATING AGENCY... THIS ARRANGEMENT OFFERS SEVERAL ADVANTAGES IN THAT

SUBJECT AREAS OF GREATEST CONCERN IN EACH COUNTRY, E.G. TOXIC SUBSTANCES, PESTICIDES, HAZARDOUS WASTE. PLEASE RESPOND TO P. L. WIGGINS, STAFFER, (202) 295-2277. BRULTE

--A UNEP-SUPPORTED RESIDENT ADVISOR IS IN PLACE.  
--THE ASIA BUREAU AND USAID/BAN/POF ARE FUNDING A SIMILAR EFFORT WITH THE WORLD ENVIRONMENT CENTER (WEC) WHICH LINKS ENVIRONMENTAL, HEALTH AND SAFETY PROBLEMS WITH INDUSTRY CONCERNS AND EMPHASIZES TECHNICAL,

SITE-SPECIFIC RESPONSES RATHER THAN POLICY INFORMATION TRANSFER. THE EMPHASIS OF THE CF PROGRAM...  
--THE USAID-FUNDED EFFORT WITH THE TRANSCENTRAL VALLEY AUTHORITY'S BUREAU, INCLUDING ENERGY AND RESOURCE EFFICIENT CITIES PROGRAM MAY PROVIDE AN ADDITIONAL VEHICLE BY WHICH TO ADDRESS THE SPECIFIC ISSUES OF SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL, AND  
--THIS SINGLE ASSOCIATION CAN SERVE TO COORDINATE THE INTERESTS AND RESOURCES OF AID, EC, UNEP, AND THE PRIVATE SECTOR

6. FOR JAPAN... WITH REGARD TO PESTICIDES, AID/A APPRECIATES INTEREST OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND POLLUTION CONTROL... AID/A REQUESTS CONTACT WITH DIRECTLY TO DEFINE A LIMITED AND FOCUSED LIST OF ACTIVITIES AND ISSUES WHICH MAY BE SERVED BY THE EIS

7. FOR BOGOTA... THREE COOPERATING GROUPS HAVE BEEN IDENTIFIED FOR COLOMBIA PER THE NATURAL RESOURCES, ENVIRONMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT PLAN CONDUCTED IN OCTOBER 1985. THE INSTITUTE OF INVESTIGATION TECHNOLOGICAL (ITB) IS AN NGO CONCERNED WITH POLLUTION PROBLEMS. TWO GOVERNMENT AGENCIES, INSTANCIA NACIONAL DE MANEJO DE RECURSOS NATURALES (INMARNAT) AND THE MINISTERIO DE SALUD, ARE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE ENFORCEMENT AND MONITORING OF ENVIRONMENTAL POLLUTION AND ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY. PLEASE RECOMMEND THE MOST APPROPRIATE AND EFFECTIVE LINKAGE WITHIN COLOMBIA

8. FOR SAN JOSE... AID/A SUGGESTS OF DIRECTLY CONTACT EITHER FUNDACION MEDTROPICA WITH WHOM THEY HAVE AN ESTABLISHED RELATIONSHIP, ACCONA, AN ENVIRONMENTAL NGO OF THE GOVERNMENT OF COSTA RICA, MINISTRY OF MINES AND THE ENVIRONMENT, WHO HAS EXPRESSED AN INTEREST IN ENVIRONMENTAL POLLUTION ISSUES AND UNDER WHOSE AUSPICES ARE REGULATORY AND POLICY ISSUES OF POLLUTION CONTROL.

9. FOR QUITO... CF HAS PROVIDED FUNDACION NATURA WITH INFORMATION ON DANGEROUS PESTICIDES AND OTHER TOXIC SUBSTANCES. THIS RELATIONSHIP COULD BE FORMALLY ESTABLISHED UNDER THE CF PROGRAM. AID/A ALSO SUGGESTS THAT CF LINK UP WITH THE DIRECTOR GENERAL DE MEDIOAMBIENTE IN THE MINISTERIO DE ENERGIA Y MINAS.

10. FOR LIMA... CF HAS IDENTIFIED TWO NGOs, THE FUNDACION PERUANA PARA LA CONSERVACION DE LA NATURALEZA (FPEN) AND THE INSTITUTO DESARROLLO Y MEDIOAMBIENTE. PLEASE COMMENT ON THE ABOVE NGOs AND SUGGEST AN APPROPRIATE GOVERNMENT AGENCY WITH WHOM CF MAY WORK.

11. PLEASE ADVISE ON THE APPROPRIATENESS AND THE PERCEIVED EFFICACY OF COORDINATING WITH THE PROPOSED HOST COUNTRY AGENCIES, INSTITUTES OR ORGANIZATIONS AND THE PROCEDURE PREFERRED BY WIGGINS TO HANDLE INFORMATION REQUESTS. ALSO PLEASE COMMENT ON THE

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WORKSHOP SCHEDULE

"Developing Country Approaches

to

Environmental Protection and Management"

held at

State Department Building, 22nd & C Streets

MONDAY, JANUARY 19 in Room 1105

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- 09:00 to 09:45 Introduction of Participants — W. Paul Weatherly  
Opening remarks — J. Clarence Davies, Executive Vice President, the Conservation Foundation and Richard Bissell, Assistant Administrator, Bureau for Policy and Program Coordination, A.I.D.
- 09:45 to 10:45 Presentation of Country Paper — Indonesia  
A. Dahlan  
Assistant Secretary  
Ministry of Environment and Pollution
- Presentation of Country Paper — Brazil  
R. Messias Franco  
Secretary  
SEMA
- 10:45 to 11:00 BREAK
- 11:00 to 12:00 Presentation of Country Paper — Costa Rica  
A. Umana  
Minister  
Natural Resources, Energy and Mines
- Presentation of Country Paper — Thailand  
Chalerm Sak  
Director  
Environmental Assessment Division  
National Environmental Board
- 12:00 to 13:00 LUNCH (catered: free for participants; \$7.50 for others)

13:00 to 14:00      Presentation of Country Paper — Egypt  
   Talaat  
   General Manager  
   Organization for the Execution of Greater  
   Cairo Wastewater Projects

   Presentation of Country Paper — Mexico  
   To be announced

14:00 to 14:15      BREAK

14:15 to 16:30      Open discussion, moderated by Alvaro Umana: common  
   elements and country-specific aspects of a developing country  
   approach to environmental issues.

   DINNER (open)

TUESDAY, JANUARY 20 in Room 1107

09:00 to 10:30      Closed discussion, among developing country participants, of  
   experience to date with environmental protection. This  
   discussion will explore an agenda of common needs with the  
   goal of articulating a "call for action" on these needs. These  
   actions could include an effort to establish an organized  
   interchange among developing country environmental agencies  
   and concerned groups. The conclusions of this session will be  
   presented for the afternoon session following lunch.

10:30 to 10:45      BREAK

10:45 to 12:00      Continuation of closed discussion

12:00 to 14:00      LUNCH (State Department Cafeteria)

14:00 to 14:30      Presentation of draft results of morning session — presenter to  
   be chosen by developing country participants.

14:30 to 15:30      Open discussion of draft results — led by R. E. Soeriaatmadja.  
   Both participants and invited audience [U.S. environmental  
   NGO'S and representatives of multinational agencies and  
   private sector] will be encouraged to suggest modifications  
   and amendments.

