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# IIED

INTERNATIONAL  
INSTITUTE FOR  
ENVIRONMENT AND  
DEVELOPMENT



ANNUAL REPORT

1986

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IIED, the International Institute for Environment and Development, is a global organization established in 1971. It advocates the productive use of soils, water, forests, and other natural resources because they are linked directly to economic growth and human needs. Barbara Ward, the renowned British economist and humanitarian, provided early leadership and promoted sustainable development as IIED's guiding principle.

IIED's sustainable development programs include policy research, information, and field activities. Today, the Institute draws staff from around the world and operates from offices in London, Washington, and Buenos Aires. Its sustainable development agenda encompasses health and living conditions in the overcrowded cities of the Third World, forestry and land use, renewable energy, fisheries, and sustainable agriculture.

While each of these policy issues has global implications, IIED's approach is attuned to finding practical solutions. Using case-by-case analysis

and collaboration at the grass-roots level, IIED involves national leaders, the private sector, and local people in problem-solving efforts.

The Institute's field activities draw on IIED's policy and information expertise, but are oriented toward Third World organizations and selected governments. These groups share IIED's ideal of sustainable development. In 1985 and 1986, IIED staff and associates worked with nongovernmental and private voluntary organizations in more than 30 countries worldwide, concentrated in Latin America, Africa, and Southeast Asia.

Earthscan, IIED's editorially independent news and communications service, regularly brings timely information on Third World environment and development issues to 3,000 contacts in developing countries, including journalists, private voluntary organizations, and governments.

IIED is funded by private and corporate foundations, international organizations, governments, and concerned individuals.

# IIED

INTERNATIONAL  
INSTITUTE FOR  
ENVIRONMENT AND  
DEVELOPMENT

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Cover Photo: Small farmer in Bolivia displays her harvest of potatoes from the harsh environment that surrounds her. Top right: Tropical forest in Latin America recently cleared and burned for shifting cultivation. Center right: Intensive paddy rice cultivation in Java, Indonesia. Bottom right: Kenyan woman and child.

# President's Introduction

## The Quality of Aid

It has been almost two decades since the great debate about aid began in earnest. It has been one decade since "aid to the poorest" emerged as the rallying point for most donor governments and the multilateral agencies. This concept came none too soon. Putting it into practice, however, remains a largely unrealized goal.

It is a cliché to note that overseas aid in the mid 1980s is at a crossroads. Despite some impressive triumphs, the gap between rich and poor is wider than at any time since the end of World War II. The Chernobyl disaster and the plight of Africa with its spreading deserts highlight the environmental crisis faced by both North and South. The relative decline in confidence of key donor countries within the United Nations (UN) structure of specialized agencies underscores the frailty of the system erected in the early 1950s. Its mission was both to counter world poverty and to underpin that effort with a strategy for global political stability. Meanwhile, the debt crisis weakens financial markets in both hemispheres. In all of this it is the poor who suffer most, while our planet's biological systems are increasingly degraded and exhausted.

This situation prevails despite the fact that some \$30 billion are allocated annually to the developing countries' aid programs, and an additional \$70 billion flows in as nonconcessionary loans and private investments. The International Institute for Environment and Development, which uniquely brings development and environmental concerns together in its programs, believes the time is now ripe for fundamental change in the criteria by which these resources are transferred from the North to developing countries. Accordingly, we have begun to redesign our own pro-

grams to enable us to be instrumental, with others, in bringing about changes in favor of the "quality of aid." For there to be any hope of success in the field of development assistance, quality has to be put before quantity.

During the year, for example, we have assembled an expert team to evaluate the quality of performance and the role played by nongovernmental (NGO) and private voluntary (PVO) aid agencies at the interface of the African famine during the last three years. The UN Office for Emergency Operations in Africa has asked us to undertake this evaluation with a view to determining how the international disaster response system can be better equipped to tackle the next major global catastrophe, touching on predisaster planning and postdisaster response.

A depressing aspect of Africa's continuing plight is the constant imagery projected by television and other media of starving or emaciated people and their environmentally degraded habitats. Scenarios of African gloom and doom fill the newspapers of the world. That Africa is in serious ecological decline is beyond question. But it is also true that throughout Africa there are many examples of excellent, sustainable development and of heroic attempts by courageous villagers to live sustainably within their local environments. Twelve months ago, I invited Paul Harrison to research these "success stories" on the ground in Africa. What are their essential characteristics? Are they culture-specific? Can they be replicated? Later this year we will publish his findings in the United States and the United Kingdom in a major analysis entitled *The Greening of Africa*. I expect it to have a catalytic effect on aid policy.

At about the same time, BBC

Television will screen a 12-part documentary, "Only One Earth," for which IIED is the technical adviser. The series will be syndicated across other European countries and North America. A high-level policy conference in London, modeled on the celebrated British Association conferences, will run parallel to the film series under our leadership with "sustainable development" as its focus.

In addition to our regular, day-to-day fieldwork in pursuit of sustainable development, these represent some of the highlights among IIED's programs this year. Meanwhile, too many aid officials in both the public and private domains continue to measure success by the amount of aid "pushed through the pipeline." From the World Bank, to the UN system, to the smallest NGO, this emerges time and again as the criterion for success. While it may have been excusable in the 1960s or early 1970s, today it is absurd and indefensible.

Private initiatives such as USA for Africa, Band Aid, Live Aid or Sport Aid have won massive public responses. While they have uncovered new donor constituencies, they have fueled the tendency to measure suc-



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cess in terms of cash contributions. New but rootless spending agencies have emerged during the year, and many traditional donor agencies, especially in the voluntary sector, are handling more cash than ever before in the history of aid to the developing countries—thereby giving the lie to bureaucratic assumptions about “compassion fatigue.” The African crisis is the magnet. Yet what really matters—effectiveness in delivering the donations, the quality of change they produce in the lives of the recipients, and whether they help sustain the environment or contribute to its destruction—hardly seems to impinge on the process.

For many agencies, the aim remains to push more cash through the aid machine with scant regard for the outcome. In our fieldwork and research, as well as through Earthscan, our news and information program, IIED has spent the year working to change the misplaced emphasis.

Last November I accepted Bob Geldof's invitation to chair the project committee charged with spending the joint Band Aid-Live Aid multimillion dollar development budget. Again, our aim was to ensure that quality came first despite the pressure to spend, and that the fight against poverty was based on long-term development aimed at stabilizing the African environment in terms of soil conservation, water retention, tree planting, and food production.

After six months of approving projects with real quality potential, Band Aid had spent only 20 percent of its budget by April 1986, although 40 percent of the applications originally put forward had been cleared through the project evaluation process. Not only in Africa, but also in Latin America and Asia, too much money tends to chase too few good projects and even fewer good programs.

This is *neither* an argument for reducing cash flows, *nor* for increasing the developing countries' indebtedness to industrialized nations; quite the reverse. More aid is needed, but only as new priorities and more stringent criteria are established, and increased attention is paid by donors to the objectives of the developing countries. In particular, donors need to learn how to listen and respond to what poor communities struggling for survival at the base of the human pyramid actually want. This is the focus of IIED's field programs for NGOs. We will make more progress when our partners in the developing countries are allowed to dictate the priorities and help design the aid programs to be undertaken in their territory. Self-reliance and entrepreneurial action cannot be imposed on communities. If they are, dependency, the antithesis of self-reliance, is the most likely result. Environmentalists must discover how to advance their cause in terms that convince finance ministers and economists. The movement has hardly begun to tackle this particular challenge, which requires new language and new tactics.

It also requires more reliable data and information, which is why we researched and published *World Resources 1986* in concert with our partner, the World Resources Institute. This is the world's first attempt to bring together the critical data and arguments concerning sustainable development.

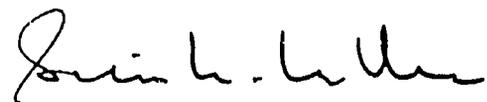
Our research, field studies, and Earthscan's information program, as described in this report, reflect our efforts to stimulate new debate leading to decisions that procure sustainable development as well as to make our own contribution, on the ground.

First, we are trying to identify more explicitly the environmental consequences of “bad” aid and, con-

versely, to demonstrate how effective aid by definition secures environmental sustainability. Beyond that we need to initiate new regenerative processes that will lead to the *enhancement* of the environment. Sustainability is the *minimum* objective. We need also to improve Earth's environmental reserves, not occasionally, nor here and there, but as an integral part of a long-term survival strategy for the human species. It is a strategy that makes economic as well as human sense. We have the science, the technology, and the resources to do it. We lack only the determination, the political will.

Secondly, our purpose is to improve individual and community livelihoods. The jargon phrases “sustainable development” and “sustainable agriculture” may be adequate for professionals debating the African crisis on the floor of the UN General Assembly, or at South American seminars in the World Bank. But they are meaningless phrases to the majority of humankind.

The concept of sustainable livelihoods brings together three ideas essential to the removal of the causes of human poverty and environmental degradation: wealth creation, community cooperation, and a durable and improving resource base. The pursuit of these three objectives within a framework of the best available technology, sound analysis, cultural sensitivity, and the achievement of results on the ground, where people live, is what this Institute is dedicated to. Our achievements speak for themselves.



Brian W. Walker,  
*President*  
May 1986

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# Research and Policy Agenda

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## Forestry and Land Use

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Because past efforts to limit the destruction of the world's tropical forests have been relatively ineffective, a number of new initiatives undertaken by international institutions and agencies in 1985 to manage and conserve these resources are promising. In fact, tropical forest destruction was a major theme of the Ninth World Forestry Congress in Mexico City, in which IIED staff members Dr. Duncan Poore, Susan Braatz, and Dr. Julian Evans (on behalf of the British Forestry Commission) participated. Much of this year's report reflects IIED's commitment to this crucial issue.

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### Forest Policy Reviews

Late in 1985, a review of policies

affecting Indonesia's forest lands was completed by IIED in close cooperation with the government of Indonesia. The work had been launched in 1983, and brought together over a two-year period dozens of individuals inside and outside of government. The report has been published and distributed among key decision-makers responsible for the development and use of forest lands, and it has subsequently been discussed in a series of national seminars. The report analyzes the effects current policies are having on Indonesia's forests, and recommends a "Strategy for Sustainable Development." The strategy contains more than 40 recommendations to redress imbalances and conflict, encompassing a spectrum of sectors—forestry, public works, transmigration, information,

trade, industry, population, and environment. Basic issues outlined include:

- the use of forest lands,
- the current and potential economic contributions of forest resources,
- the legislative and institutional framework for the management of forest resources, and
- an analysis of strategies to protect and to increase the productivity of the forests.

IIED's work in Indonesia has earned acclaim, both within and outside the country. The UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and other leading institutions are beginning to recognize the desirability of conducting broad multisectoral reviews of policies affecting forest lands before proceeding with an

Erosion devours overgrazed land in West Africa.



analysis of investment priorities in the forestry sector. A sound foundation for promoting sustainable use of a nation's forest lands can be laid only after all the influences and policies have been evaluated.

As a result of IIED's work in Indonesia, Cameroon and Zaire have requested IIED assistance in completing a similar review. Negotiations with the Cameroon government and the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA), who will fund the study, were completed in April, and fieldwork for the review is scheduled to begin in August 1986.

Plans for the Zairian forest policy review are well advanced and negotiations with the Zaire government and the funding agency for the study should be concluded in the fall of 1986. The objectives of our work in Zaire are much the same as those for the study in Indonesia, namely, to bring together representatives of diverse interests and an array of decision-makers both within and outside the government to carefully review policies affecting the sustainable development of the country's forest resources.

Work is also under way to launch forest policy reviews in Peru, the Dominican Republic, Botswana, and Swaziland.

### **Support to the United Nations Tropical Forestry Action Plan**

IIED has contributed to renewed interest by the UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and the donor community in tackling the problem of tropical deforestation through the development and promotion of the special report, "Tropical Forests: A Call to Action" (published by the World Resources Institute in October 1985). This report was reviewed at the World Forestry Congress and generated an appreciation of promising new approaches to deal-



New road - new settlement in Amazonian forest.

ing with the problem of deforestation, and of the types of policy intervention and investment needed to replicate past successes in reforestation and forest management. The report also acted as a catalyst for completing the FAO Tropical Forestry Action Plan and for bringing the forestry advisers of the development assistance agencies together to reassess actions needed in the forestry sector.

Dr. Duncan Poore, IIED's senior forestry expert, attended the first two meetings of the Tropical Forestry Action Plan group, one in the Hague, the Netherlands, and one in Rome, Italy. He presented IIED's view on the sustainable development of forest lands and discussed in particular the benefits of multisector forest policy reviews. The impact of the FAO Action Plan is still unclear, but it appears that future development assistance in forestry will reflect greater awareness of the root causes of deforestation and pay more attention to the overall policy framework for accelerated investment. Since clearing of land for agriculture is one of the most significant causes of deforestation, more assistance in

reforestation must be accompanied by a review of the effects of agricultural policy on the sustainable development of forest lands.

### **The International Tropical Timber Agreement**

In the past year, IIED has continued to support greater cooperation and dialogue on trade in tropical timber. Ronald van der Giessen represented IIED as an observer in the first session of the International Tropical Timber Council (ITTC) in Geneva, Switzerland. The ITTC is the governing body of the International Tropical Timber Agreement (ITTA), a major new international commodity agreement that will monitor and control trade and management of the world's tropical forest resources. ITTA came into being in June 1985, soon after IIED had provided a forum for discussions that demonstrated to developing countries that signing the agreement would be very much to their advantage and not impair the economic position of their own trade in timber.

In fall 1985, Duncan Poore visited Japan, a key actor in the work of the ITTC, at the invitation of the



Mangrove forest cut for charcoal in Haiti.

Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA). Dr. Poore gave one of two keynote addresses to a special conference convened in Yokohama to celebrate the FAO Year of the Forest.

Ronald van der Giessen also participated in an inter-African seminar on tropical forest management in Yaounde, Cameroon. This meeting, convened in November 1985 with support from the Federal Republic of Germany, sought to find common ground among some 12 African Francophone countries for the future of their forest resources.

### **Refocusing Foreign Aid**

In 1984, IIED undertook an analysis of the three major North American agencies responsible for development assistance in forestry: the World Bank, Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA), and United States Agency for International Development (USAID). Together these agencies account for half of the total aid to forestry provided by the donor community

worldwide each year. The analysis was initiated by Peter Dewees and completed by Susan Braatz in September 1985. Financial support was provided by the agencies being studied, together with the Weyerhaeuser Foundation and the Ford Foundation.

The report details the changing profile of forestry development programs. In the hope of promoting understanding about the nature of forestry assistance and effecting a positive response, the IIED report pinpoints a number of critical trends:

- the magnitude of assistance,
- its breakdown by geographic region and program area and its relationship to overall development assistance programs,
- the institutional factors and policies that affect the level and types of forestry assistance provided,
- constraints, and
- opportunities to increase assistance both within and outside these three agencies.

Over the past decade, forestry

assistance has increased and shifted away from industrial wood production and manufactured products toward social forestry programs that directly address the needs of rural populations for fuel wood, fodder, poles, and other products important to rural economies and subsistence farming households. Before 1968, when the World Bank financed only two forestry projects, most of their early forestry projects were in the industrial forestry sector. By 1985, when the Bank had provided over \$1.3 billion for 122 forestry projects, social forestry and fuel wood projects received 60 percent of the total funding. Concurrently, USAID's near negligible levels for forestry assistance in the 1960s has grown to \$65 million annually during 1982-84 and placed much more emphasis on fuel wood, agroforestry, and forest management.