- 15:30 to 15:45      **BREAK**
- 15:45 to 17:00      Representatives from NGO'S, donor agencies and other organizations will have an opportunity to react to the draft action plan — discussion led by J. Leonard.
- 17:00                      Closing remarks by P. Weatherly
- 18:00                      **RECEPTION** for the developing country participants at the Conservation Foundation

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 21 in Room 1105

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- 09:00 to 10:00      Presentation by R. E. Soeriaatmadja of a case study of environmental impact assessment of an Indonesian transmigration project
- 10:00 to 10:15      **BREAK**
- 10:15 to 11:00      Presentation by R. E. Soeriaatmadja of a case study of environmental impact assessment of an Indonesian multi-purpose dam project
- 11:00                      Presentations of case studies of environmental impact assessment in other countries. Time and subjects to be announced during the Monday afternoon session.

**LUNCH** (open)

[0922d]

Workshop On  
Developing Country Approaches to Environmental  
Protection and Management

Conclusions and Call For Action

During January 19 and 20, 1987, a group of environmental officials from Brazil, Costa Rica, Indonesia, Mexico, and Thailand met in Washington, D.C. to discuss approaches to environmental protection and management. The group would like to thank the sponsors of the workshop, the U.S. Agency for International Development and the Conservation Foundation, for the opportunity to exchange experiences and information between the developing countries as well as with the developed world and has issued the following conclusions and call for action:

- 1) Non-governmental organization (NGO's) in the environmental and conservation field have taken an important initiative to analyze the role of bilateral and multilateral development agencies in the environmental area and how they could become an important bridge for information transfer and cooperation with developing countries in this field. These efforts should be encouraged.
- 2) Basic to developing country's approach in environmental management is the view that the environment is closely interrelated to population and national development. Policies, programs, and actions in any of these three areas will influence the others; hence, environmental management should be supported by policies in the total development effort. Ultimately the objective of national development and environmental management is sustainable development in order to enhance the quality of life of the people. Sustainable development is essential because the environment is inter-generational.
- 3) The group recognizes that environmental problems in developing countries are rooted in two main sources: population and economic conditions.

The population pressure is manifest in the size, growth, and distribution of populations, including urbanization and high density in certain rural areas. Such pressure causes:

- a) degradation of environmental quality (e.g. water, land, air, waste, habitat) in urban as well as rural areas

- b) disruption of the functions of ecosystems resulting in decreasing carrying capacity
- c) decreasing natural resources -- renewable as well as nonrenewable -- to support further development

In terms of economic conditions, the pressures on the environment are caused by:

- a) low economic status (of the majority of the population) which allows no alternative for living, except by exploitation of the environment
- b) global economic conditions (deteriorating terms of trade, inaccessibility to markets, protectionism, high cost of financing) which puts pressure on developing countries' natural resources
- c) development patterns which do not take into account the specific conditions of the country; the linkage between population, environment and development, and make generalizations based on a particular experience

These pressures bring degradation and destruction of the natural resources (including land and water) of the country, but also the the resources for the global commons (biological diversity, tropical forest)

4. Environmental management is a process for planning and implementing environmental policy actions to achieve a desired quality of the environment. It must be implemented in a decentralized fashion as to encourage public participation.

Such a process involves several interconnected stages.

the Environmental Impact Assessment is one of the most important tools to go through those stages. It should include an early analysis of the options for policies, programs and projects leading to a decision making process, implementation, monitoring, and follow-up.

The experience on environmental impact assessment developed by the most advanced countries should be made available to be analyzed, adapted, and utilized by the developing countries. Mechanisms for cooperation among developing countries on creative approaches to environmental management

should be supported. Issues of particular importance are:.

- a) approaches and technologies for environmental management
  - b) appropriate methodologies to use in conducting EIAs for various development activities
  - c) research on sources and control of toxic and hazardous substances
5. Current policies of multilateral financial institutions imposing stringent across the board conditionalities for developing countries' debt restructuring are having a significant negative impact on their capacity to implement environmental programs.

Forced reduction in governmental budgets have caused disproportionate cuts on environmental projects as the satisfaction of more pressing social needs cannot be postponed.

The emphasis on financial, monetary and short-term productive variables to justify multilateral support for a project, discriminate against ecological efforts as they have low return on investment and long term benefits.

It is therefore necessary and urgent for multilateral financial agencies to open a soft-loan window for ecological restoration projects and for the governments of developed countries to increase grants for both research and project implementation in developing countries in the environmental and ecological area.

6. Each developing country has its own internal procedure to solve environmental imbalances that are tied to its cultural and political traditions. All international efforts must work through and strengthen these processes.

#### CALL FOR ACTION

Given the critical nature of the global situation we propose the following immediate actions:

- a) Developing countries should increase their internal efforts and coordination to implement environmental policies
- b) We seek a change in policies of the multilateral financial institutions to recognize the need for soft

loans in the environmental area and develop mechanisms for a larger spectrum of projects in this area.

- c) We strongly urge governments and foundations in developed nations to buy developing countries' debt to be converted for local liquidity to co-finance ecological and environmental projects. This approach benefits everyone: commercial banks can reduce their overseas exposure while developing countries expand their environmental restoration efforts, thereby improving the local as well as the global environment.
- d) The World Bank, patrimony of its member states, should designate a specific portion of its investment returns as grants or soft loans so that developing countries can finance low-return-on-investment environmental projects
- e) Environmentally successful projects should be identified and highlighted so that financing can be channeled in this direction.
- f) In response to developed countries' concern about the degradation of tropical forests which constitute an important global resource, the workshop recognizes that tropical forests are also a main economic resource to support national development of their respective countries. Therefore, developed countries should formulate schemes to substitute for the loss of such resources in order to implement the rehabilitation programs.
- g) The multilateral and bilateral development assistance agencies, in cooperation with developed country environmental protection agencies, and international environmental and conservation NGOs, should increase efforts to share technical information about the sources of environmental pollution and information about other country experiences in devising regulatory systems to control environmental degradation.

MEETING SCHEDULE

Lane Krahl, February 23 to March 4, 1987

Quito, Ecuador

February 23, 1987

9:00-10:00 Fausto Maldonado, Environmental Officer,  
USAID/Ecuador

10:30-11:15 Yolanda Kakabadse, Fundacion Natura

4:00-5:00 Direccion Nacional Forestal  
Ministerio de Agricultura y Ganaderia:  
Mario Pecearolo I., Director Nacional  
Forestal;  
Sergio Figueroa, Jefe, Conservacion y Manejo  
Recursos Silvestres;  
Fernando Escobar Suarez, Director Tecnico

February 24, 1987

9:00-10:00 Fausto Maldonado, Fernando Ortiz and Bruce  
Kernan, USAID/Ecuador

10:15-11:45 Eduardo Figueroa, Director, DIGEMA (Direccion  
General de Medio Ambiente), Ministerio de  
Energia y Minas

1:45-2:30 Anne Langhang, Librarian, USAID/Ecuador

2:30-4:00 Group Meeting  
Ing. Guillermo del Posso, PRONAREG, Ministerio  
de Agricultura y Ganaderia;  
Dr. Tjitte de Vries, Director, Dept. de  
Ciencias Biologicas, Pontificia Universidad  
Catolica;  
Ing. Miguel Moreno, Director Ejectuvio,  
CONACYT (Consejo Nacional de Ciencia y  
Tecnologia);  
Lourdes Guerra, CEICYNAT, Museo Ecuatoriano de  
Ciencias Naturales;  
Galo Ventenilla, Accion Ecologica;  
Esperanza Martinez, Accion Ecologica;  
Fausto Maldonado, USAID/Ecuador;  
Fernando Ortiz, USAID/Ecuador;  
Anne Langhang, USAID/Ecuador