Canada's forest industries' experience in the commercial exploitation and management of forestry has naturally influenced CIDA's forestry program. CIDA has also broadened its scope to provide more assistance in the conservation and management of trees outside the forest and to emphasize the role of forestry in rural development and environmental conservation.

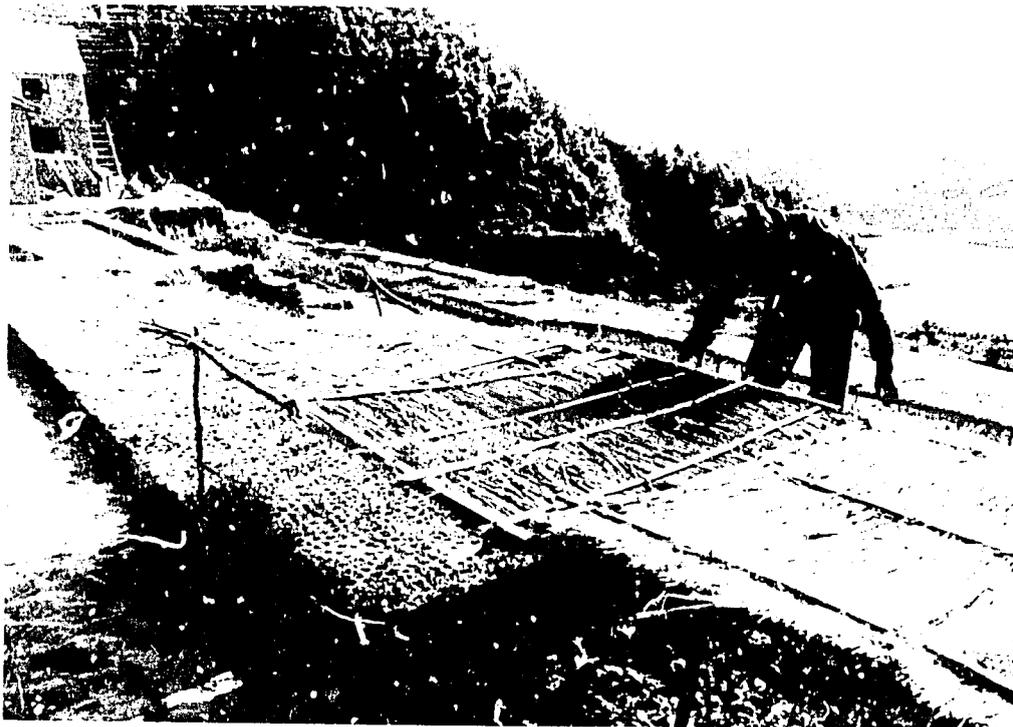
Even though the long-term productivity of agricultural lands and soil resources in developing countries is closely linked to the condition of a country's forestry resources and to the presence of trees in rural environments, CIDA's forestry assistance amounts to less than five percent of the amount provided for agricultural development, and less than two percent of that allocated for reforestation and forest management.

Expansion of forestry programs by the development assistance agencies is limited by constraints in donor and developing countries. These constraints include, for donor countries:

- shortages of trained people to plan and manage forestry programs,
- limitations on methods of economic analysis,
- perceptions about the relative contributions and importance of trees and forests, and
- inexperience with agro-

forestry.  
Constraints for developing countries include:

- weak, understaffed, and short-changed institutions for planning, management, and evaluation,
- lack of community development orientation in national forestry departments,
- lack of new institutional directions, research priorities, and curriculum and training programs,
- changes in forest laws and other policy changes to include more local participation and private-sector initiatives,
- problems of recurrent costs



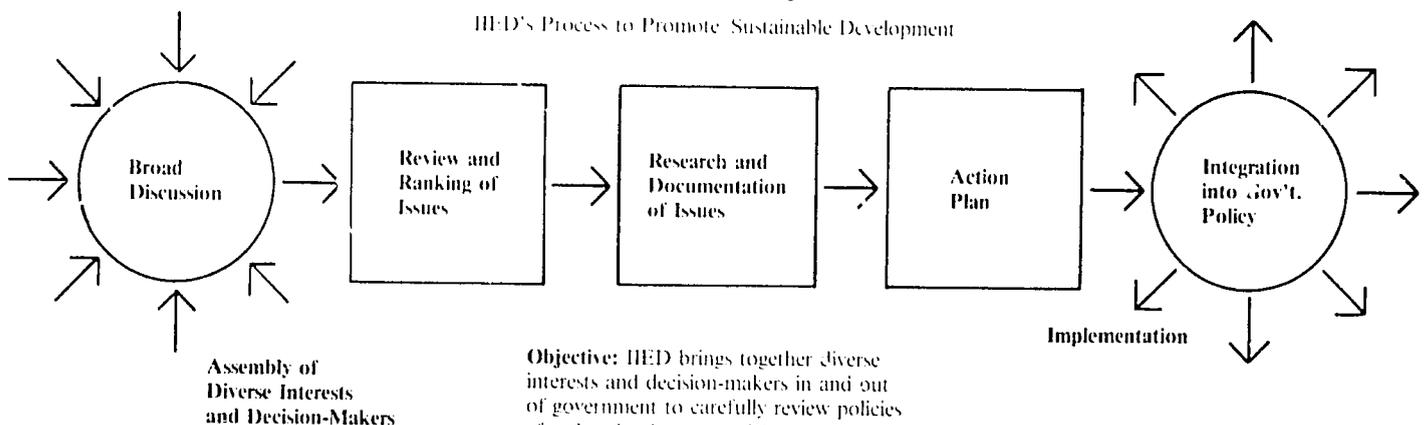
Forest nursery in Nepal.

and other economic constraints, and  
■ fundamental changes in the

perception of forestry issues by political decision-makers. ■

## Multisector Forestry Reviews

IIED's Process to Promote Sustainable Development



### Participants:

- Government Decision-makers
- Nongovernmental Organizations
- Universities and Academic Experts
- Business

**Objective:** IIED brings together diverse interests and decision-makers in and out of government to carefully review policies affecting development of forest lands—watersheds, woodlands; closed and open forests—in developing countries.

**Process:** IIED's unique "process" promotes sustainable use of a nation's forests. The process evaluates all government sector policies as well as social and economic influences that affect the country's forest and forestry development.

### Critical Issues Addressed in IIED's "Process":

- Current and projected use of forest lands
- Sustainability of development programs affecting forest land
- Legislative/institutional framework to plan and manage forests
- Strategies to protect and enhance forest productivity.

# Research and Policy Agenda

## Sustainable Agriculture

■ In May 1985, the Board of IIED agreed to expand the Institute's agenda to include sustainable agriculture, which, for many enthusiasts, means organic or low-energy-input agriculture. For landowning farmers, it may mean a long-term return with increasing productivity, but to many in the Third World it implies only a stable price structure for their produce. For the landless it implies a place to grow next year's crop without fear of flood, drought, or forced migration. Our first job, therefore, was to elaborate IIED's agenda clearly.

In developing countries, people face enormous pressures not only to produce food but also to produce exportable crops to address balance of payments problems. This necessity all too often reduces agricultural development to a Faustian bargain: next year's gains are maximized at the expense of the soil, the water table, and often the culture and security of the local population. Agricultural development becomes a trade-off between next year and the year after next. What is needed is a style of development that not only clarifies the trade-offs but also makes deliberate choices possible.

Thus the environmental, social and cultural impacts of agricultural development must be exposed. The costs must be set alongside the productivity gains that are envisaged so that the true long-term benefits are apparent. Objectives besides productivity should be established, such as the equitable sharing of benefits, local involvement, environmental protection, and so on.

During the last year, IIED has been developing such ideas and applying them in the Third World. The process involves not only setting development priorities with rural communities but helping them to

build a long-term future. Professor Gordon Conway has been appointed as the program director and has joined IIED on a two-year sabbatical from Imperial College, London. He has made field visits to Pakistan, Thailand, the Philippines, and Bangladesh under the auspices of the Aga Khan Foundation and USAID. He has also been helped in the definition stage by a group of advisers IIED has drawn together from North America, Latin America, Europe, and Southeast Asia.

During the next two years, IIED's Sustainable Agriculture Program will perform three tasks:

■ First, an agroecology text principally for the use of students of agriculture in developing countries will be published. It will concentrate on the relationship between agriculture and the environment spread across various agricultural ecosystems.

■ Second, rapid rural appraisals and other tools for applying the theory of sustainable agriculture in the field will be developed to help solve development problems in hard-pressed and poor rural communities.

■ Third, a critique of the existing priorities and investments of aid agencies will be prepared to set forth how agricultural development can be made more environmentally sustainable and culturally sensitive.

IIED's sustainable agriculture program is supported by USAID and the Rockefeller Brothers Fund. ■

Filipino farmer gleans rice.



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# Research and Policy Agenda

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## Energy and Development

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Behind the "wood fuel crisis" are daunting problems of energy supply and use facing people in the developing world, especially the rural and urban poor. Solutions to the wood fuel crisis must be derived from the experiences of the people most directly affected, recognizing their differing interests, constraints, and opportunities for change. Often the surest way to improve supplies of fuel on a sustainable and equitable basis is to improve agriculture, or employment, or land distribution, or the supply of petroleum fuels, rather than the traditional approach most government and aid agencies take of planting trees for fuel or installing more efficient cooking stoves.

The biomass energy problem is complicated greatly by this "bottom-up approach." People's basic energy needs vary greatly by location, income, or assets such as ownership of land and gender. Rural communities rely on all kinds of biomass, including food, timber, wood and crop residues for building and craft materials, and residues and animal wastes as soil conditioners and fuel. Each use of biomass energy must be seen in the broader context of its society. Pressures and trends outside the particular energy sector can affect the degree to which people feel they face an energy problem, their interest in doing something about it, and the actions they might take.

In the past year, the Institute has examined the use of biomass energy in particular countries. Gerald Foley conducted a study in Mali on wood fuel demand that probed how rural people might adapt to increasing wood scarcity, and how the urban poor might adapt to higher wood prices and the modernizing influences of the city environment. Even in an arid and poor country like Mali, he

found great capacity among people to accept alternatives to "forestry for fuel" projects and other traditional solutions. The project was funded by USAID.

A review of household energy demand and supply patterns and trends in Bangladesh, India, Pakistan, and Sri Lanka was the basis for a wide-ranging analysis by Gerald Leach. These countries were chosen because they are rich in data on household energy use, fuel prices and the like, and because of large differences in basic parameters such as the availability and prices of household fuels, which affect energy demand and its evolution.

One key finding was that rapid changes in choice fuel occur as prices rise. In urban India, for example, as firewood prices rose and modern fuel prices fell, there was a massive switch by all income classes from biomass fuels to kerosene and bottled gas. In contrast, Sri Lankan firewood consumption was twice the Indian level and people switched back to firewood as the price fell relative to that of kerosene. The final report, "Household Energy in South Asia," was based on the discussion of the policy implications of these findings at a workshop in New Delhi. The study was funded by the World Bank, FAO, and the European Economic Commission.

A wide-ranging and objective view of major energy technologies for developing countries was the subject of two IIED/Earthscan reports in 1985. "Agricultural Residues as Fuel in the Third World" by Geoffrey Barnard of Earthscan and Lars Kristoferson of Beijer Institute, Stockholm, Sweden, is the first synthesis of the effects on agricultural production and the environment of using crop and animal residues as fuel. In 1985, detailed guidelines for the FAO on village profiles of residue

production and use under different management and agroclimatic conditions that could be carried out by local teams was prepared by Barnard. Technical Report No. 5, "Charcoal Making in the Developing Countries," is the most comprehensive survey of different production techniques and attempts to improve them.

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"We have...reached the point of talking together about the great common tasks of humanity — preserving our living environment, feeding the hungry, giving shelter to all our fellow creatures, treating with greater care and fraternal sharing the fundamental resources — of water, of minerals, of energy, upon which our common life depends."

—Barbara Ward

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# Research and Policy Agenda

## Human Settlements

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or a large and growing proportion of the inhabitants of virtually every Third World city, deprivation in a squatter settlement or overcrowded slum is a way of life. Throughout history, cities have been built largely by their inhabitants. In the Third World, the conditions in unplanned and illegal squatter settlements where most people live are appalling.

Areas with illegal houses or shacks rarely receive piped water, paved streets, electricity, sanitation, garbage disposal or primary health care. The diseases of poverty—typhoid, dysentery, intestinal worms, pneumonia, and tuberculosis—are endemic.

Illegal settlements, often chosen because of their low economic value, are built on flood plains or hillsides prone to natural disasters.

The pattern and density by which Third World cities are growing are haphazard and uncoordinated, making the provision of city services very expensive.

Many of the critical environmental problems facing Third World cities today are directly linked to poverty. The Human Settlements program activities reflect IIED's commitment to help people improve living conditions in their communities. The program's major themes for action included:

how living conditions affect the health of the poor,

the role of small and intermediate urban centers in national and regional development,

how to make government and international agency attempts to improve conditions in Third World cities more effective, and

an assessment of the effectiveness of housing and human settlement policies in socialist Third World nations.

One of the most important functions of IIED's Human Settlements program is to strengthen the research and training capability of Third World groups. Established in 1976 following the Habitat Conference, IIED's program has increasingly helped policy-makers and advocates "rethink" the Third World city and to provide direct technical advice to poor communities. The program is directed by Dr. Jorge E. Hardoy from IIED's Latin American office in Buenos Aires, Argentina. David Satterthwaite in IIED's London office coordinates the program's research, especially with the program's affiliate teams in India, the Sudan, Nigeria, and Argentina.

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### Major 1985/86 Research Projects: Health and Habitat

Each Human Settlements team conducted health and income surveys,

and assessments of the physical environment and local inhabitants' access to health care in selected shantytowns. The results of each follow.

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#### Buenos Aires, Argentina

Research on the historical development of health and housing conditions in San Jose Obrero and San Martin, two squatter settlements in greater Buenos Aires, was completed by IIED's Argentine team, directed by Beatriz Cuenya at the Center for Urban and Regional Research (CEUR). Working with community organizations, and lobbying for government attention to the community's needs, a manual on self-help housing construction was published and advice was given to low-income builders. IIED disseminated the lessons learned to other Latin American research groups through its seminars.

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Poor urban neighborhood in Bombay.



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### **Khartoum, Sudan**

Research on the development and problems of the low-income areas of Jabra and Umbadda was published by IIED's Sudanese Group for Assessment of Human Settlements at Khartoum University, under the direction of Professor Omer El Agra. Through seminars, training sessions, and a video, the initial findings were discussed at community meetings. Leaders shared their insights with housing, other government officials, and researchers and described the problems as they saw them.

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### **Lagos, Nigeria**

The population of Lagos has grown from 300,000 in 1952 to more than 5 million today. Case studies investigated the housing problems in Olaley Village and Makoko, two low-income areas in Lagos. These studies, directed by Professor David Aradeon and Dr. Tade Aina, looked at health problems, how the communities had organized to cope with them and how the government had responded.