February 25, 1967

9:30-11:00 Yolanda Kakabadse, Fundacion Natura  
4:00-5:00 Fausto Maldonado, USAID/Ecuador

Bogota, Colombia

February 26

1:30-2:30 p.m. Jim Smith, USAID Representative  
Vivian Gillespi, USAID Assistant  
3:00-4:15 p.m. INDERENA (Instituto Nacional de los Recursos  
Naturales Renovables y del Ambiente),  
Division Ordenamiento Ambiental  
Margarita Astralaga, Chief  
Alfonso Arellaneda, Chemist

February 27

9:00-10:30 a.m. Dr. Herman Duque, INGEOMINAS (Instituto  
Nacional de Investigaciones Geologico-  
Minero)  
11:00-12:00 Security Briefing, U.S. Embassy  
2:00-4:00 p.m. Isabel de Forero, Colciencias (Fondo  
Colombiano de Investigaciones Cientificas y  
Proyectos Especiales)

March 2

9:30-11:00 a.m. Jaime Ayala Ramirez, Executive Director,  
Fundacion Segunda Expedicion Botanica  
11:30-12:00 Fundacion Natura (no relation to FN/Ecuador)  
Maria Emilia Correa, Assistant Director  
Maria Magdalena Ballesteros  
2:30-4:00 p.m. Guillermo Echeverry Lopez, Director  
Saneamiento Ambiental, Ministerio de Salud  
Publica

March 3

9:00-11:00 a.m. CAR (Corporacion Autonoma Regional de la  
Sabana de Bogota y de los Valles de Ubate y  
Chiquinquirá)  
Alfredo Diaz Piccaluga, Executive Director  
Camenza Robayo, Ingenieria Ambiental  
Guillermo Aceuedo, Ingenieria Ambiental

4:00-5:00 p.m. Jim Smith, USAID Representative

Proposal for Environmental Information  
Service Activities in Ecuador, FY87

Request and Response Procedures

1. Information requests will be channeled through the Environmental Officer in Quito in coordination with the AID Library. If The Conservation Foundation receives a request directly from a participating organization, we will send a copy of the request to the Environmental Officer.
2. Responses will be sent through the Environmental Officer in Quito (via APO) and will be cataloged in the AID Library.
3. Whenever possible, two copies of publications will be sent with a response so that one copy can remain in the AID library.
4. When a response involves the preparation of a summary report by The Conservation Foundation, the report will be translated into Spanish.

Areas of Concentration

1. Primary Areas
  - a. Industrial pollution control.
  - b. Benefit/Cost Analysis of reducing lead in gasoline.
  - c. Control of pollution from petroleum production
  - d. Petroleum accident response planning
  - e. Use of mercury in gold processing
  - f. Pesticides
2. Other issues can be responded to as resources permit.

Potential for Buy-ins to Provide In-Country Expert Consultation

1. In regards to the Benefit/Cost Analysis on reducing lead in gas, DIGEMA is interested in receiving expert advice. The Conservation Foundation may be able to arrange for an economist from USEPA to spend a week in Quito working with DIGEMA. The economist was involved in the benefit/cost analysis of lead in gas in the U.S. The project can cover personnel expenses involved in arranging the trip, but cannot pay for travel or per diem. The mission would have to pay the estimated \$1,100 for a one-week consultation.
2. Other, similar opportunities may arise during the year. Is the mission interested in this type of use of the Service?

Proposal for the Use of the  
Environmental Information Service  
in Colombia

Request and Response Procedures

1. Information requests will be channeled through the USAID office in Bogota.
2. Responses will also be sent through the USAID office in Bogota via APO.
3. If The Conservation Foundation receives a request directly from a participating agency, we will send a copy of the request to the USAID office in Bogota.

Participating Agencies

1. INDERENA
2. Ministerio de Salud Publica
3. Colciencias (after exhausting their own research capabilities)
4. CAR
5. CVC?

Areas of Concentration

1. Primary Areas
  - a. Petroleum exploration, extraction, transportation and refining wastes.
  - b. Industrial pollution
  - c. Environmental Impact Assessment methodologies
  - d. Automobile emission standards
  - e. Pricing policies for industrial dischargers and municipal users of sewage treatment plants.
  - f. Solid waste disposal
2. Other Areas (response will depend on availability of resources)
  - a. Soil erosion
  - b. Health and environmental impacts of herbicides
  - c. Background information on USEPA air and water quality standards
  - d. Sound pollution
  - e. Hazardous waste management
  - f. Runoff control from gravel mining
  - g. Mercury contamination from gold processing
  - h. Irrigation uses of treated municipal wastewater.

Potential for Buy-ins to Provide In-Country, Expert Consultations

1. We are exploring this possibility with Peru and Ecuador which have some specific needs. The Environmental Information Service cannot pay for travel or per diem with existing funds; however, we can help locate experts and contribute to their professional expenses.

ENVIRONMENTAL INFORMATION SERVICE

RESPONSES COMPLETED AUGUST 1, 1986 TO MARCH 31, 1987

INQUIRY RECEIVED: 08/18/86            RESPONSE SENT: 08/25/86

NAME: Will Knowland  
AGENCY: USAID/Thailand  
COUNTRY: Thailand

SUBJECT: Drinking Water--treatment, polyaluminum  
chloride, health effects

INQUIRY RECEIVED: 09/26/86            RESPONSE SENT: 11/07/86

NAME: Manuel A. Fernandez  
AGENCY: Federacion Conservacionista Mexicana AC  
COUNTRY: Mexico

SUBJECT: Nuclear Power--financial problems, waste disposal,  
comparison of Laguna Verde I with Chernobyl, conversion  
to gas power

INQUIRY RECEIVED: 11/28/86            RESPONSE SENT: 01/02/87

NAME: Yolanda Kakabadse  
AGENCY: Fundacion Natura  
COUNTRY: Ecuador

SUBJECT: Pesticides--DDT, environmental impacts, health effects

INQUIRY RECEIVED: 12/19/86            RESPONSE SENT: 02/05/87

NAME: Alfred Nakatsuma  
AGENCY: USAID/Bolivia  
COUNTRY: Bolivia

SUBJECT: Environmental Regulations--copies of regulations from  
Latin American countries

INQUIRY RECEIVED: 01/23/87          RESPONSE SENT: 03/31/87

NAME: Carlos Celso do Amaral e Silva  
AGENCY: CETESB  
COUNTRY: Brazil

SUBJECT: Risk--risk assessment, risk management

INQUIRY RECEIVED: 01/23/87          RESPONSE SENT: 03/31/87

NAME: Fernando Menendez  
AGENCY: SEDUE  
COUNTRY: Mexico

SUBJECT: Sewage Treatment--municipal treatment of toxics from  
many small industrial sources

INQUIRY RECEIVED: 02/04/87          RESPONSE SENT: 02/24/87

NAME: Yolanda Kakabadse  
AGENCY: Fundacion Natura  
COUNTRY: Ecuador

SUBJECT: Pesticides--DDT, WHO policies

INQUIRY RECEIVED: 02/23/87          RESPONSE SENT: 03/16/87

NAME: Yolanda Kakabadse  
AGENCY: Fundacion Natura  
COUNTRY: Ecuador

SUBJECT: Petroleum--pollution control during exploration and  
extraction

INQUIRY RECEIVED: 02/23/87      RESPONSE SENT: 03/16/87

NAME: Eduardo Figueroa  
AGENCY: DIGEMA  
COUNTRY: Ecuador

SUBJECT: Air Pollution--benefits and costs of reducing lead in  
gasoline

INQUIRY RECEIVED: 03/02/87      RESPONSE SENT: 03/20/87

NAME: Jaire Ayala Ramirez  
AGENCY: Fundacion Segunda Expedicion Botanica  
COUNTRY: Colombia

SUBJECT: Environmental Education--primary school materials

INQUIRY RECEIVED: 03/02/87      RESPONSE SENT: 03/23/87

NAME: Guillermo Echeverry Lopez  
AGENCY: Ministerio de Salud Publica  
COUNTRY: Colombia

SUBJECT: Environmental Education--primary school materials

INQUIRY RECEIVED: 03/03/87      RESPONSE SENT: 04/02/87

NAME: Guillermo Acevedo  
AGENCY: CAR  
COUNTRY: Colombia

SUBJECT: Soil Erosion--assessing the impacts and costs of soil  
erosion

ENVIRONMENTAL INFORMATION SERVICE  
RESPONSES IN PROGRESS APRIL 1, 1987

INQUIRY RECEIVED: 02/23/87

NAME: Eduardo Figueroa  
AGENCY: DIGEMA  
COUNTRY: Ecuador

SUBJECT: Petroleum--pollution control for transportation and refining

INQUIRY RECEIVED: 02/23/87

NAME: Eduardo Figueroa  
AGENCY: DIGEMA  
COUNTRY: Ecuador

SUBJECT: Mining--treatment and alternatives for the use of mercury in gold processing

INQUIRY RECEIVED: 02/23/87

NAME: Eduardo Figueroa  
AGENCY: DIGEMA  
COUNTRY: Ecuador

SUBJECT: Environmental Impact Assessment--use of the Delphi system

INQUIRY RECEIVED: 02/23/87

NAME: Yolanda Kakabadse  
AGENCY: Fundacion Natura  
COUNTRY: Ecuador

SUBJECT: Petroleum--control of pollution from transportation and refining

INQUIRY RECEIVED: 02/26/87

NAME: Margarita Astralaga  
AGENCY: INDERENA  
COUNTRY: Colombia

SUBJECT: Petroleum--control of pollution from transportation and  
transfer from pipelines to ships

INQUIRY RECEIVED: 02/26/87

NAME: Margarita Astralaga  
AGENCY: INDERENA  
COUNTRY: Colombia

SUBJECT: Petroleum--control of pollution from exploration and  
extraction

INQUIRY RECEIVED: 02/26/87

NAME: Margarita Astralaga  
AGENCY: INDERENA  
COUNTRY: Colombia

SUBJECT: Water Pollution, Industrial--treatment of waste streams  
from rum distilleries

INQUIRY RECEIVED: 02/26/87

NAME: Margarita Astralaga  
AGENCY: INDERENA  
COUNTRY: Colombia

SUBJECT: Water Pollution, Industrial--treatment of wastes from  
soap factories

INQUIRY RECEIVED: 02/26/87

NAME: Margarita Astralaga  
AGENCY: INDERENA  
COUNTRY: Colombia

SUBJECT: Mining--treatment and alternatives to the use of  
mercury in gold processing

INQUIRY RECEIVED: 03/02/87

NAME: Guillermo Echeverry Lopez  
AGENCY: Ministerio de Salud Publico  
COUNTRY: Colombia

SUBJECT: Air Pollution, Mobile Source--background materials for  
emission standards on automobiles

INQUIRY RECEIVED: 03/02/87

NAME: Guillermo Echeverry Lopez  
AGENCY: Ministerio de Salud Publica  
COUNTRY: Colombia

SUBJECT: Pesticides--health and environmental effects of  
Glifosate, Triclopyr and Paraquat, herbicides used in  
the destruction of marijuana fields

INQUIRY RECEIVED: 03/03/87

NAME: Camenza Robayo  
AGENCY: CAR  
COUNTRY: Colombia

SUBJECT: Environmental Impact Assessments--methodologies for  
evaluation and review

INQUIRY RECEIVED: 03/03/87

NAME: Camenza Robayo  
AGENCY: CAR  
COUNTRY: Colombia

SUBJECT: Sewage Treatment Plants--pricing policies

INQUIRY RECEIVED: 03/03/87

NAME: Carena Robayo  
AGENCY: CAR  
COUNTRY: Colombia

SUBJECT: Sewage Treatment Plants--use of wastewater for  
irrigation

INQUIRY RECEIVED: 03/03/87

NAME: Camenza Robayo  
AGENCY: CAR  
COUNTRY: Colombia

SUBJECT: Water Quality Standards--background information

INQUIRY RECEIVED: 03/11/87

NAME:  
AGENCY: Belize Audobon Society  
COUNTRY: Belize

SUBJECT: Environmental Impact Assessment--how to prepare  
environmental impact assessment

INQUIRY RECEIVED: 03/23/87

NAME: Howard Clark  
AGENCY: USAID/Peru  
COUNTRY: Peru

SUBJECT: Hazardous Wastes--handling and disposal of CCA used in  
wood preservation

INQUIRY RECEIVED: 03/24/87

NAME: Bruce Kernan  
AGENCY: USAID/Ecuador  
COUNTRY: Ecuador

SUBJECT: Air Pollution, Stationary Source--health effects of and  
controls for emissions from asphalt mixing plants

# Ecologists Call Laguna Verde A Bad Investment for Mexico

By PATTY REINERT  
The News Staff Reporter

In the wake of last weekend's protests against the Laguna Verde nuclear power plant, another national ecology group has formally added its name to the growing list of organizations opposing the project.

The Mexican Conservation Federation publicly denounced the plant during a Monday meeting that included participants from nearly 30 environmental associations from Mexico City and seven states.

In a recent interview with The News, Federation President Manuel Fernandez said the organization has joined the fight against the country's first nuclear power plant because "it is just not economically sound."

"Our concern is different from other ecology groups because we don't focus on the safety aspects of the plant," Fernandez said.

"We don't say that the plant is safe or unsafe. Our concern is that it is not a good business prospect," he said. "Mexico does not have the financial resources to support a project that will have little economic return."

In a report released Monday afternoon, the organization's technical committee said a simple energy-saving program would save the country six to 10 times the amount of electricity the plant is expected to generate.

Laguna Verde, located about 6 kilometers from the city of Veracruz, will cost the country 3.5 billion dollars, which members of the group claim is more than 4 percent of the Federal Electricity Commission's foreign debt and close to 4 percent of the public foreign debt.

Considering the cost of financing the project, disposing of radioactive waste and dismantling the plant after its useful life, the group believes the cost of the total operation will be closer to 7 billion dollars.

The CFE estimates that the useful life of the plant will be 25 to 30 years.

Also according to the CFE, Laguna Verde will generate 654 megawatts of power, or about 3 percent of the country's total energy needs.

"With a wide program of energy savings, the consumption of energy could be reduced by 20 to 30 percent," the committee said. "The country could achieve the equivalent of six to 10 Laguna Verdes."

The organization also is concerned about the plant's use of water. During normal operations, they claim the plant will require 60 square meters of water per second. This is equal to the amount of water consumed in the Valley of Mexico.

The group's declaration comes after last Saturday's march by 8,000 protesters to the grounds of the plant. Residents of Veracruz state, joined by several ecology groups from Mexico City, walked the several kilometers from the nearby town of Palmira Sola to the plant's gates. It was the third such protest in six months.

Demonstrators succeeded in blocking the highway leading to the plant, holding up traffic for more than an hour to symbolize the closure of the plant.

Residents of Cordoba, Veracruz expressed their solidarity with the demonstrators Saturday night with a five-minute blackout intended to draw the attention of the CFE.