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### **Other United Nations and International University Research Activities**

Internationally, IIED worked with the UN World Health Organization (WHO) and the UN Center for Human Settlements (Habitat) to promote interest among governments on the health and housing problems of the poor. David Satterthwaite rapporteured the WHO-UNEP Technical Panel on Environmental Health Aspects of Housing and Urban Planning, an advisory body on health and lifesaving measures. IIED and CEUR in Buenos Aires coproduced a report on community-based initiatives to assess and respond to the environmental health needs of children for this panel. IIED also assisted WHO and Habitat to draft recom-

mendations for the 39th World Health Assembly held in Geneva, in May 1986. The proceedings of a seminar on "Health and Habitat: The Role of Government, Professionals and Community Organizations," held in collaboration with the University of North Carolina, were published under the title *Habitat, Health and Development*, edited by Joseph S. Tulehin, Lynne Rienner Publishers, USA.

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### **Small and Intermediate Urban Centers**

Despite the attention paid to the problems of major cities, only one person in 10 in the Third World lives in a city with a million or more inhabitants. Most live in small or intermediate centers, or depend on them for goods, services, and markets. "Urban Change in the Third World: Are Recent Trends a Useful Pointer to the Urban Future?" was the subject of a review undertaken by IIED of recent Third World census data. This review, published in *Habitat International* (Vol. 10, No. 3), suggests that the Third World is urbanizing more slowly than expected and that recent UN projections for city sizes in the year 2000 and 2025 are far too high.

"*Small and Intermediate Urban Centers: Their Role in National and Regional Development*," a summary of IIED's research between 1979 and 1984, was published by Hodder and Stoughton in Europe and Westview in North America in 1986. IIED also collaborated with Habitat on its report, "The Role of Small and Intermediate Settlements in National Development," and with the Development Planning Unit, University College, London, in setting up and running a special training program for government staff and international agencies staff on small and intermediate urban centers.

"Shelter, Infrastructure and Services in Third World Cities" was presented to members of the World Commission on Environment and Development (the Brundtland Commission) by Jorge Hardoy at its meeting in Sao Paulo, Brazil, in November 1985. IIED has advised the Commission's Secretariat on human settlement issues, and in May a paper and recommendations on its new "Rethinking the Third World City" initiative in Latin America was presented to the Commission meeting in Ottawa.

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### **Third World Housing Assessments**

Socialist nations in the Third World often tackle housing problems in innovative ways. Mobilizing popular support and community-based action were two subjects of IIED's third assessment of housing, land, and settlement policies in Third World nations. Two reports, one on Nicaragua by Jorge Hardoy and Marta Savigliano and one on Guinea Bissau by Julio Davila, were published in 1986. The program joined with the Human Settlements Cell of GRET (Paris), the development magazine, *Triatlog*, and the Universities of Lund and Venice in organizing a six-day seminar on "Shelter Policies in Socialist Third World Nations," held in Klevel, West Germany, in May 1986. Participants from 15 nations discussed issues ranging from "gender awareness" in housing projects to the role of foreign aid. The proceedings will be published in 1987.

During 1985-86, the program received funding from the International NGO Division of CIDA, the World Commission on Environment and Development, and Habitat. ■

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## Research and Policy Agenda

# The Latin American Office: Focus on Human Settlements

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Over the last few years, the work of IIED's Latin American office has broadened to include research on natural disasters and a much greater emphasis on building a Latin America-wide coalition of NGOs interested in environment and development. The research agenda has focused on small and intermediate urban centers in Latin America, floods and droughts, and children in the city.

IIED's Latin American office has also developed an annual *Seminar and Publications Program* and produces a *Quarterly Bulletin on Environment and Urbanization*, which circulates throughout the region. Both functions are rapidly becoming a major catalyst to the development and environment movement in Latin America.

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### Building Networks

The value of collective action in promoting change in the policies of governments and international agencies has long been recognized within IIED. IIED has become increasingly active in building and strengthening a network of research groups, activist NGOs, and professionals in collaboration with the Commission on Urban Development of the Latin American Social Science Council

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"How can...the daily grind of hopeless poverty on the fringe of farm and city be countered by a growth of opportunity and work, of shelter, of health, of hope?"

—Barbara Ward

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(CLACSO). This network has developed new ways to improve housing conditions, to reduce damage, injury, and death from floods and droughts, to strengthen participatory local government, and to encourage new rethinking on government's role in the development of cities within the context of the economic crisis.

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### IIED Latin American Environment and Development Seminar Program

During 1985-86 IIED held 15 seminars in nine Latin American nations and one in the United States to bring together researchers and government and international agency staff to think about many different topics related to Third World cities. IIED often organizes its seminars outside of national capitals so that regional research groups and NGOs can also become fully involved in its network. Broad-ranging topics of concern covered in IIED seminar series are highlighted below.

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#### Natural Disasters

Two seminars concerned natural disasters, one on "Floods in the Chaco Region" of Argentina in June 1985 and a second on the "Socioeconomic and Environmental Impact of Floods in the Argentine Northeast" in May 1986 (cosponsored with CLACSO and local groups).

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#### Shantytowns and Housing for the Poor

Research into low-income settlements in collaboration with the Center for Urban and Regional Studies (CEUR) concluded with a seminar on "Popular Housing" in Asuncion, Paraguay, in October 1985. The Paraguayan Center for Sociological Studies and the Center for Urban, Regional and Environmental Studies were also involved. A seminar on "Methodology for Study-

ing Living Conditions for Low Income Groups" was held in Buenos Aires in September 1985 in collaboration with CLACSO.

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#### Children and the City

Children represent a high proportion of the population in Latin America. In 1980, 41 percent was under 15 years of age. Even though most now grow up in cities, little is known about the problems city children face. To explore the issues, IIED organized a seminar on "Children and the City" in Quito, Ecuador, with the research group CIUDAD (Ecuador), CLACSO's Commission on Urban Development, and the Inter-American Institute of the Child. An annotated bibliography was produced by Jorge Hardoy, Marta Savigliano, and Ana Vainstoc, and other seminar papers are being published by the Inter-American Institute of the Child. The seminar's cosponsors produced a photo and poster exhibition on Children and the City in Latin America.

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#### Small and Intermediate Urban Centers in Latin America

Studies on Argentina, Colombia, Jamaica, and Paraguay completed by IIED and CEUR were presented at the UN Fund for Population Activities Conference, in Mexico City, during February 1986. Both country- and city-based case studies were the subject of various seminars organized by IIED with CEUR, the Center for Studies of the Social and Economic Reality (CERES) in Bolivia and CIUDAD in Ecuador, and the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) to stimulate an interest in small and intermediate centers among Latin American governments. A seminar on "Food Supplies for Small and Intermediate Urban Centers" was held in Cuzco, Peru, in August 1985.

### Local Community Role in Development Projects

Local government's role as a key implementer of official development projects, both as the means to better assess local needs and resources and as a way to more clearly define the community's demands on central government finance and expertise, is one of IIED's primary interests. In most Latin American nations, local authorities lack the power, resources, and trained personnel to fulfill this role. Most have little or no investment capacity for capital projects. Many cannot be described as representing the needs of their people. Practical guidance in these areas was provided when IIED cosponsored a

Building with adobe in the Andes.

seminar on "Local Power, Crisis and Democracy" in May 1986 in Cochabamba, Bolivia, with CERES and CLACSO, and another on "Local Power and Public Administration" in June 1986, in Bogota, Colombia, with CLACSO, the Institute for Ibero-American Cooperation (ICI), and the National Forum of Colombia.

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### Quarterly Bulletin on Environment and Urbanization

The *Boletín de Medio Ambiente y Urbanización* is a 70-100 page quarterly, published jointly by IIED and the Commission on Urban Development of CLACSO, with a distribution of more than 3,000. Con-

tributions to the Bulletin come from institutions in Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Mexico, Venezuela, Uruguay, Paraguay, and Peru, which also help distribute it. Each Bulletin includes:

- a series of articles on environment and development (such as loss of agricultural land through deforestation, environmental consequences of large dams, or health problems in shantytowns),
- reports from collaborating institutions in other countries,
- news on environmental issues from around the world, and
- information on research, seminars, and publications, including reviews and annotations of new publications.



## Rethinking the Latin American City

A new IIED initiative has begun to help governments and international agencies who are facing constrained budgets deal more effectively with the problems of the urban areas. The need of rethinking the Third World city in the context of the economic and debt crisis confronting so many governments today was the subject of a meeting of Third World specialists convened by the Swedish Government's Ministry of Housing. Concerned with the failure of governments and international agencies to tackle poverty and degraded living conditions, the specialists considered ways in which Third World cities might be rethought:

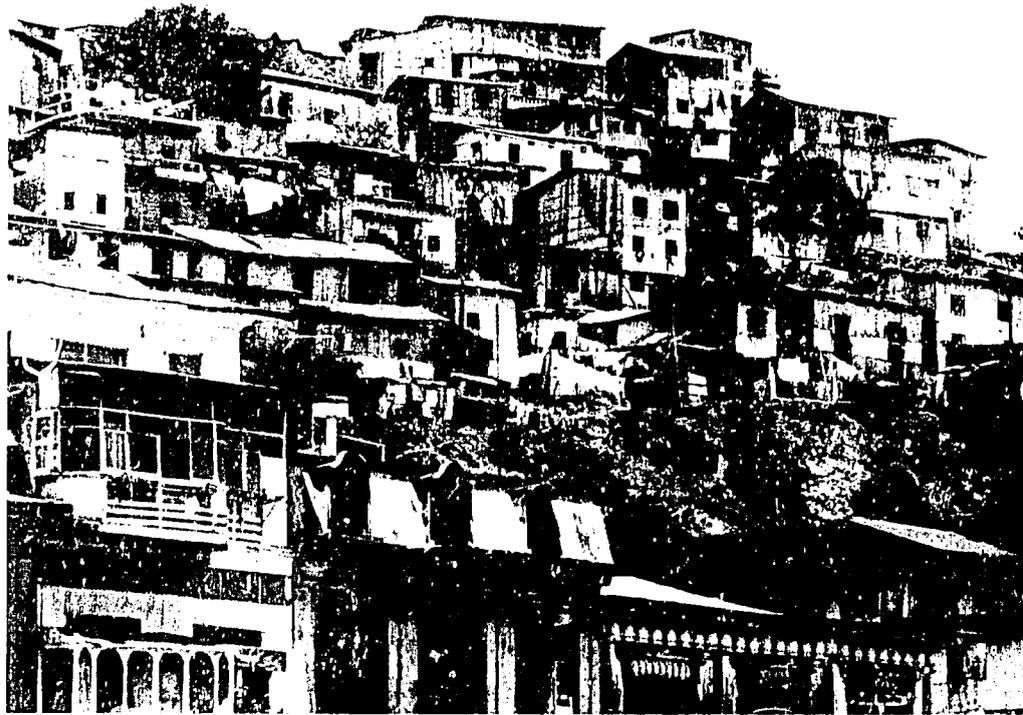
- to produce cheaper buildings,
- to manage more effectively,
- to provide basic services and accommodation for all, and
- to promote more adequate incomes and greater community participation.

Unlike a conventional IIED research project, this initiative of the institute and its network of collaborating institutions will draw on existing research available from the UN Center for Human Settlements and the Human Settlements Cell of the Group: de Recherche et d'Échanges Technologiques (GRET) to outline a new policy agenda. Subjects such as urban trends, changes in land markets, and the impact of new technologies on city form and organization will be reviewed. A seminar on "Rethinking the Latin American City" will be held in Washington in June 1986, cosponsored by the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars.

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### International Year of Shelter for the Homeless

The hardships any low-income family faces in finding accommoda-



Established urban neighborhood in Quito.

tion in a Latin American city is depicted in an official poster in Spanish and English that Patrick Crooke and IIED designed for the International Year of Shelter for the Homeless. An exhibition on "Popular Habitat," illustrating housing and living conditions in various Latin American cities, was organized by IIED in 1986. In collaboration with research groups in Mexico, Paraguay, Uruguay, Peru, Bolivia, Guatemala, Argentina, Brazil, Ecuador, Venezuela, and Chile, the exhibition, already shown in Buenos Aires, Argentina; Montevideo, Uruguay; Sao Paulo, Brazil; and Rio de Janeiro, Brazil will tour Latin America throughout 1987. The exhibition will be translated into various languages and go on display around the world during the 1987 International Year of Shelter for the Homeless. Finally, IIED is organizing a special information program for the Year, promoting an interest among NGOs and the media. In Latin

America, a special series of seminars, articles, and special publications is planned.

During 1985-86, the work of the Latin American Program received support from the International NGO Division of CIDA, Habitat, and the World Health Organization. ■

# Research and Policy Agenda

## Marine Resources

Seventy percent of the globe is covered by sea and ice. It is with the health of this environment that the IIED Marine and Antarctic programs are concerned.

Sustainable harvesting of marine life—the reward for balancing exploitation with conservation—is the objective at the Marine Resources Assessment Group (MRAG), which was set up in 1984 by Dr. John Beddington as a joint venture between IIED and the International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN) with the aid of some funding from the World Wildlife Fund (WWF). Its 8-12 professionals, located at Imperial College, London, comprise one of the world's few independent fishery management units. Natural science, economics, and practical field experience are its hallmarks.

A 1985 work schedule involving Antarctica, New Zealand, the South Pacific, Canadian waters, East Africa, Southeast Asia, and Europe reflects the global scope of IIED's program. In each case the work has been aimed at creating a better understanding of what fishermen—from the tuna hunters of the Solomon Islands to the krill industrial fishermen of the Antarctic—are doing to marine stocks and how matters may be improved. The common thread is the determination of the amount of stock that can be harvested without damaging future opportunities.

Science has an essential role to play in the management of marine stocks. By modeling the populations of various species it is possible to predict the long-term effect of harvesting at different rates and in different places. Add knowledge about the economics of fishing—from the important but often forgotten independent fisherman to the large fac-

tory trawler—and there is the basis for developing a fishery strategy. It is difficult to find a group of people competent to do such work in an environment free of political and commercial interests, a gap that the MRAG was created to fill.

As in the past, IIED marine staff continue to advise the International Whaling Commission on the state of whale stocks (with support from IUCN and Greenpeace), serve as expert advisers to the British government and IUCN on how to manage the Southern Ocean and the Falklands fisheries, and work with the Forum Fisheries Agency of the Pacific on ways in which tuna could be better managed on behalf of small island states in the region.

The fast-developing science of fishery stock assessment requires access to increasingly powerful and sophisticated computer technology. Therefore IIED's marine unit is based in and closely involved with London's leading technical university, Imperial College. Seven doctoral students work with IIED's group, exploring specialist topics and adding to the sustainable harvesting knowledge base.

Fish catch in Bangladesh.



Their research concerns the dynamics of diseases of fish and marine mammals, the interaction of marine mammals and fish—a topic that causes enormous controversy with the Northern environmental lobby—and a continuing program on how to manage many fish species within an interacting system, an approach that is essential to the long-term needs of tropical fisheries.

Training has and will continue to be an important function of the marine program. In 1985, IIED-hosted postdoctoral fellows from overseas and staff participated in training sessions in Kenya, Thailand, and the United Kingdom. In 1986, training, survey work, and scientific analysis will form the cornerstone of a major three-year task being developed to improve fishery management in Southeast Asia. Working with national institutions in Thailand, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore, and Brunei, this Southeast Asia project will be undertaken with support of the European Economic Commission. ■

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# Research and Policy Agenda

## Antarctica

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Each new activity in Antarctica—scientific research, tourism, establishment of settlements, logistical support, construction of airstrips, development of living and nonliving marine resources—presents new challenges to Antarctic policy-makers and scientists. These activities can no longer be considered in isolation.