During a recent trip to Baja California Sur, Secretary of Energy Alfredo del Mazo reportedly said nothing will stop the fueling of the plant this spring.

Fernandez said each of the groups opposing the plant "has its own work to do, and we have complemented each other in the past."

The groups are now joining efforts, he said, "because although we each have our own role to play, we are all against Laguna Verde and we are all working to make sure the decision isn't left to the CFE."



Quito, a 13 MAR. 1987

Señor  
William K. Reilly  
PRESIDENT OF THE  
CONSERVATION FOUNDATION  
1255 Twenty-Third Street, NW  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20037  
U.S.A

De mi consideración:

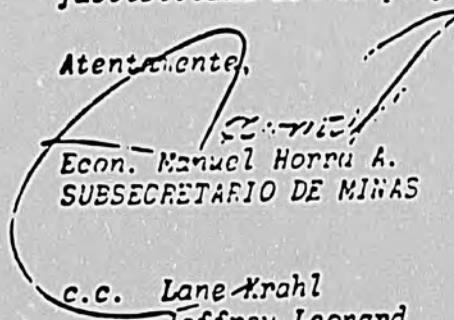
En cumplimiento del Plan Operativo de la Dirección General de Medio Ambiente para el año de 1987, se prevé la realización de un estudio de factibilidad técnica y económica que revise la utilización de tetraetilo de plomo en las gasolinas, proyecto que es de suma importancia y prioridad para el Ministerio de Energía y Minas, en salvaguarda de la calidad ambiental y de la protección de la salud de los habitantes del país.

Con estos antecedentes, y en conocimiento del interés de la Fundación para la Conservación, de apoyar este tipo de proyectos y de la experiencia que ustedes tienen sobre temas similares, deseáramos conocer la posibilidad de obtener asistencia técnica por parte de la Fundación a la Dirección General de Medio Ambiente, para la ejecución de mencionado proyecto.

De ser factible esta asistencia técnica deseáramos se nos comunique los períodos y los consultores que podrían incorporarse a un grupo técnico interinstitucional coordinado por la Dirección General con participación de funcionarios de la Dirección Nacional de Hidrocarburos y de la Corporación Estatal Petrolera Ecuatoriana.

Como antecedente enviamos copia de un estudio preliminar realizado por la Dirección General de Medio Ambiente en el cual se analiza parcialmente el problema existente en el país, se presentan algunas estadísticas y se plantean algunas recomendaciones sobre las cuales es nuestro deseo, realizar un estudio de factibilidad con la profundidad que el caso amerita.

Atentamente,

  
Econ. Manuel Horru A.  
SUBSECRETARIO DE MINAS

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

c.c. Lane Krahl  
Jeffrey Leonard

## ENVIRONMENTAL INFORMATION SERVICE

FINANCIAL REPORT, APRIL 1, 1987

| <u>Item</u>                          | <u>Expenses<br/>In March</u> | <u>Expenses<br/>Year-to-Date</u> |
|--------------------------------------|------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Salaries                             | \$ 4,462                     | \$14,692                         |
| Fringe Benefits                      | 1,785                        | 5,875                            |
| Overhead                             | 4,373                        | 14,397                           |
| Consultant Fees                      | 784                          | 1,308                            |
| Conference &<br>Meeting Expenses     | 0                            | 3,346                            |
| Staff Expense - Local                | 11                           | 43                               |
| Xerox                                | 24                           | 176                              |
| Postage and Shipping                 | 342                          | 523                              |
| Telephone and Telegraph              | 47                           | 206                              |
| Research Materials &<br>Publications | 0                            | 551                              |
| Miscellaneous                        | 0                            | 2                                |
|                                      | =====                        | =====                            |
| TOTAL                                | \$11,828                     | \$41,119                         |

APPENDIX II

PROGRESS REPORT

APRIL 1, 1987 TO OCTOBER 31, 1987



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The Conservation Foundation

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November 6, 1987

Ms. Mary Lou Higgins  
Science and Technology/FNR  
Room 508 (SA-18)  
USAID  
Washington, DC 20523

Dear Lou:

Enclosed is the progress report for the Environmental Information Service for April 1 through October 31, 1987. This report, in combination with the progress report submitted to you on April 10, 1987, serves as a final report on USAID Grant #DHR-1406-G-SS-6036-00.

As noted in the report, funding for the Service has been expended and authorization from USAID expired on October 31, 1987. We continue to believe that the Service is a valuable program and are trying to secure funding commitments through FY 90. To that end, we are submitting a proposal to LAC, a copy of which is enclosed for your information. To maintain the integrity of the program, The Conservation Foundation will fund the Service from our own resources through December, 1987. Unfortunately, if funding commitments are not secured by that time, the program will have to cease operation.

Clearly, I hope that we will secure funding and that the Service will be able to continue to serve environmental institutions in the developing world. I also hope that S&T will continue to be involved in the Service. In that regard, please let me know your response to the enclosed proposal and the possibility of S&T involvement in supporting an expanded Environmental Information Service.

If you have any questions about the progress report or the program proposal, please let me know.

Sincerely,

Lane Krahl  
Associate

enclosures



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## The Conservation Foundation

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### ENVIRONMENTAL INFORMATION SERVICE

USAID Grant #DHR-1406-G-SS-6036-00

PROGRESS REPORT  
APRIL 1, 1987 TO OCTOBER 31, 1987

Funding for the Environmental Information Service under USAID Grant #DHR-1406-G-SS-6036-00 terminates on October 31, 1987. This progress report, in combination with the progress report for August 1, 1986 to March 31, 1987, serves as a final report for that grant. As the attached financial report shows, USAID funding for this project was expended by late September. Since that time, The Conservation Foundation has funded the Service with its own resources. The Foundation will be able to continue to fund the Service through December, 1987; however, if commitments for additional funding are not secured by that time, the Service will have to cease operation.

#### Major Accomplishments

The Environmental Information Service responded to 31 information requests from ten countries between April 1 and October 31, 1987. In addition, ten responses are in the process of being completed as this report is being prepared. The subject of the responses ranged from soil erosion to industrial effluent treatment to hazardous waste disposal. One of the most recent responses, and possibly one of the most important, was the provision of information to OIKOS, a Brazilian NGO headed by congressman Fabio Feldman, on responding to radiation contamination which they are using in their efforts to address the recent contamination incident in Goiania. Complete listings of the responses prepared during this period, plus those in-progress which will be completed in early November, are attached as Appendices A and B. For seven of the responses we produced a Spanish language summary report.

In addition to responding to inquiries, the Service organized and participated in two short-term consultations, one each in Peru and Thailand. We are currently preparing for a third consultation to Ecuador which will occur from November 10 through 20 in Quito.

As a result of a request for information on the proper disposal of wastes from a wood preservation treatment plant in Shiringamazu, Peru, the Environmental Information Service organized a team of experts to visit the plant and make recommendations. The team consisted of an environmental policy expert from The Conservation Foundation, a wood preservation expert from U.S. industry, and a hazardous waste disposal expert from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA). The team made several recommendations on the proper handling and disposal of chromated copper arsenic (CCA) while in Peru and, upon their return, prepared a report summarizing health and environmental information on CCA and recommended handling procedures. The report was prepared in both English and Spanish. A copy of the body of the report (in English) is attached as Appendix C.

As a result of several information responses to Thailand, the Service was asked to organize a team of two experts to spend three weeks, July 10-31, in Thailand working with the Thai National Environment Board to establish an environmental information center and assisting the USAID Mission in developing a comprehensive, seven-year program for addressing urban and industrial pollution problems in Thailand. The expert team, consisting of two environmental policy and information experts from The Conservation Foundation, before leaving Thailand we briefed mission personnel on our proposals and, upon returning to the United States, prepared a final report. A copy of the Executive Summary of that report is attached as Appendix D.