As the pioneer generation (those active in Antarctica since the 1957-58 International Geophysical Year) retires, steps must be taken to make maximum use of their combined knowledge and experience. IIED is therefore paying increased attention to the evaluation of long-term management issues and the structures and procedures charted by international treaties governing the region until now.

In so doing, IIED continues to pursue its two primary policy objectives: to preserve the Antarctic environment and Southern Ocean ecosystems, and to ensure that changes in the operation of the Antarctic Treaty System respond to the international community's wish to participate in Antarctic activities and decision-making.

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“The two worlds of man — the biosphere of his inheritance, the technosphere of his creation — are out of balance, indeed, potentially, in deep conflict. And man is in the middle.”

—Barbara Ward

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Glacier meets the sea in Antarctica.

“Future Directions for the Management of Antarctic Science” will be the subject of a major workshop IIED is cosponsoring with the Tinker Foundation and the Johnson Foundation at the Wingspread Conference Center in Racine, Wisconsin, at the end of June 1986. The meeting will bring together 30 key Antarctic scientists, science program managers, and policy-makers to discuss how communications between scientists and policy-makers can be improved and how coordination between the research programs of different nations can be increased.

National budgetary constraints, the growth in interdisciplinary research, and the high costs of satellite and computer resources are among the primary reasons for more coordination. Benefits include increased efficiency and cost-effectiveness, reduction in the potential environmental impact associated with expanding national programs, improvement in returns from scien-

tific research, and wider international participation in Antarctic research.

An outline of a long-term conservation plan for Antarctica is the charge of a working group of which Lee Kimball of IIED/Washington and Dr. John Beddington of IIED/London are members. Taking into account the growth and change in present and foreseeable activities in the region, the plan is addressing such diverse issues as scientific research, tourism, resources exploitation, and related logistical support. Jointly sponsored by the International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN) and the Scientific Committee on Antarctic Research (SCAR), Beddington is serving as one of the effort's two chairmen. An initial report produced in late spring/early summer 1986 at Gland, Switzerland, will convey the following major objectives:

- to review conservation concerns,
- to identify gaps in knowledge



Antarctica, a view into the interior.

of Antarctica and activities there and in the legal and institutional measures governing them, and

■ to outline how these gaps might be filled.

A draft document for consultation will be produced in 1987 by the joint IUCN/SCAR effort, and a complete final long-term conservation plan is expected in 1988. Beddington and Kimball also serve on IUCN's Antarctic Advisory Committee.

Other aspects of Antarctic policy that IIED/Washington has addressed during the last year included negotiations for a legal structure to govern possible Antarctic mineral development and a range of environmental and information questions that came before the XIII Antarctic Treaty Consultative Meeting in Brussels, Belgium in October 1985. Kimball served on U.S. delegations to the preparatory meeting and the XIII Consultative meeting and to meetings

of the Antarctic Minerals Regime Negotiations in February-March and September 1985, and in April 1986.

With respect to U.S. Antarctic policies, IIED was particularly successful in two areas: In June 1984, it began working with policy-makers to encourage U.S. inspection teams to investigate possible adverse environmental impacts. The 1985 U.S. government inspection report clearly reflects this concern, and this issue will be one of the topics explored further at IIED's Wingspread workshop. Secondly, IIED also contributed to the development of information policies adopted at Brussels, which will make reports and documentation on Antarctic Treaty meetings more accessible.

IIED's "Reports on Antarctica" also continue to provide up-to-date and accurate information on developments in Antarctic policy forums and related meetings. IIED

information and policy proposals put forward in the November 1985 Report were reflected in a number of the statements made during the UN General Assembly's third debate on Antarctica. The Institute also contributed comments and analysis to the Secretary-General's updated study on Antarctica to the 1986 General Assembly.

"Antarctic Treaty System: An Assessment," the proceedings of the meeting of diplomats and scientists on the Beardmore Glacier in Antarctica in January 1985, edited by Kimball, were published by the Polar Research Board of the National Research Council in March 1986.

Funds for the 1985-86 Antarctic Program were provided by the Beldon Fund, the Johnson Foundation, and the Tinker Foundation. ■

## POLICY STUDIES ●

**Indonesia** IIED completed its first Forest and Land Use Policy Review in cooperation with the Government of Indonesia in 1986. IIED began a Forest and Land Use Policy Review in **Cameroon** in mid 1986 and expects to start a similar review in **Zaire** later in the year.

**Bangladesh, India, Sri Lanka, and Pakistan** One of IIED's energy programs in 1986 focused on household energy demand and supply patterns in these South Asian nations.

**Argentina, Nigeria, and Sudan** IIED's Human Settlements policy research program in 1986 focused on health conditions of people living in shanty towns in three continents.

**The Philippines** The problems and opportunities of the agriculture ecosystem at Lake Buhí, Naga, site of a US-ID rural development project, served as the first case study for IIED's new sustainable agriculture program in 1986. The study revolved around a workshop attended by all resource users affected by the project. The workshop produced diagrams that spotted critical periods of scarcity for water and other basic resources and alerted policy-makers to improve resource allocation during these critical periods.

**Argentina** IIED's Quarterly Bulletin on Environment and Urbanization, "Boletín de Medio Ambiente y Urbanización," is published in Spanish out of IIED's Latin American office, and distributed to more than 3,000 NGOs throughout the region.

**Antarctica** In addition to monitoring Antarctic treaty negotiations, IIED is taking a lead role in preparing the long-term Conservation Plan for Antarctica.

**Gulf of Thailand** Working with national institutions in **Thailand, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore, and Brunei**, IIED is leading a three-year effort to improve fisheries management in Southeast Asia.

**Sri Lanka and Nepal** IIED has collaborated with IUCN in the preparation of "National Conservation Strategy" for both these countries.

## NGOS ■

**The Philippines** IIED collaborated with the Haribon Foundation in helping them to identify program priorities, and strengthen institutional management. IIED and World Wildlife Fund US are also working together to support the Haribon Foundation's wildlife initiative.

**Turkey** IIED and The Environmental Problems Foundation of Turkey are working to increase public awareness of environmental issues.

**Honduras** Working with the Pan American Development Foundation, IIED has served as a catalyst in helping the Honduran Ecological Association develop a strategic management plan for the future.

**Ecuador** IIED provided Fundación Natura with funds to produce the Proceedings of the Andean Region Workshop on Environmental Education.

**Sri Lanka** IIED-Earthscan helped to establish the Sri Lanka Environment Congress — a national coalition of NGOs to tackle environmental issues.

**Indonesia** IIED-Earthscan helped the Indonesian Environmental Forum convene a workshop on environmental journalism for 26 local NGOs.

**Tanzania** A local journalist received one of IIED-Earthscan Focal Country Program's special fellowships to report on local issues. As a result, the social and environmental problems facing the Wahadzabe tribespeople was featured in the national and international Press.

**Zambia and Sri Lanka** IIED-Earthscan targeted over 100 key decision-makers in these two governments and provided them with information on environment and development issues. This program is to be extended to **Kenya, Tanzania, India, Bangladesh, and Indonesia** in 1987.

## ENVIRONMENTAL PROFILES ◆

**Paraguay** Environmental Profile of Paraguay, "Perfil Ambiental del Paraguay," was copublished by IIED in cooperation with Paraguay's Technical Planning Secretariat in 1986. It is available in English and Spanish

**Central America** "Natural Resources and Economic Development in Central America: A Regional Environmental Profile" will be copublished by IIED and Transaction Books in late 1986 in English. The Spanish edition will be available in 1987 through IIED and the Centro Agronomico Tropical de Investigación y Enseñanza (CAITIE), Turrialba, Costa Rica.

**Jamaica** IIED has worked with Jamaica's Natural Resource Conservation Department and The Environmental Profile will be published in late 1986.

**Haiti** The Environmental Profile of Haiti will be available from IIED in English and French in late 1986.

**Bolivia** An update of the 1980 Environmental Profile of Bolivia is under way. It will be published in English and Spanish in late 1986.

**Thailand** The Environmental Profile of Thailand, prepared in collaboration with IHD and the Thailand Development Research Institute, will be completed in the spring of 1987.

**Andean Region** IHD and Fundacion Natura are collaborating on the development of a regional Environmental Profile of the Andes.

**Eastern Caribbean Region** Country Environmental Profiles in the region will be developed by The Caribbean Conservation Association with support from IHD.

## ENVIRONMENTAL PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT ▲

**Rwanda** IHD participated in an evaluation of a comprehensive natural resource inventory in the densely settled Ruhengeri Prefecture in Northern Rwanda.

**Panama** *Panama at the Crossroads*, a script for a film demonstrating the environmental problems of the Panama Canal Zone, resulting from the destruction of tropical forests, was completed in 1986.

**Ivory Coast** IHD facilitated preparation of thematic maps from satellite images. The maps locate areas hit by deforestation and desertification.

**Bolivia** IHD selected a specialist in environmental legislation to travel to Bolivia and review the proposed new national environmental law. Many members of the committee that drafted the law participated in the revision of The Environmental Profile of Bolivia.

## KEY

POLICY STUDIES ● ● ● ●

NGOS ■ ■ ■ ■

ENVIRONMENTAL PROFILES ◇ ◇ ◇

ENVIRONMENTAL PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT ▲ ▲ ▲ ▲ ▲

## Third World Field Services

# The Environmental Planning and Management Project

The Environmental Planning and Management (EPM) Project, which operates under a cooperative agreement with USAID, provides technical assistance to USAID missions and governments around the world. In 1985, the project's field work reflected increased emphasis on:

- the planning and organization of natural resource assessments for developing countries, both to provide them with valuable information and to enable them to make the most effective use of it,
- developing new roles in sustainable agriculture, and
- supporting NGOs in developing countries that take up and spread the concept of environmentally sound development.

### Conducting Natural Resource Assessments

The sustainability of each nation's renewable natural resource base depends largely on how its national government sets development policies. Carefully drawn economic and land use policies, well-conceived import/export regulations, and strong environmental laws can lead both industrialists and farmers to make individual choices that are ecologically beneficial.

But policies cannot be formulated in an information vacuum. To develop natural resources rationally, it is necessary to collect reliable, up-to-date, and complete information about the natural resources that presently exist in a country or region. Moreover, data must be used appropriately at the highest levels of na-

tional planning. Country Environmental Profiles and National Conservation Strategies are examples of projects in which EPM assists.

IIED has overseen and carried out several resource assessment and data collection activities concerning developing countries. The Institute is particularly careful to use and involve not only national institutions but also scientists, planners, academics, and government policy experts from within the host country so that the final products of the assessment will have meaning, relevance, and impact for years to come.

### National Environmental Profiles

IIED's work on national environmental profiles advanced considerably in the past year. The Environmental Profile of Paraguay was published in Spanish in July 1985 and the English translation was completed in January 1986. Within six months of publication, the first Spanish edition of 1,200 copies was sold out, and a second printing ordered. The profile sparked off a workshop on environmental problems in Paraguay, resulting in a number of proposals for small and medium projects to improve natural resource management. Its 11 short-term action recommendations had a major impact on policy-makers and on long-range planning at a national level.

Gregorio Raidan of the Technical Planning Secretariat of Paraguay directed the profile effort that he believes increased awareness in his country of the connection between lasting development and sound use of natural resources. Raidan visited Washington at IIED's invitation and explained to several development agencies the importance of incorporating environmental considerations into their projects.

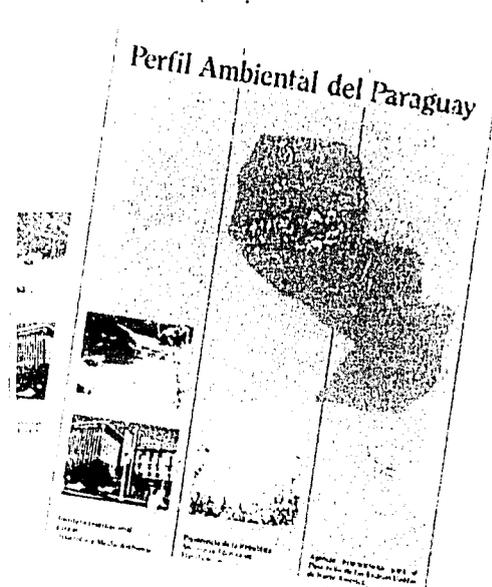
IIED provided an editor to com-

pile the Environmental Profile of Haiti into one cohesive document. It was written in English and is to be published in French during 1986.

The profile for Bolivia, originally completed in English in 1980, is being updated and will be republished in Spanish and in English later this year. It will provide an excellent starting point for a regional profile of the Andean countries being launched under the leadership of Fundacion Natura, a leading environmental NGO in Ecuador.

Jamaica's Natural Resource Conservation Department (NRCD), with technical and administrative support from the Institute, is on its way to completing the Environmental Profile of Jamaica, which should go to press in late 1986. Initial reports have been written by Jamaican specialists on 20 or more areas of activity in development, natural resources, and conservation. This work has been so informative that USAID/Jamaica is using the information in designing new hillside agricultural projects.

Environmental Profile of Paraguay



In cooperation with the International Union of the Conservation of Nature (IUCN), the Institute has continued to support the development of a Natural Conservation Strategy (NCS) for Nepal. IIED's studies in the Chitwan region are focused on the difficult issue of ensuring a harmonious relationship between a national park and the people living around it.

IIED's coastal resources assessment for USAID-supported aquaculture development in the 13,000-island nation of Indonesia has led to a clearer recognition of the options and constraints for resource management. This awareness could greatly improve management of the country's fisheries.

Considerable progress has also been made with the NCS for Sri Lanka, which is being developed with the support of the Central Environmental Authority, Ministry of Finance and Planning, and Sri Lanka's Prime Minister.

Over recent months, IIED has collaborated with the Thailand Development Research Institute on the development of a natural resource profile for Thailand. It will be completed in early 1987.

Plans have been drawn up for an environmental profile for Cyprus, and funding is anticipated from the UNDP.

Although most of the environmental profiles involving the Institute have been national or regional, the profile methodology can be used on a local scale, a possibility discussed during visits to Africa by Dennis McCaffrey. Davison J. Gumbo, Director for Natural Resources of the Zimbabwe Department of Natural Resources, put forth the view that natural resource assessment at this level would be ideal, especially on communal lands, which usually have low productive capacity. This assess-

ment would also serve to train Zimbabwean professionals in natural resource management.

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### **Sustainable Agriculture**

In June 1985, IIED invited Dr. Gordon Conway of Imperial College, London, to analyze the agricultural ecosystem at Lake Bubi, Naga, the Philippines, site of a USAID rural development project. This assignment was to define new roles in sustainable agriculture. Dr. Conway has pioneered a type of analysis that involves asking the various resource users in an area to make diagrams of when and how they use the resources. This process identifies critical points of stress on the resource base so that specific action to alleviate them can be taken. Although Dr. Conway devised his technique in Asia, the Institute is taking the lead in showing that the technique will work on other continents.