For both of these consultations the Service provided staff time and the participating mission provided travel expenses. The time of the non-Service staff on the consultation in Peru was donated by their employers, USEPA and Koppers Company, Inc. While in both Peru and Thailand, Lane Krahl took the opportunity to meet with government officials and NGOs to inform them about the Environmental Information Service. Indeed, while in Peru, The Conservation Foundation used its own funds to pay for Mr. Krahl to visit Ilo and meet with a local NGO, Asociacion Cultural Labor-Ilo, which needed information on the health effects of air pollution from copper smelting.

Currently the Environmental Information Service is organizing a team of two environmental policy experts, one from the Foundation and the other from USEPA, to assist the Ecuadoran Direccion Nacional Hidrocarburos in the preparation of a benefit/cost analysis of reducing lead in gasoline. This consultation will occur on November 10-20, 1987. The development of this consultation is occurring under the Environmental Information Service; however, because the USAID mission in Quito does not have funds for this effort, the travel expenses will be funded directly by The Conservation Foundation. As with the consultation to Peru, USEPA is contributing its staff time to the Service.

## Financial Report

The attached financial report is not a request for reimbursement, but is included only for your information. As it indicates, we have spent \$139,313 to-date on the Environmental Information Service, \$126,941 of which came from USAID. The remaining \$12,372 was funded directly by The Conservation Foundation.

ENVIRONMENTAL INFORMATION SERVICE  
FINANCIAL REPORT, AUGUST 1-OCTOBER 31, 1987 \*

| <u>Item</u>                          | <u>Expenses-to-Date</u> |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| Salaries                             | \$ 45,629               |
| Fringe Benefits                      | 17,996                  |
| Consultant Fees                      | 7,531                   |
| Conference &<br>Meeting Expenses     | 4,928                   |
| Staff Expense - Local                | 74                      |
| Xerox                                | 872                     |
| Postage and Shipping                 | 1,113                   |
| Telephone and Telegraph              | 751                     |
| Research Materials &<br>Publications | 3,042                   |
| Miscellaneous                        | 15                      |
| Indirect Costs                       | 57,362<br>=====         |
| TOTAL                                | \$139,313               |

\* The expenses for October 1987 were estimated.

APPENDIX A

RESPONSES COMPLETED,  
APRIL 1, 1987-OCTOBER 31, 1987

APPENDIX A

ENVIRONMENTAL INFORMATION SERVICE

RESPONSES COMPLETED APRIL 1, 1987-OCTOBER 31, 1987

INQUIRY RECEIVED: 03/03/87                      RESPONSE SENT: 04/03/87

NAME: Guillermo Acevedo  
AGENCY: CAR  
COUNTRY: Colombia

SUBJECT: Impacts of soil erosion

INQUIRY RECEIVED: 02/26/87                      RESPONSE SENT: 04/15/87

NAME: Margarita Astralaga  
AGENCY: INDERENA  
COUNTRY: Colombia

SUBJECT: Petroleum--control of pollution from exploration and  
extraction (Spanish)

INQUIRY RECEIVED: 03/11/87                      RESPONSE SENT: 05/05/87

NAME: Mick Graig, Victor Gonzalez  
AGENCY: Belize Audubon Society  
COUNTRY: Belize

SUBJECT: Environmental Impact Assessment--how to prepare  
environmental impact assessments

INQUIRY RECEIVED: 04/21/87                      RESPONSE SENT: 05/07/87

NAME: Molly Kux  
AGENCY: USAID  
COUNTRY: El Salvador

SUBJECT: Health effects of using asbestos cement roofing  
materials

INQUIRY RECEIVED: 03/23/87

RESPONSE SENT: 05/21/87

NAME: Howard Clark  
AGENCY: USAID/Peru  
COUNTRY: Peru

SUBJECT: Hazardous Wastes--handling and disposal of CCA used in wood preservation (Spanish)

INQUIRY RECEIVED: 03/03/87

RESPONSE SENT: 06/09/87

NAME: Camenza Robayo  
AGENCY: CAR  
COUNTRY: Colombia

SUBJECT: Water Quality Standards--background information

INQUIRY RECEIVED: 03/02/87

RESPONSE SENT: 06/09/87

NAME: Guillermo Echeverry Lopez  
AGENCY: Ministerio de Salud  
COUNTRY: Colombia

SUBJECT: Air Pollution, Mobile Source--background materials for emission standards on automobiles (Spanish)

INQUIRY RECEIVED: 04/30/87

RESPONSE SENT: 06/10/87

NAME: Richard S. Stevenson  
AGENCY: USAID/Manila  
COUNTRY: Philippines

SUBJECT: Materials on the presentation of environmental hazards (risks, impacts, etc.) to the general public. Focus on hazardous waste disposal

INQUIRY RECEIVED: 04/20/87

RESPONSE SENT: 06/11/87

NAME: Adelino Guillen Taboada  
AGENCY: CEPEC  
COUNTRY: Brazil

SUBJECT: Environmental Impact Assessment of a large hydroelectric dam

INQUIRY RECEIVED: 02/23/87

RESPONSE SENT: 06/11/87

NAME: Eduardo Figueroa  
AGENCY: DIGEMA  
COUNTRY: Ecuador

SUBJECT: Environmental Impact Assessment -- use of Delphi  
system

INQUIRY RECEIVED: 05/20/87

RESPONSE SENT: 06/27/87

NAME: Jorge de Lucio  
AGENCY: APECO--Lima  
COUNTRY: Peru

SUBJECT: Alternatives for sewage treatment for southern Lima  
and detergent pollution in lakes in NE Peru

INQUIRY RECEIVED: 03/03/87

RESPONSE SENT: 07/21/87

NAME: Camenza Robayo  
AGENCY: CAR  
COUNTRY: Colombia

SUBJECT: Sewage Treatment Plants--pricing policies

INQUIRY RECEIVED: 03/03/87

RESPONSE SENT: 07/21/87

NAME: Camenza Robayo  
AGENCY: CAR  
COUNTRY: Colombia

SUBJECT: Formulation of environmental impact statements

INQUIRY RECEIVED: 06/10/87

RESPONSE SENT: 08/17/87

NAME: Jorge Betancourt R.  
AGENCY: Peace Corps  
COUNTRY: Honduras

SUBJECT: EIS--methodologies

INQUIRY RECEIVED: 07/07/87

RESPONSE SENT: 08/19/87

NAME: Rosa Aguiño de Vallejos  
AGENCY: Instituto de Desarrollo y Medio Ambiente  
COUNTRY: Peru

SUBJECT: Pesticides--EPA background documents for organo-  
chlorides and organophosphates

INQUIRY RECEIVED: 07/10/87

RESPONSE SENT: 08/19/87

NAME: Jose Luis Lopez  
AGENCY: Asociacion Cultural Labor-ILO  
COUNTRY: Peru

SUBJECT: Health and environmental effects of sulfur dioxide

INQUIRY RECEIVED: 05/28/87

RESPONSE SENT: 08/20/87

NAME: Zilton Macedo  
AGENCY: Emplaza  
COUNTRY: Brazil

SUBJECT: Pricing electricity to cover costs and encourage  
conservation

INQUIRY RECEIVED: 02/20/87

RESPONSE SENT: 08/21/87

NAME: Eric R. Loken/Peter Bloom  
AGENCY: USAID/Colombo  
COUNTRY: Sri Lanka

SUBJECT: Uses of municipal and industrial wastewater

INQUIRY RECEIVED: 06/19/87

RESPONSE SENT: 08/31/87

NAME: Ing. Eduardo Cacho  
AGENCY: Ministerio de Energia y Minas  
COUNTRY: Peru

SUBJECT: Petroleum -- pollution control during exploration and  
extraction (Spanish)