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### **Resource Analysis and Management in Rwanda**

In February, Dr. Bob Winterbottom participated in the evaluation of a USAID-financed pilot project in the Ruhengeri Prefecture of Rwanda designed to provide a comprehensive inventory and analysis of natural resource conditions and trends in the densely settled northern region. Development needs are great, as most families must struggle to provide enough food on farms averaging less than half a hectare. Much of the cultivated land is steeply sloping and prone to erosion. Pressure to clear greater areas for cultivation threatens remaining wetlands, pasturelands, forests, and protected natural areas. Yet no regard is given to the long-term sustainability of cultivation or the costs in terms of disrupted water regimes, reduction of forage and fuel wood supplies, and loss of wildlife.



Hillside cultivation, Nepal.

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# Third World Field Services

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## Strengthening Third World Institutions

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any Third World countries face the enormous challenge of balancing their environmental concerns against the pressing economic needs of their land and people. Third World NGO advocates face immediate pressure to develop wide-ranging skills and talents in environmental education, legislation, research, policy, and advocacy at the same time as they must raise operating funds. IIED's Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) Program "To Help Citizens' Environmental Groups to Help Themselves" provides assistance to Third World groups to help them become self-reliant in fund-raising,

administration, management, and environmental programming.

Although fieldwork is the major thrust of the NGO program, its goals and activities reflect IIED's policy of promoting sustainable development through research and policy studies and information dissemination. The fieldwork expresses the IIED belief that local people have the best insights into what their countries need. Often Third World groups receive an abundance of outside financial assistance, but cannot get the kind of financial and technical assistance that they can tailor to their needs. Working with them, IIED field services stimulate discussion aimed at identifying priorities and developing appropriate planning, budgeting, and

fund-raising activities.

Sometimes the relationship with an NGO is informal: we exchange correspondence, offer help, locate technical materials and potential funders, and review project proposals. Such an informal relationship has been maintained with Fundacion Natura in Ecuador for several years. IIED provided Fundacion Natura with funds to produce the Proceedings of the Andean Region Workshop on Environmental Education. The workshop, hosted by Natura, included NGOs from 6 countries and was a first of its kind for the region. IIED and Fundacion Natura maintain an open exchange of information and project ideas. In formal partnerships, IIED mainly tries to

Planting rice in central Java.



help NGOs achieve self-reliance. Together with the NGO we identify the development obstacles it faces and we work out solutions. Experiences are shared with groups in other countries.

In the Philippines, the NGO Program is providing financial and technical assistance to the Haribon Foundation, a conservation body, to help it identify program priorities and strengthen its fund-raising and membership drive. In areas outside staff expertise, IIED often refers NGOs to other organizations. For example, IIED and the World Wildlife Fund-US are working together to support the Haribon Foundation's wildlife initiative.

IIED's long-term partnership with the Environmental Problems Foundation of Turkey has enabled that organization to work on increasing awareness of environmental issues in Turkey as well as stimulating action toward solving its problems. With assistance from IIED, EPFT has diversified its funding sources by significantly increasing Turkish support for its programs. When the Honduran Ecological Association encountered management difficulties, not unusual in the first years of an NGO's development, IIED was approached for help. Working with the Pan American Development Foundation, the Institute served as the catalyst that led to the Association's development of a highly successful fund-raising and management strategy.

In Washington the NGO Program is also active with policy concerns. IIED has become the first environmental organization to join InterAction, a consortium of U.S. development organizations. The Institute has also played a major role in encouraging greater collaboration between conservation, population, and development constituencies in Washington. It participates in a steer-

ing committee that has produced a joint declaration: "Making Common Cause: A Statement and Action Plan by US-based International Development, Environment and Population NGOs." This statement outlines goals for collaboration in public education, public policy, and field activities.

If sustainable development policies of donor countries are to be effective, they must have accurate information from the field. The NGO Program arranges for senior staff members of environmental groups in developing countries to meet policymakers from the governments and multilateral and bilateral aid agencies in the United States, Canada, and Europe. NGO staffers find the visits valuable for making contacts and securing support.

The IIED Program collaborates with the World Bank's Office of Science and Environmental Affairs and NGO Liaison Office to arrange seminars that will bring together U.S. environmental NGOs trying to influence Third World environmental policies and specialists with first hand field knowledge of environment and development.

With the U.S. Peace Corps Office of Training and Program Assessment, the NGO Program is involved in improving collaboration between conservation and development organizations. This project identifies the training needs and ways of meeting them in natural resource management areas.

In response to needs for conservation education materials, the NGO Program is preparing a technical manual with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's Office of International Affairs on "How to Design Conservation Education Programs."

The NGO Program is directed by Diane Walton Wood. Laurie Greenberg is the Assistant Director. It is funded by the J. N. Pew, Jr.



Cherished calf gets a bath in Tanzania.

Charitable Trust and the Public Welfare Foundation, and receives support from the Environmental Planning and Management Project. Specific activities are funded by the World Bank and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

# Third World Field Services

## Focal Country Program

■ In Sri Lanka, 121 nongovernmental organizations, mostly rural, established, with Earthscan help, the Sri Lanka Environmental Congress, a national congress to tackle environmental issues.

■ New feature services have been launched with Earthscan help in six developing countries in Asia and Africa to produce articles on sustainable development in nine national and local languages reaching 320 rural and provincial newspapers.

■ In Tanzania, a local journalist received Earthscan assistance to spend some weeks among the Wahadzabe tribe. His articles drew the attention of the government and the general public to the social and environmental problems they faced.

■ The Nordic Council's report, *Miljo och Bistand*, highlighted the need to create greater awareness about sustainable development in the Third World. The Focal Country Program (FCP), cofinanced by Scandinavian and Netherlands aid, was started by Earthscan in February 1984 to meet this need. The program concentrates primarily on seven countries: Kenya, Tanzania, Zambia, Bangladesh, India, Sri Lanka, and Indonesia. It works with media and nongovernmental organizations to develop indigenous capacities to analyze and report development and environment issues and produce relevant information on sustainable development. It is coordinated by Donatus de Silva, a

Sri Lankan, who has extensive experience in managing Third World information programs.

The FCP is the newest and most ambitious of HED and Earthscan's field activities. Through the media and NGOs in the seven primary target countries, the FCP has had to adopt a flexible approach. No rigid rules or procedures apply to its activities. Rather, it is fashioned to suit each country. For instance, newspapers in Zambia are owned by the government, while Kenya's are mostly privately owned. Environmental NGOs in Indonesia are better organized than those in Bangladesh. Relationships are based on an equal partnership and a two-way flow of communication with local organizations and NGOs that takes place before the program is launched. Earthscan seeks the views of journalists and NGOs on the information it gathers. FCP gives Third World journalists and NGOs access to Earthscan's regular services: correspondents' network; feature service; feature cosyndication; decision-makers' information program; media workshops; journalists' fellowships;

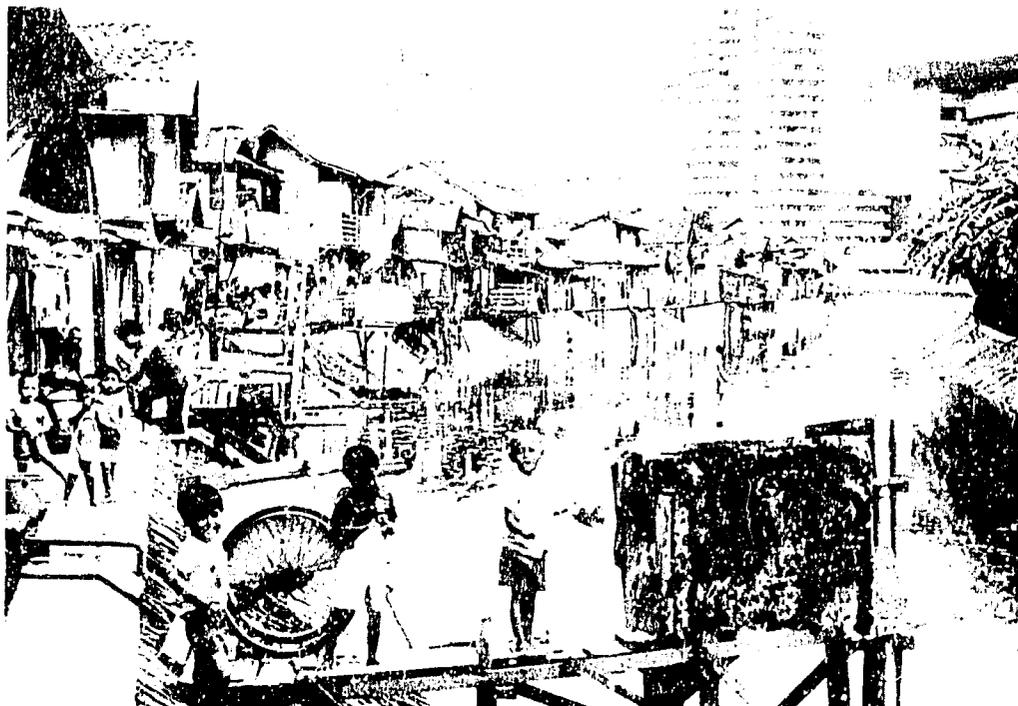
NGO activities; and audiovisual programs. (Earthscan's services are described on pp. 29-33.)

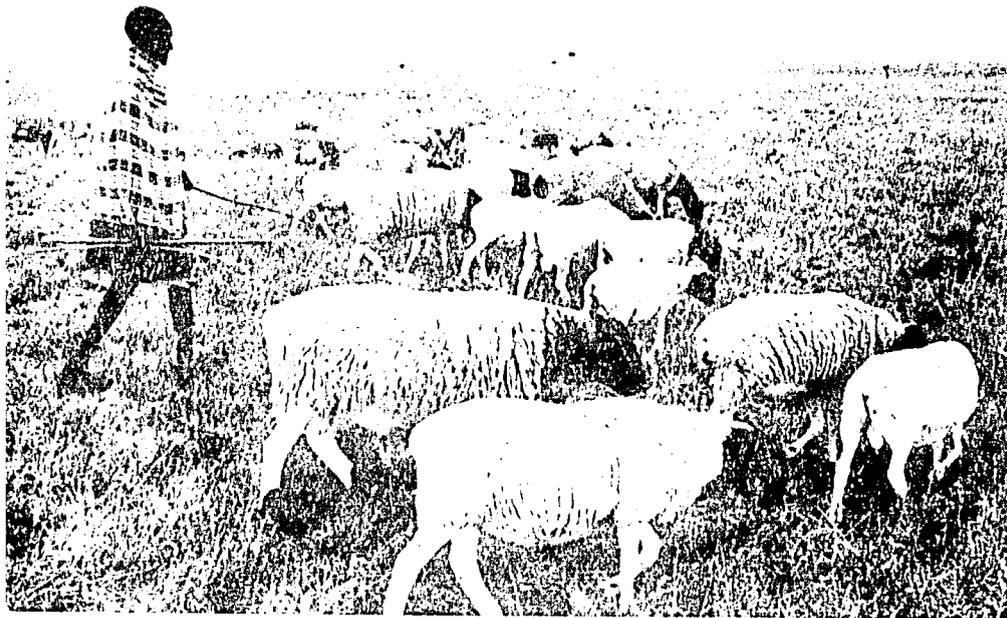
Earthscan correspondents, appointed in all seven countries, form the core of the program. Working on a part-time basis for the FCP, they write features, suggest feature ideas, advise on media programs, gather background material for briefing documents, and provide feedback on media coverage of environmental issues through clippings and bi-monthly reports.

### Reaching Third World Decision-Makers

Reliable information is the key to managing the environment wisely, yet decision-makers in Third World countries often complain about difficulties in obtaining such information and keeping abreast of issues. Foreign exchange problems can keep international publications out of many developing countries. For example, Earthscan decided to experiment with sending some of its publications to key decision-makers. One hundred key decision-makers—including relevant ministers, MPs, permanent

Urban contrasts in Jakarta.





Sheep herder in Kenya.

secretaries, heads of departments, and opposition leaders—were selected in Zambia and Sri Lanka. Each was sent two Earthscan publications, along with the offer of a third of their choice from Earthscan's publications list. The response was encouraging. About 40 replies were received from each country, with requests for more publications. As a result, this activity has been extended to cover Kenya, Tanzania, India, Bangladesh, and Indonesia. The decision-makers' lists have been prepared with the assistance of Earthscan's correspondents and NGO contacts, who regularly update them.

### Media Workshops

Since the establishment of the FCP, about 255 journalists and NGO writers and about 100 local resource people have participated in media workshops and NGO meetings, jointly organized by Earthscan, media institutions, and NGOs in the focal countries. In Kenya, Zambia, Tanzania, and Sri Lanka, the workshops have for the first time enabled jour-

nalists to question and discuss critical environment and development issues with heads of departments and experts.

### NGO Activities

Providing information is one way of stimulating the interest of NGOs in environment and development issues. Sharing media experiences and involving NGOs directly in the issues often produces more lasting results. In this connection, Earthscan has carried out two main activities: workshops and NGO fellowships. The most significant single achievement has probably been the foundation of the Sri Lanka Environment Congress. For a long time, urban-based, wildlife-oriented groups have dominated the environment scene in Sri Lanka, but they have done little to tackle the country's problems. In February 1986, Earthscan assisted in the creation of the Congress, which succeeded in bringing together NGOs, mostly rural, concerned with sustainable development issues in Sri Lanka.

Close collaboration between

"The question is not whether there should be continued economic growth. There must be. Nor is the question whether the impact on the environment must be respected. It has to be. Nor, least of all, is it a question of whether these two questions are interlocked. They are. The solution of the dilemma revolves clearly not about whether, but about how."

—Robert McNamara

Address to the United Nations

Conference on the Human Environment

Stockholm, 1972

NGOs and the media is a major feature of environmental campaigns in the North. In the developing world, most NGOs, despite their dedication and enthusiasm, lack communication skills to articulate their concerns effectively through the media and to influence public opinion. As a pilot venture, Earthscan assisted the Indonesian Environment Forum in holding a workshop on environmental journalism for 26 NGO representatives. The program included training sessions in journalism and radio broadcasting, discussions on how to develop and

improve newsletters, and sessions on creating documentation centers. As a follow-up, Earthscan has assisted the Indonesian Environment Forum to establish a one-year media project for NGOs that aims to develop the media capabilities of 10 selected NGOs, and to conduct an information program on six issues: deforestation, transmigration, soil erosion, coastal erosion, pesticides, and pollution.

As with the journalist fellowships, NGO fellowships allow NGO writers to research a national issue in depth and write articles to generate awareness about it. The articles are published in the writer's country by an NGO publication or by the media. Earthscan also uses information from them to write features that are syndicated internationally. Three NGO writers from Kenya, Indonesia, and Tanzania have successfully completed fellowships.

In addition to fellowships and workshops, the bimonthly Earthscan Bulletin, which summarizes all of Earthscan's features, briefing documents and publications, is sent to more than 300 FCP NGOs, 600 decision-makers, and 118 journalists who have participated in media workshops. The Bulletin helps to keep readers in touch with current environmental events throughout the world. ■

## Barbara Ward Fellowship

Alberto Vargas, an agronomist from Mexico, was the third Barbara Ward fellow. He spent fall and winter 1985 with IED/Washington, under the direction of Dennis McCaffrey, exploring the relationship between small-scale agriculture and conservation interests in the state of Quintana Roo, Mexico. One of the last realms of tropical forest, the state's rural areas are populated by Maya Indians who practice traditional slash-and-burn agriculture and subsistence hunting and fishing. Massive government investments in tourism threaten the local ecology, and Vargas and his colleagues from the Centro de

Investigaciones de Quintana Roo (CIQRO), a local research center, worked for the establishment of Sian Ka'an, a protected ecological reserve.