INQUIRY RECEIVED: 06/19/87

RESPONSE SENT: 08/31/87

NAME: Ing. Eduardo Cacho  
AGENCY: Ministerio de Energia y Minas  
COUNTRY: Peru

SUBJECT: Energy Law

INQUIRY RECEIVED: 06/20/87

RESPONSE SENT: 08/31/87

NAME: Juan Cueva Jaramillo  
AGENCY: Comision Especial de Medio Ambiente  
COUNTRY: Ecuador

SUBJECT: Omnibus environmental law

INQUIRY RECEIVED: 07/17/87

RESPONSE SENT: 09/02/87

NAME: Luiz Antonio Prado  
AGENCY:  
COUNTRY: Brazil

SUBJECT: Hazardous waste facility siting

INQUIRY RECEIVED: 05/25/87

RESPONSE SENT: 09/14/87

NAME: Alvaro Leonardo Diaz Souza Martins  
AGENCY: Universidade Federal da Vicosa/Brazilian Senate  
COUNTRY: Brazil

SUBJECT: Procedures for and evaluation of environmental impact statements

INQUIRY RECEIVED: 06/20/87

RESPONSE SENT: 09/16/87

NAME: Juan Moller-Hergt  
AGENCY: APECO  
COUNTRY: Peru

SUBJECT: Dangerous properties of industrial materials

INQUIRY RECEIVED: 08/17/87

RESPONSE SENT: 09/21/87

NAME: Dr. Mathuros Ruchirawat  
AGENCY: Mahidol University  
COUNTRY: Thailand

SUBJECT: Toxicity of tin in canned food

INQUIRY RECEIVED: 07/20/87

RESPONSE SENT: 09/23/87

NAME: Sr. Manuel Horra A.  
AGENCY: Ministerio de Energia y Minas  
COUNTRY: Ecuador

SUBJECT: Health effects of lead

INQUIRY RECEIVED: 02/26/87

RESPONSE SENT: 09/30/87

NAME: Margarita Astralaga  
AGENCY: INDERENA  
COUNTRY: Colombia

SUBJECT: Water Pollution, Industrial--treatment of waste streams  
from rum distilleries (Spanish)

INQUIRY RECEIVED: 03/24/87

RESPONSE SENT: 10/06/87

NAME: Bruce Kernan  
AGENCY: USAID/Quito  
COUNTRY: Ecuador

SUBJECT: Air Pollution, Stationary Source--health effects of and  
controls for emissions from asphalt mixing plants

INQUIRY RECEIVED: 03/03/87

RESPONSE SENT: 10/12/87

NAME: Camenza Robayo  
AGENCY: CAR  
COUNTRY: Colombia

SUBJECT: Sewage Treatment Plants--use of wastewater for  
irrigation

INQUIRY RECEIVED: 10/06/87

RESPONSE SENT: 10/15/87

NAME: Fabio Feldmann  
AGENCY: OIKOS  
COUNTRY: Brazil

SUBJECT: Environmental contamination from radiation accident

INQUIRY RECEIVED: 03/02/87

RESPONSE SENT: 10/31/87

NAME: Guillermo Echeverry Lopez  
AGENCY: Ministerio de Salud Publica  
COUNTRY: Colombia

SUBJECT: Pesticides--health and environmental effects of  
Glifosate, Triclopyr and Paraquat, herbicides used in  
the destruction of marijuana fields (Spanish)

APPENDIX B

RESPONSES IN PROGRESS,  
NOVEMBER 1, 1987

APPENDIX B

ENVIRONMENTAL INFORMATION SERVICE

RESPONSES IN PROGRESS NOVEMBER 1, 1987

INQUIRY RECEIVED: 02/23/87

NAME: Eduardo Figueroa  
AGENCY: DIGEMA  
COUNTRY: Ecuador

SUBJECT: Petroleum--pollution control for transportation and refining (Spanish)

INQUIRY RECEIVED: 02/23/87

NAME: Eduardo Figueroa  
AGENCY: DIGEMA  
COUNTRY: Ecuador

SUBJECT: Mining--treatment and alternatives for the use of mercury in gold processing

INQUIRY RECEIVED: 02/23/87

NAME: Yolanda Kakabadse  
AGENCY: Fundacion Natura  
COUNTRY: Ecuador

SUBJECT: Petroleum--control of pollution from transportation and refining (Spanish)

INQUIRY RECEIVED: 02/26/87

NAME: Margarita Astralaga  
AGENCY: INDERENA  
COUNTRY: Colombia

SUBJECT: Petroleum--control of pollution from transportation and transfer from pipelines to ships (Spanish)

INQUIRY RECEIVED: 02/26/87

NAME: Margarita Astralaga  
AGENCY: INDERENA  
COUNTRY: Colombia

SUBJECT: Mining--treatment and alternatives to the use of  
mercury in gold processing

INQUIRY RECEIVED: 06/15/87

NAME: Galo Veintemilla  
AGENCY: Accion Ecologica  
COUNTRY: Ecuador

SUBJECT: Tear Gas--Information on environmental and health  
effects, cost, and production (Spanish)

INQUIRY RECEIVED: 06/19/87

NAME: Eduardo Cacho  
AGENCY: Ministerio de Energia y Minas  
COUNTRY: Peru

SUBJECT: Petroleum -- pollution control during transportation  
shore-to-ship transfer, and refining

INQUIRY RECEIVED: 08/17/87

NAME: Wicha Siwalai  
AGENCY: Bangkok Municipal Administration  
COUNTRY: Thailand

SUBJECT: Low-cost, innovative sewage treatment systems

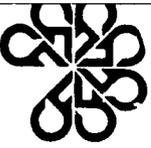
INQUIRY RECEIVED: 01/29/87

NAME: Jorge de Lucio  
AGENCY: APECO  
COUNTRY: Peru

SUBJECT: Hazardous waste export

INQUIRY RECEIVED: 11/02/87

NAME: Carmenza Robayo  
AGENCY: CAR  
COUNTRY: Colombia  
SUBJECT: Water Quality Modeling



# The Conservation Foundation

## PROPOSAL FOR ENVIRONMENTAL INFORMATION SERVICE NOVEMBER 1, 1987 TO SEPTEMBER 30, 1988

### Background

In August 1986 USAID gave a grant to The Conservation Foundation to support the development of an Environmental Information Service. The purpose of the Service is to reduce the shortages of technical and policy information about environmental problems in developing countries. Through the Service, The Conservation Foundation responds to specific inquiries and provides general environmental information to government officials and nongovernmental organizations in developing countries.

During the first year of the project the Environmental Information Service focussed its activities on six countries: Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Peru, Thailand and Indonesia. Foundation staff worked directly with country officials and citizens in these countries to evaluate their environmental problems, provide technical information, and explore policy alternatives. Foundation staff also worked with AID Mission personnel to integrate environmental issues with overall country development strategies and needs.

Although the efforts have been focussed on these six countries, the Service has also responded to requests from other countries receiving USAID funds, including Mexico, Brazil, Bolivia and Belize.

In responding to requests, The Conservation Foundation has coordinated its efforts with the Office of International Affairs in the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. These efforts have alerted USEPA officials about new issues and extended their own assistance program in the less developed countries.

### Project Description

Funding for the Environmental Information Service will expire on October 31, 1987. The purpose of this proposal is to secure funding for the Service through September 30, 1988. If funding is extended through FY88, the Environmental Information Service will continue to provide the much-needed technical and policy information on environmental issues to government agencies and NGO's in developing countries.

During FY88 the Service will consolidate its activities in Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Peru, Thailand and Indonesia, and extend the project into at least one other Latin American country. Staff from The Conservation Foundation will visit each target country at least once during the year to identify information needs with government agencies, NGOs and USAID Mission personnel. For responses to requests from Latin America, any information summaries will be prepared in both English and Spanish.

As we have in the past, The Conservation Foundation will continue to draw upon the experience and expertise of the Foundation's senior staff to respond to inquiries. The Service will continue to be managed by a project director with domestic and international experience in addressing environmental problems. In addition, the Service will be supported by a research librarian and research assistants.

### Budget

To operate the Environmental Information Service from November 1, 1987 through September 30, 1988 The Conservation Foundation is requesting a budget of \$149,271. A copy of the proposed budget is attached. Although a small component for travel is provided in this budget, The Conservation Foundation will continue to appropriate the substantial amount of travel funds necessary to maintain in-country contacts for this project.

PROPOSAL FOR ENVIRONMENTAL INFORMATION SERVICE  
NOVEMBER 1, 1987 TO SEPTEMBER 30, 1988

BUDGET

Personnel Expenses

|  | <u>Hours</u> | <u>Rate</u>        | <u>Total</u>  |
|--|--------------|--------------------|---------------|
| Senior Associates                                    | 150          | \$25               | \$ 3,750      |
| Program Manager                                      | 1,100        | 15                 | 16,500        |
| Associates   | 150          | 15                 | 2,250         |
| Research Librarian                                   | 300          | 15                 | 4,500         |
| Research Assistants                                  | 1,200        | 11                 | 13,200        |
| Support Staff  | 900          | 10                 | <u>9,000</u>  |
|  |              | Direct Personnel   | 49,200        |
| Fringe Benefits (.4 x Direct Personnel)              |              |                    | 19,680        |
| Overhead (.7 x [Direct Personnel + Fringe Benefits]) |              |                    | <u>48,216</u> |
|  |              | Personnel Subtotal | 117,096       |

Direct Expenses

|                                     |                          |                   |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------|
| Consultant Fees                     |                          | 10,000            |
| Staff Expenses, out-of-town         |                          |                   |
| Airfare                             |                          | 5,000             |
| Per Diem                            |                          | 3,675             |
| Staff Expenses, local               |                          | 500               |
| Xerox                               |                          | 2,000             |
| Postage and Shipping                |                          | 4,000             |
| Telephone and Telegraph             |                          | 2,000             |
| Research Materials and Publications |                          | 4,000             |
| Miscellaneous                       |                          | <u>1,000</u>      |
|                                     | Direct Expenses Subtotal | 32,175            |
|                                     | <b>TOTAL</b>             | <b>\$ 149,271</b> |

PROPOSAL FOR ENVIRONMENTAL INFORMATION SERVICE

ONE-YEAR BUDGET

| PERSONNEL EXPENSES                        | DAYS | RATE    | TOTAL     |
|---|------|---------|-----------|
| Executive Management                      | 2    | \$260 * | \$ 520    |
| Senior Associates                         | 10   | 175     | 1,750     |
| Project Manager                           | 90   | 105     | 9,450     |
| Research Librarian                        | 25   | 105     | 2,625     |
| Associates                                | 15   | 105     | 1,575     |
| Junior Associates and<br>Research Fellows | 90   | 77      | 6,930     |
| Support Staff                             | 90   | 70      | 6,300     |
|   |      |         | -----     |
| Direct Personnel                          |      |         | 29,150    |
| Fringe Benefits **                        |      |         | 11,660    |
|   |      |         | -----     |
| PERSONNEL EXPENSES SUBTOTAL               |      |         | 40,810    |
|   |      |         |           |
| DIRECT EXPENSES                           |      |         |           |
| Consultant Fees                           |      |         | 3,500     |
| Consultations ***                         |      |         |           |
| Airfare                                   |      |         | 4,200     |
| Per Diem                                  |      |         | 5,900     |
| Staff International Travel                |      |         |           |
| Airfare                                   |      |         | 1,600     |
| Per Diem                                  |      |         | 2,000     |
| Staff Local Expense                       |      |         | 100       |
| Xerox                                     |      |         | 1,000     |
| Postage and Shipping                      |      |         | 1,500     |
| Telephone and Telegraph                   |      |         | 1,000     |
| Research Materials                        |      |         | 3,500     |
| Miscellaneous                             |      |         | 200       |
|   |      |         | -----     |
| DIRECT EXPENSES SUBTOTAL                  |      |         | 24,500    |
| Indirect Costs ****                       |      |         | 34,690    |
|   |      |         | =====     |
| TOTAL                                     |      |         | \$100,000 |

PROPOSAL FOR ENVIRONMENTAL INFORMATION SERVICE

TWO-YEAR BUDGET

| PERSONNEL EXPENSES                        | DAYS                        | RATE    | TOTAL     |
|---|-----------------------------|---------|-----------|
| Executive Management                      | 4                           | \$260 * | \$ 1,040  |
| Senior Associates                         | 20                          | 175     | 3,500     |
| Project Manager                           | 180                         | 105     | 18,900    |
| Research Librarian                        | 50                          | 105     | 5,250     |
| Associates                                | 30                          | 105     | 3,150     |
| Junior Associates and<br>Research Fellows | 180                         | 77      | 13,860    |
| Support Staff                             | 180                         | 70      | 12,600    |
|   |                             |         | -----     |
|   | Direct Personnel            |         | 58,300    |
| Fringe Benefits **                        |                             |         | 23,320    |
|   |                             |         | -----     |
|   | PERSONNEL EXPENSES SUBTOTAL |         | 81,620    |
|   |                             |         |           |
| DIRECT EXPENSES                           |                             |         |           |
| Consultant Fees                           |                             |         | 7,000     |
| Consultations ***                         |                             |         |           |
| Airfare                                   |                             |         | 8,400     |
| Per Diem                                  |                             |         | 11,800    |
| Staff International Travel                |                             |         |           |
| Airfare                                   |                             |         | 3,200     |
| Per Diem                                  |                             |         | 4,000     |
| Staff Local Expense                       |                             |         | 200       |
| Xerox                                     |                             |         | 2,000     |
| Postage and Shipping                      |                             |         | 3,000     |
| Telephone and Telegraph                   |                             |         | 2,000     |
| Research Materials                        |                             |         | 7,000     |
| Miscellaneous                             |                             |         | 400       |
|   |                             |         | -----     |
|   | DIRECT EXPENSES SUBTOTAL    |         | 49,000    |
| Indirect Costs ****                       |                             |         | 69,380    |
|   |                             |         | =====     |
|   | TOTAL                       |         | \$200,000 |

## BUDGET NOTES

- \* The standard rate for Executive Management time is \$280 per day; however, The Conservation Foundation is contributing \$20 per day from its own sources.
- \*\* Fringe Benefits = 40% of Direct Personnel costs
- \*\*\* Two, two-week consultations per year with three-person teams: one in Central America or Caribbean region and the other in the Andean region. We anticipate that other consultations will occur in response to Mission buy-ins or in conjunction with other activities of The Conservation Foundation.
- \*\*\*\* The Conservation Foundation's projected rate for indirect costs is 85% of direct salaries and wages plus applicable fringe benefits. This rate is subject to government approval.