Now a biosphere reserve under UNESCO's Man and the Biosphere Program, Sian Ka'an is managed by a citizens' organization that has secured funding to support a variety of research and development projects.

In Washington, Vargas was able to use the international network of agencies to conduct research, establish contacts, and provide guidelines for the design and implementation of a project for Sian Ka'an and similar areas. ■

Improvised housing, Bombay.



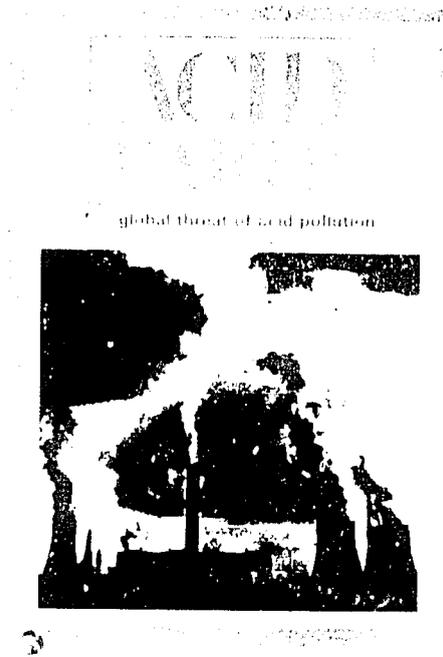
# Information Earthscan

Since its launching in 1976, Earthscan, IIED's news and information service, has become the world's leading independent information source on development and environment. In partnership with the media, nongovernmental organizations, and aid agencies, it works to influence public attitudes and government policies by providing information that is authoritative, accurate and above all readable. It has played a major role in explaining why sound environmental policies are necessary to lasting development.

Toward the end of the fiscal year, the Board decided to restructure Earthscan. Building on past success, we are devising a new program for Earthscan's second decade, which reflects more authentically the felt needs of the South, drawing on material from each of IIED's offices in London, Washington, and Buenos Aires, Argentina. It will have a stronger bias toward servicing and developing NGOs. Jon Tinker, Earthscan's director, left IIED in May 1986 in order to set up his own independent agency following an unsuccessful bid to take Earthscan out of IIED.

## The Feature Service

Each week Earthscan syndicates two or three news features of up to 1,000 words to more than 320 major newspapers and magazines in 70 countries. In 10 years we have issued more than 700 such features. They appear regularly in the leading national media in various languages, reaching 4-10 million people each week. They are datelined from different countries and cover a wide range of topical development and environment issues, good and bad. Recent items have described increased productivity from women farmers in the Cameroon, a successful bamboo



well-drilling system in Zambia, a profitable tree-planting scheme in Ecuador, and a Chinese herbal remedy for malaria. All features are published in English, and many in French, Spanish, and German. In order to reach the rural majority, Earthscan has set up cooperative translation and distribution agreements with press agencies and NGOs, which provide services in Swahili, Sinhala and Tamil, Hindi, Gujarati and Kannada, Bengali, and Bahasa Indonesia.

The latest word-processing and printing facilities enable Earthscan to react quickly to world news. Special regional versions of articles are prepared, many pegged to future events, allowing editors to plan for Africa, Asia, and Latin America in advance. Most features are accompanied by photographs, maps, or cartoons.

A deliberate policy of encouraging Third World writers to contribute has resulted in an increase from 35 to 80 percent in features by these writers since 1982. The feature service is one

of the few international outlets through which they can reach a world audience on issues close to home.

## Briefing Documents

Earthscan's briefing documents provide journalists with background information on topical development and environment issues. Up to 30,000 words in length and issued in lithographed format with illustrations, the documents are factual and provocative, designed to stimulate, inform, and be incorporated into news features, editorials, or magazine articles. They are distributed to more than 1,300 specialist journalists worldwide, who often file them for reference. Many have been published to accompany a seminar or to coincide with a major international conference. Some—notably those on primary health care, water and sanitation, international trade in wildlife, and Antarctic resources—are continue to be regarded by experts as definitive references several years after publication.

Two press briefing documents that were issued by Earthscan during 1985 and 1986 include: *Burning Dung: Dung, Straw, and Third World Cooking*, which addresses the question of whether burning agricultural residues will lead nations to an ecological dead end. The document pinpoints two countervailing situations. For farmers who have plenty of land, use good sound agricultural techniques, and can afford chemical fertilizers, burning some of their big harvests of straw presents few problems and may make economic sense; but for poor farmers farming poor hillside soils, it may bring financial and environmental ruin.

*No Place to Hide: Nuclear Winter and the Third World*, a second Earthscan briefing document issued this year, provides the first comprehensive assessment of the

impact of a "nuclear winter" on the Third World. This document stresses that, contrary to most expectations, developing countries—most of which are in the Northern Hemisphere—would be seriously affected both in the short and in the long run by nuclear exchanges among other countries.

### Earthscan Books

Earthscan Paperbacks were originally based on media briefing documents in the belief that the information they contained was useful to a much wider audience. We began publishing in book form in 1979. So far, 26 titles have appeared in English, five in French, five in Spanish, two in German, and one in Dutch.

Many have been first-ever studies in their field and are now standard works. *Acid Earth*, published in 1985, was the first truly global review of acid pollution and the first to warn comprehensively of its dangers in developing countries. The launch was covered by BBC Radio, Australian Radio, *The Guardian*, *Nature* and

Marsh at Lake Titicaca.

other British journals, and by the press in the United States, Sweden, Norway, and the Netherlands. *Ambio* called it "a valuable addition to the literature of pollution problems"; *New Internationalist* said it honorably maintained "Earthscan's tradition of tight, sober journalism." It was sold out within eight months of publication.

A second Earthscan paperback released in the spring of 1986, *Waterlogged Wealth: Why Waste the World's Wet Places?*, surveys the condition of the world's wetlands, presents factual material about the rate and causes of their disappearance, and makes an urgent plea for concentrated attention to preserving the world's remaining wetlands. It cautions developing countries not to repeat the mistakes of clearing too much wetland for agriculture and urbanization that developing countries made during their years of rapid growth.

Demand for Earthscan paperbacks has grown rapidly. Earthscan sales by early 1986 were worth more than \$11,000 a month, a 700 percent



increase in four years, making them an increasingly important source of income. This has been achieved with minimal investment in sales promotion or in long print runs. Revenue comes from mail orders, from wholesalers and bookshops, and from royalty agreements with other publishers. This year Earthscan tried direct-mail booksales for the first time. More than 3,600 individual and institutional customers of Earthscan's direct-mail paperback service are computer-filed under type of organization and subject of interest.

### Earthscan Bulletin

By late 1985, the Earthscan Bulletin was being sent to 2,800 nongovernmental organizations in 130 countries. To achieve maximum effect, it is sent free only to NGOs that are effective and influential organizers and lobbyists in their own countries. The Bulletin is also mailed to more than 400 radio and television broadcasters, who use outside materials to supplement their programming. Personal contact with NGOs is maintain-



ed through attendance at conferences and seminars and through feedback generated by the Bulletin. There is an ongoing two-way flow of information.

### **Involving Journalists**

Earthscan also seeks to involve journalists in environmental and development issues through seminars and fellowships. Seminars for up to 25 specialist journalists at a time provide intensive, high-level, one-day briefings by four or five experts on emerging issues of international concern. Seminars bring together specialist journalists from developing and developed countries to exchange information and ideas, and to share an experience they can draw on over many years. Most of the 25 seminars held to date were preceded by the publication of a briefing document or paperback, allowing participants advance study. The aim is to provide news and feature ideas and to broaden journalists' understanding of the subjects. Some seminars are combined with three- or four-day programs of workshops and field trips to illustrate the issues.

Even the best of Third World journalists tend to remain desk-bound in the big cities, unable to research and write about the problems of rural areas. Earthscan Fellowships allow selected journalists and NGO staff to take up to two months away from their newspapers or organizations to study a development or environment issue of their choice in their own country.

Fellows receive up to \$2,500 in fees, travel, and expenses; in return they supply Earthscan's feature service with articles for international syndication. Their own or another newspaper must agree to publish a series of investigative reports. This arrangement adds up to real collaboration between Earthscan, the journalist,



IED's Lloyd Timberlake receives award from Kenny and Marianne Rogers.

and the newspaper or NGO.

A total of 23 fellowships have been awarded in India, Tanzania, Zambia, Kenya, Sri Lanka, China, the Philippines, Indonesia, Malaysia, Bangladesh, Nepal, the Sudan and Senegal. Recently completed fellowship themes were:

- Soil erosion problems in the Himalayas and Rajasthan, India,
- Social and environmental problems associated with the resettlement of the Wahadzabe tribe in Tanzania,
- Conflicts between rural development and wildlife conservation in Tanzania, and
- Environmental health problems faced by slum dwellers in Dacca, Bangladesh.

### **Earthscan Washington**

In 1985 Earthscan's Washington office supplied a growing number of journalists with information about development issues and increased its book promotions and sales. We also extended our contacts with NGOs involved in environment and develop-

ment issues. Earthscan held two one-day seminars for journalists, with funding from USAID. One, concerned with issues confronting women in the Third World, was held ahead of the UN conference marking the end of the UN Decade for Women and attracted journalists from major media outlets. CBS Evening News, Sixty Minutes, the *Christian Science Monitor*, *Good Housekeeping*, Hearst Newspapers, *Ms. Magazine*, *National Public Radio*, *Newsweek*, *Time*, United Press International, and *The Washington Post* were among those represented. Partly funded by a USAID Biden-Pell public education grant, the seminar was cosponsored by the National Council for Research on Women and hosted in New York by the Carnegie Corporation.

The second seminar used the crisis coverage of the African drought to focus on some of the longer-term development issues that underlie the African famine. It was cosponsored by the Overseas Development Council, a research organization with expertise on Africa and involved, along

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“(Africa in Crisis is) . . . a clear, well written, comprehensive compilation which concludes that the African peasant is the key to rebuilding the continent.”

—*Christian Science Monitor*

“ . . . excellent and timely . . . ought to be read by all who have influence.”

—*New Scientist, UK*

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with the Council on Foreign Relations, in the “Compact for African Development.” The seminar was very well attended by the media. C-Span, a Washington area cable television station, recorded and played it several times in the days following the seminar. Cable News Network taped it and used clips in its hour-long documentary, “Africa’s Crisis: The Eleventh Hour,” aired in the spring of 1986.

The seminar was based on Earthscan’s book, “Africa in Crisis: Victims of African drought.

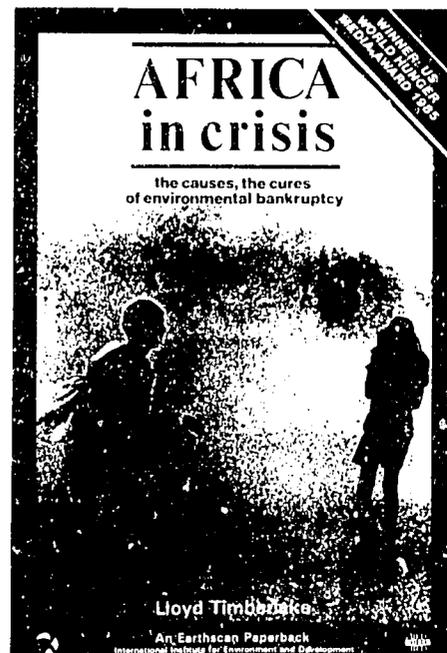
The Causes, the Cures of Environmental Bankruptcy,” which was released in June 1985 and in the fall won the World Hunger Media Award for Best Book in 1985. It was widely reported as the best presentation of the many development problems underlying the famine. Its author, Lloyd Timberlake, was interviewed by the major television networks. He also addressed the Administrator’s Forum of USAID, testified before the House Subcommittee on Natural Resources, Agriculture and the Environment, and spoke at the Howard University International Symposium on Drought and Desertification.

In 1985, Earthscan instituted a pilot curriculum to accompany one of its best-selling books, “Natural Disasters: Acts of God or Acts of Man?” This project, with funding by the Exxon Education Foundation and in collaboration with General Prospectus in Education, represented Earthscan’s first venture into adapting its material for the broader educational community. Earthscan’s Washington program received major support from the Exxon Corporation.

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### **The Focal Country Program**

The Focal Country Program (FCP), established in 1984, is design-



ed to help media and NGOs in the seven main recipient countries of Scandinavian and Dutch aid to run their own local information programs and stimulate public awareness of the link between environment and development. (See the description of its work with NGOs on pp. 24–25.) The recipient countries are Kenya, Tanzania, Zambia, India, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka and Indonesia.

In concert with local organizations, the Earthscan Focal Country Program principally works from the same perspective in each country: to examine sustainable development issues of particular interest in each country, to explore how NGOs and other local groups can help the media cover them, and to identify the needs and ways in which local groups can link to external information sources.

Earthscan has held media workshops in Kenya, Zambia, Tanzania, and Indonesia, involving 225 journalists and NGO writers and about 100 local resource people. NGO workshops have been held in Sri Lanka and Indonesia, involving



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## The Earthscan Journalist Seminar on Women in the Third World

Earthscan's background seminar was held prior to the end-decade United Nations Conference on Women and was meant to give reporters and editors covering that conference insight into, and understanding of, the perspective of Third World women. The seminar provided background both for those actually covering the Nairobi conference and for those who would not be going to Nairobi, but would be writing related features.

Held in New York on June 26, 1985, the seminar was cosponsored by the National Council for Research on Women, and was hosted by the Carnegie Corporation of New York. Many other groups were involved in the design and structuring of the seminar, among them the International Women's Tribune Center, the Women's Program of the Non-governmental Liaison Service, the NGO Forum of the UN end-decade Conference, and the UN Fund for Women.

The agenda focused on some of the major issues of concern to

Third World women. In the course of their presentations, the speakers sought to address both their differences and similarities with the concerns of American and other developed-country women. The program included an overview of the issues facing Third World women, a session on the role of women as food producers, one on the impact of environmental deterioration on women, and one on women's need for access to cash and credit. There was also a Conference and the Parallel NGO forum. Speakers included representatives from the Third World and American researchers and activities involved in development issues.

The seminar was attended by more than 30 journalists, including representatives for the CBS Evening News, Sixty Minutes, the *Christian Science Monitor*, *Good Housekeeping*, *Hearst Newspapers*, *Ms. Magazine*, National Public Radio, *Newsweek*, *Time*, United Press International, and *The Washington Post*.

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more than 60 NGOs. The Kenyan media workshop—the first of its kind in Africa—resulted in major press, radio, and television coverage as well as the institution of a series of monthly press conferences. The Sri Lankan NGO workshop inspired the creation of a new umbrella group, the Sri Lanka Environmental Congress.

Key developments in Focal

Country Program activities during the past year include the following.

■ **Correspondents** have been appointed in each country and are paid honoraria to provide Earthscan with feedback, articles, reports, and other information.

■ **Copublication** arrangements are being reached with selected NGOs to copublish and, when necessary,



Bolivian women making "chicha."

translate Earthscan paperbacks—either with a new introduction or completely rewritten to appeal to different national audiences. The objective is to develop and reinforce the information capability of indigenous organizations.

■ **Decision-makers lists** have been compiled, and 100 key national and local government officials in each country are being provided with relevant Earthscan publications. The aim is to keep them informed of global developments of relevance to their own localities.

■ **Cosyndication** agreements have been reached in Kenya, India, Sri Lanka, and Indonesia to translate and distribute Earthscan features in six local languages in each country. As a result, the translated articles now reach an additional 400 newspapers, NGO bulletins, and radio stations in these countries. ■

# Information

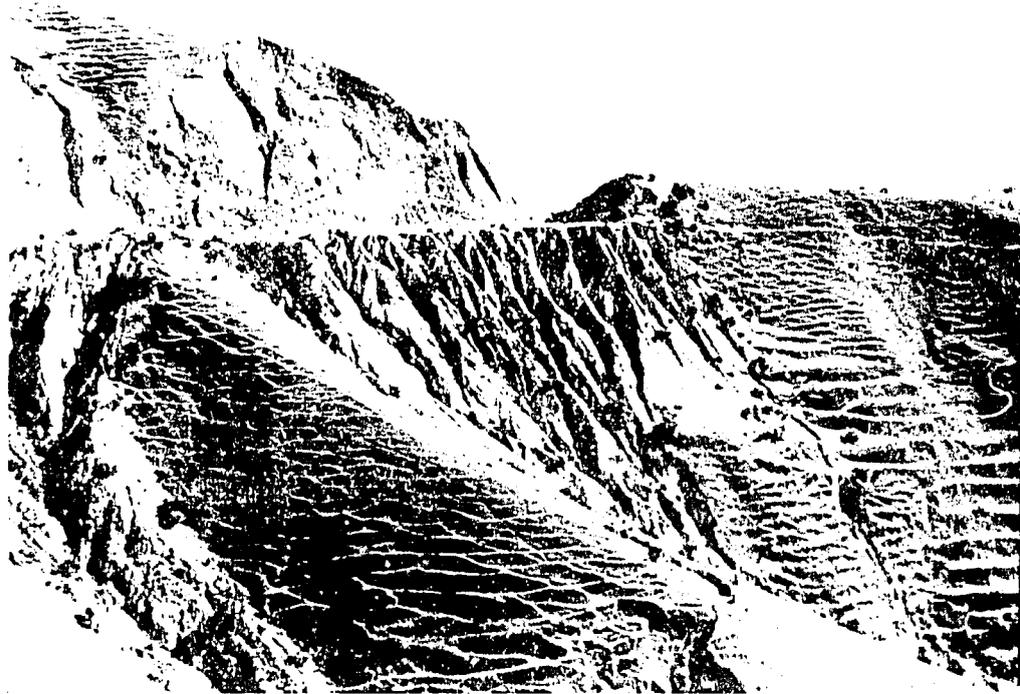
## World Resources 1986

The numerous recent international and global reports on the state of the world's environment and resources have helped make the public and its leaders more aware of the long-term problems of managing our resources. However, these reports are not enough. No ongoing effort is made to provide the public and its leaders with timely, objective, and useful information about resource conditions, trends, and issues.

IIED and the World Resources Institute (WRI) have joined forces to fill this major gap with a new annual report called *World Resources*, with the premier edition released in May 1986 by Basic Books. The audience for *World Resources 1986* comprises policy-makers in and out of government, business leaders and financial managers, academics, journalists, and the interested public. The report serves five basic purposes:

- to inform readers about changing conditions and trends in global resources,
- to build awareness of world resource issues and problems,
- to develop new understanding and concepts of global resource issues, leading to changed values,
- to highlight gaps in existing knowledge and thus to stimulate the collection of new information, and
- to provide basic information tools.

IIED shares a full-time staff with WRI to handle the editing and production of the report. Jessica Tuchman Mathews of WRI led an intensive two-year effort by a team



Dramatic hillside erosion in Nepal.

including Daniel Tunstall, Donald Hinrichsen, Jeanne Damlamian, Czech Conroy, Robert Kwartin, and Mary Paden. Specialists from around the world have been commissioned to write individual chapters or sections. The staff had the added benefit of an Editorial Advisory Board chaired by Dr. M.S. Swaminathan of the International Rice Research Institute, which also includes distinguished advisers from China, Ecuador, India, and Hungary, as well as the Northern industrialized world.

*World Resources 1986* contains a wealth of authoritative information on the whole spectrum of resource and environmental issues, including the decline of forests due to multiple pollutants (not just acid rain), the links among environment, health, and poverty, and Africa's population and resource conditions.

Four parts of *World Resources 1986* include:

■ Part I: *World Resource Perspectives* provides a brief overview of topics that emerge as major in-

terlocking themes in the preparation of each edition.

■ Part II: *World Resource Reviews* contains 10 chapters that provide objective analyses of worldwide conditions and trends in seven different resource sectors, global population and human settlements, and institutional and policy developments.

■ Part III: *World Resource Issues* (new topics each year) details one or two subjects that are especially timely, controversial, and of major importance. The subject(s) may be a newly emerging research finding, or a new issue not yet on the international agenda. Like Part II, a thorough, objective view of the facts is presented, but in Part III policy recommendations are also presented.

■ Part IV: *World Resource Data Tables* presents comparable data on key environmental indicators for 146 countries. Nothing like it exists anywhere else. Data that until now have been scattered in the records and publications of governments and in-

stitutions of different countries are pulled together in one accessible reference. To find a few of the principal data series—on agriculture, water, air, and energy—the reader would have had to consult literally dozens of separate sources.

Publication of *World Resources 1986* represents the beginning of the first-ever continuous and comprehensive assessment of environmental conditions worldwide. It will help to ensure that the key issues are never far from the minds of those shaping the future. Sponsors and members of the Editorial Advisory Board are determined that the Report reach its two principal audiences—the press and senior economic decision-makers. To this end, *World Resources 1986* was launched at key centers around the world, as follows:

■ Robert McNamara served as primary spokesman in Washington for the U.S. launch,

■ M. S. Swaminathan, Chairman of the International Rice Research Institute, released it in New Delhi,

■ Brian W. Walker led the European launch from IED/ London.

■ Professor Bert Bolin of the University of Stockholm will handle Scandinavia,

■ Dr. Istvan Lang of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences will field Hungary and other countries of Eastern Europe,

■ David Runnalls of IED and Peter Thacher of WRI will release it at a press conference in Ottawa, Canada, to coincide with the North American hearings of the World Commission on Environment and Development (The Brundtland Commission), and

■ Dr. Thomas Lambo of the WHO, and Yolanda Kakabadse of Fundacion Natura are planning similar briefings for African and

Latin American journalists during summer 1986 in Abyian and Ecuador.

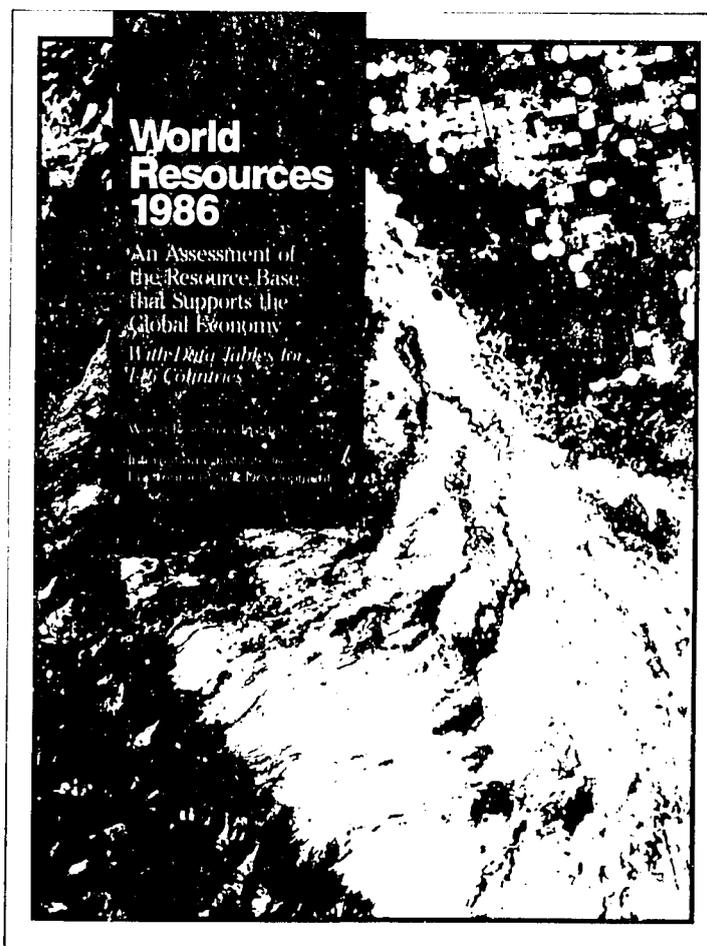
Briefings for policy-makers are planned for:

■ the UK and European governments and nongovernmental organizations, and

■ the international community located in Washington, including the State Department, U.S. Congress and USAID, as well as the World Bank, the Inter-American Development Bank, UNDP, CIDA, the Asian Development Bank, and UN Environment Program.

In addition, several thousand complimentary copies of *World Resources 1986* will be distributed to key decision-makers throughout the world.

Planning for *World Resources 1987*, scheduled for publication in spring 1987, is already under way. It will concentrate on the management of hazardous wastes and success in combining development and natural resource management in Africa. An exciting new chapter on "Global Systems and Cycles" will be added. It reflects the growing awareness of the interactions between biogeochemical cycles and human activities. One example is the impact "El Nino" has had on climate patterns and food production worldwide. ■



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## Information

### *Authentic Development in Africa*

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Brian Walker's *Authentic Development in Africa*, published as part of the Foreign Policy Association's (FPA)

Headline Series, was a new cooperative venture for the Institute. One of the largest independent U.S. organizations, FPA was established in 1918 to educate the public about foreign affairs. The book's title was the theme of a speech Walker gave to

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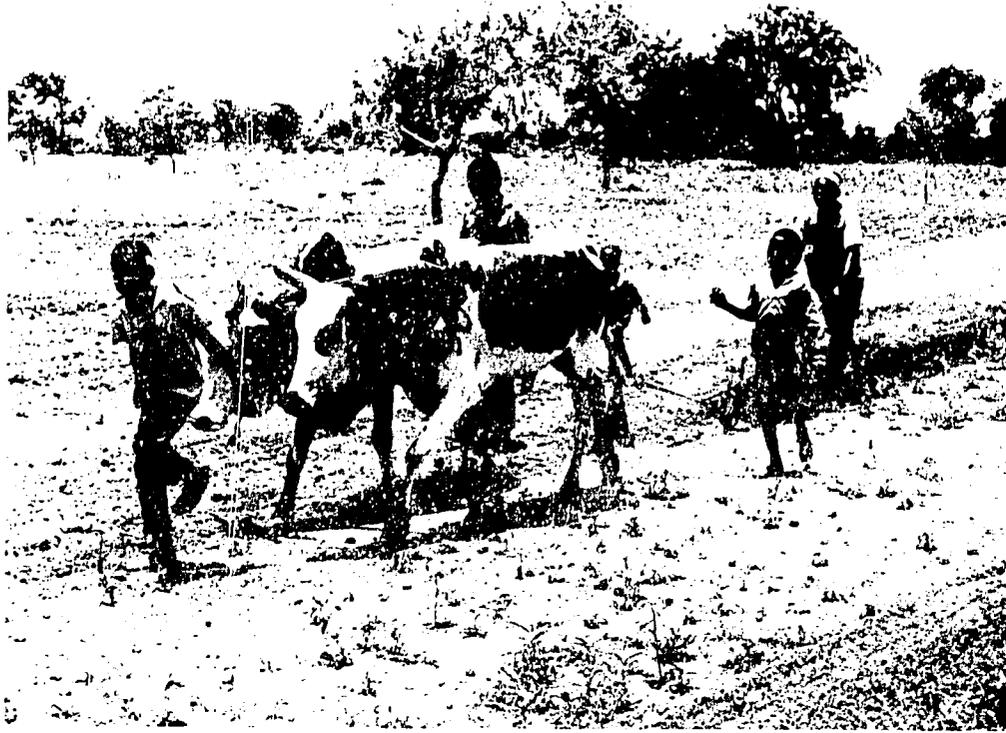
"How do you help a starving African farmer? Give him food, of course.

But how do you help him in the long run, so that some day he will no longer need your food? The answer is, enable him to live as an African, not as an imitation European or American farmer. In other words, in the part of Africa that has been in the grip of famine for the last three years, salvation may lie in going back to old techniques, not ahead to new ones.

This is the argument being put forward by a man greatly experienced in Africa, Brian W. Walker, former head of Britain's Oxfam, now president of the International Institute for Environment and Development."

—Edwin Newman  
King Features Syndicate

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West Africans prepare for planting.

the Council on Foreign Relations in the spring of 1985. One of his observations, that a "famine code" based on human rather than crop or weather behavior could have helped government and relief agencies avert the Ethiopian hunger crisis, caught the interest of Nancy Hoepfli, editor of the series. *Authentic Development in Africa* emphasizes the key role of the African people in rebuilding the continent. The book, released in New York, highlights six vital concerns of a successful development policy in Africa today:

■ Poverty, not drought or famine, is the principal enemy of the people.

■ The basic needs of the African people—food, health, and education—must be met before Africans cease to be vulnerable and can realize their full potential.

■ The target of aid should be "sustainable livelihoods," especially for the rural poor.

■ Family planning policies must be culturally sensitive if numbers are to be reduced.

■ Agricultural research must reflect first the food needs of local people and support sustainable habitats.

■ Entire national and international aid programs should be reoriented toward Africa's rural poor who must participate in the design and implementation of the programs.

In Washington, Walker spoke at the National Press Club's "News-maker's Breakfast." He was also invited to express his views by numerous other press contacts and public forums around the United States, including Moses Sonefeldt's International Dateline Radio Series, a syndicated column by Edwin Neuman, an NBC news correspondent, the World Affairs Council in Dayton, Ohio, and an Environment and Energy Study Institute's congressional breakfast in Washington. ■

## Information

# *Natural Resources and Economic Development in Central America: A Regional Environmental Profile*

Central America is recognized as a region in profound change. Much media attention has been given to the dynamics of the political and military situation.

In 1984 the Kissinger Commission's "Report of the National Bipartisan Commission on Central America" focused on the medium- and long-term economic development prospects of the region and called for major investments to improve the region's physical infrastructure. Years of neglect and destruction have left Central America's roads, utilities, and ports in poor condition.

However, the Kissinger Report and other analyses have given little or no attention to the region's *natural* infrastructure of forests, soils, and watersheds. These are deteriorating rapidly and could seriously undermine the region's recovery.

To meet the need for a better understanding of the major problems confronting all seven Central American countries—regardless of their politics—IIED this year undertook a major study of the region's environment and resources. *Natural Resources and Economic Development in Central America: A Regional Environmental Profile* will be

published in late 1986 by Transaction Books.

Written by H. Jeffrey Leonard, this book documents in detail the effects of years of resource mismanagement in Belize, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Panama. It argues for major policy changes to increase the efficiency of resource-based industries, including raising the productivity of small-scale farmers, reducing subsidies to inefficient industries, and stimulating local development of resource-processing industries. ■

Locally constructed sugar mill in Ecuador.



## Information

### *The Greening of Africa*

In *The Greening of Africa* (to be published in late 1986), author Paul Harrison provides hope for correcting the tangled relationships among agriculture, the environment, and population growth, arguing that, while it will not be easy, past trends can be reversed and a new relationship established between Africa's people and its degraded environment.

Much has been written by IIED and others about the problems of Africa, often conveying a sense that

Kenyan woman and child.



there is no hope for doing anything right. Yet there is an urgent desire on the part of all concerned—policy-makers in both donor and African countries, international organizations, and private voluntary agencies—to think that it is possible to change Africa's seemingly inevitable future.

IIED this year undertook a major study to find examples of projects that are succeeding despite the backdrop of general failure. It examined a wide range of projects in the areas of agricultural research, soil

conservation, land restoration, forestry, fuel wood, livestock, and population growth in search of those that meet well-defined criteria of "success." It analyzed these in order to distill the lessons of their success and to present prescriptions for the future. ■

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"The one person who knows what is happening to a crop is the farmer. The farmer knows where crops are or are not, and reflects that knowledge in his social patterns of behavior. The farmer has about six, eight or ten thresholds through which he goes which can spread over ten, even 12 years of no rain before he will move house and begin to move and become what we call environmental refugees and which eventually becomes known as a famine.

Now, if you can spot those thresholds — the selling of personal possessions, the selling of farm instruments; ultimately, the selling of jewelry and even their weapons, the selling of labor. All of this happens before people begin to move. If you can spot those social indicators and make a response at that juncture with very modest inputs of aid in terms of hoes and seeds essentially, then you can, as it were, avoid the calamity that emerges as large groups of people come to the end of these series of thresholds and begin to move in mass."

—Brian Walker

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# Information

## Global Climate Change

The so-called greenhouse effect, in which carbon dioxide and other trace gases accumulate in our atmosphere, is now acknowledged to be causing a global warming. In April IIED/London held a one-day conference in cooperation with the Royal Geographical Society to expose the British media and public to the latest information on climate change. The likely effects on temperature, rainfall, and agriculture were all explored. The chance of future droughts in Africa was also discussed. Participants heard papers from John Mitchell (British Meteorological Office), Dick Warwick and Graham Farmer (University of East Anglia), and Mike Dennett (University of Reading).

Sir Crispin Tickell (Permanent Secretary, United Kingdom's Overseas Development Authority) stated that the precise impact of the greenhouse effect in the next 50 years or so is uncertain but no one should doubt the significance of the possible, even probable impacts. A warming of

Terraced farmland in Nepal.



Turkish farmers irrigate cotton.

between 1 and 4°C is indicated. Such climate changes could well result in rising sea levels, different areas for optimum agriculture, and altered periods of drought and rain. Governments have to take the issue seriously because the effects, within the investment lifetime of today's decisions, could be expensive. Richard Sandbrook of IIED gave a five-minute commentary on the British Channel 4 TV, and Brian Walker was interviewed for the BBC World Service. The key papers will be published in the Royal Geographic Society's journal.



# Information

## Washington Lecture Series

The role governments and nonprofit organizations are playing in the Third World was the spotlight of HED/Washington's "International Environmental Forum" luncheon lecture series for 1985-86. Reflecting HED's role as a broker among the different constituencies in the environment and development community internationally, the forum luncheons bring together people from business, universities, Congress, and national and international aid agencies for an exchange of views on natural resource management issues.

Among the 1986 speakers were:

■ Dr. Al Binger, Executive Director of the Biomass Energy Network (BUN), who spoke on "Integrated Resource Use—Linking Agriculture and Energy." As Director of Jamaica's Agro-21 Bioenergy Development Group, he used HED's 1985 Barbara Ward Fellowship to

Rural Bolivians.

develop BUN, a worldwide network of biomass professionals who work with governments, the private sector, and donor agencies. BUN promotes the production and use of biomass as an energy resource in Third World rural areas.

■ Loret Ruppe, Director of the U.S. Peace Corps, who spoke on "Community Level Forestry and Natural Resource Development." Ruppe focused on the Peace Corps' Program and Training Initiative to solve Third World forestry problems.

■ William K. Reilly, who spoke of the merger of the two organizations of which he is president—the World Wildlife Fund/Conservation Foundation—and the international issues on their future agenda.

■ Peter Davies, the President of InterAction (the American Council for Voluntary International Action), who spoke on "What Private Voluntary Organizations Have Learned from the African Crisis: Should Environment Become an Integral Part of the PVO Development Community Agenda?"



Malawian farmer harvests corn.

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"The kind of ecological 'mix' that is required... is the combination of modern science with local inventiveness and local responsibility that is ultimately at the core of the only really effective and sustainable ecological balance."

—Barbara Ward

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"Successful aid is *by* people, not *for* people."

—Brian Walker

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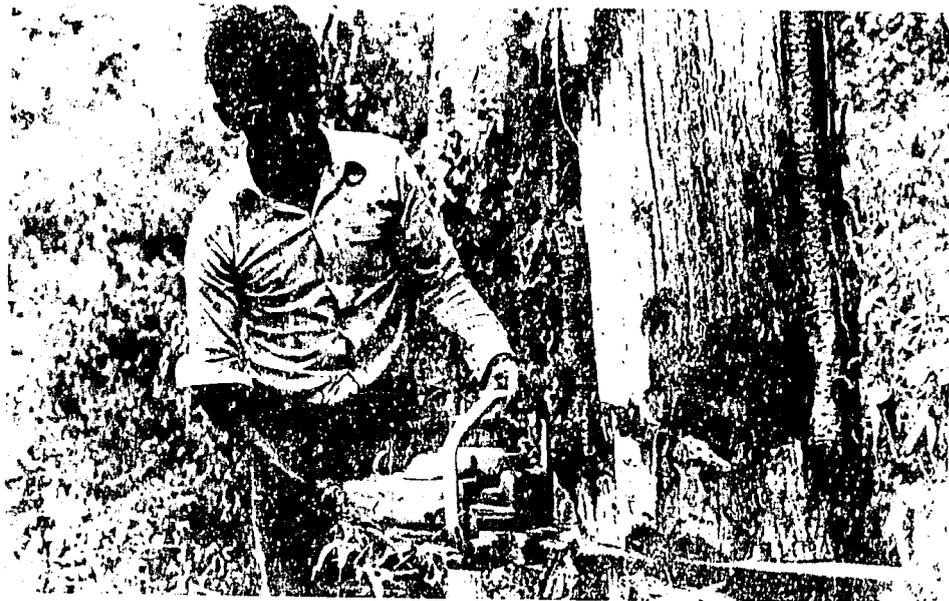


## Information

# Hearings, Workshops, and Meetings

The policy of the U.S. government influences the objectives and methodology of economic development in the Third World. The effect of this policy is felt primarily through the activities of USAID and U.S. participation in multilateral development banks. As an international organization headquartered in the U.K., IIED refrains from endorsing specific legislation but contributes its expertise and responds willingly to requests to testify before the U.S. Congress. IIED has maintained valuable contacts with the Congress and executive agencies and has participated in numerous hearings, workshops, and meetings.

In October 1985, Lloyd Timberlake testified at a hearing on the African crisis held by the U.S. House of Representatives Subcommittee on Natural Resources, Agricultural Research and Environment. Robert Blake testified on tropical



Amazon forest clearing.

forestry before the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee and on the environmental policies of the World Bank before the House Subcommittee on International Development Institutions and Finance.

Blake serves on the board of directors of the Energy and Environment Study Institute (EESI), which does research and holds seminars for congressional members and staff. He and David Runnalls served on EESI's Task Force dealing with what the United States can and should do to promote sustainable development in the Third World. David Runnalls participated in a weekend retreat for congressional staff cosponsored by the EESI and the World Resources Institute on the topic of "Environmental Public Management in Developing Countries." In March, he also presented a paper on "Factors Influencing Environmental Policies of International Development Agencies" at a regional symposium sponsored by the Asian Development Bank in Manila, the Philippines.

IIED is an active member of the Global Tomorrow Coalition (GTC), which includes more than 60 U.S. nonprofit organizations concerned about the interrelationship of environment, development, and population.

Hauling water in Manila.



## New Directions

# Only One Earth: A Multimedia Project

any development projects are a disaster. For one reason or another the plans and dreams come to nothing: dams silt up, irrigation schemes poison lands, water supply projects cease to work, agricultural gains fail to materialize.

Some years ago IIED-Earthscan began to demonstrate that failure was often the result of ignoring the importance of the environment. If development is to last it must involve local people; it must be conducted by them and not for them; and it must safeguard their natural resource base. A new style of development—which we termed sustainable development—is called for.

IIED's program has evolved to promote sustainable development on three levels. First, the new style of development emphasizes designing projects and making basic assumptions in terms of the people and the culture they are meant to serve. Second, new tools and procedures—environmental impact assessments, watershed management techniques, rapid rural appraisals, environmental profiles—are used to design and execute projects and to demonstrate the necessary balance between the environment and human needs. Finally, a new view of development in the context of global security and trade-environment linkages, the impact of national debt, and the oblique issue of international equity requires that communities live in accordance with a resource base and economic realities.

To bring the concept of sus-

tainable development to life, IIED and Earthscan joined up with North-South Productions and the BBC in London to develop a television series entitled *Only One Earth*. Other coproducers of the television series include: Veronica Television and the Dutch government; the Norwegian Broadcasting Corporation, the Norwegian government and Redd Barna (Norwegian Save the Children); the Better World Society and Cable News Network in the United States; Belgium Radio and Television; the Nordic Red Cross Societies and the Swedish government; Danish Television; and UNICEF and UNESCO. *Only One Earth* will be viewed in the United Kingdom, the United States, Holland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Belgium in April and May 1987 to mark European "Environment Year" and the work of the UN "World Commission on Environment and Development" (the Brundtland Commission). A popular book by Lloyd Timberlake is planned to tie in with the film series, along with educational material and a technical conference.

### The Television Series

The television series includes three one-hour films:

- People and Land, a general introduction,
- People and Nature, on genetic resources, and
- People and Trees, the deforestation story.

In addition, nine half-hour programs illustrate successful cases of sustainable development. In each the environment, culture, and economy of the scheme is brought out as a story based on the life of an individual. The nine programs are intended to show, in a vivid and positive sense, progress that is being made to achieve sustainable development. They describe:

- water management in Sri Lanka,
- dryland rehabilitation in Kenya,
- a self-help shanty scheme in Lima, Peru,
- artisanal fishing in the Solomon Islands,
- population and the role of women in Zimbabwe,
- rural development and energy in China,
- agricultural change in the United Kingdom, and
- pollution control in the United States.

### IIED Conference on "Success Stories" of Sustainable Development

An international conference, planned for London in April 1987, is being planned by IIED to focus attention on "success stories" of sustainable development. IIED is in the process of selecting 30 case studies that illustrate the style, procedures and global context necessary for sustainable development in the real world today. Although the *Only One Earth* series will provide some excellent materials, IIED also expects to draw on the experience of the bilateral and multilateral donors, Third World governments, and nongovernmental private voluntary organizations. The purpose of the event is to:

Peanuts for export.



■ advance understanding of the kinds of positive work going on in the development assistance field,

■ indicate new priorities for environmentally and culturally sensitive development, and

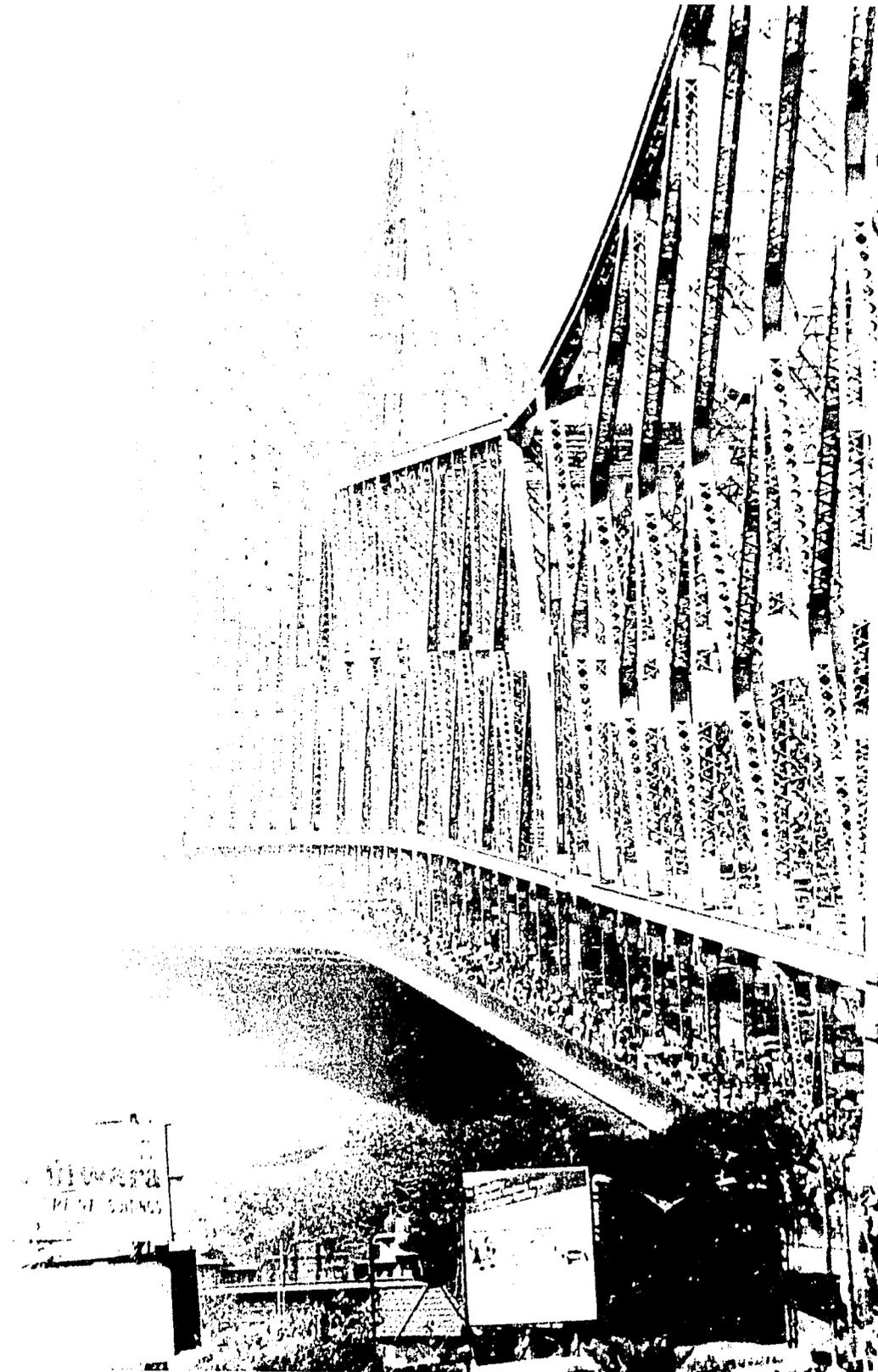
■ rekindle a sense of political will and technical support for the development assistance process.

### **The Book *Only One Earth* and Educational Materials**

Our planet, we are told, is dying: deserts enroach; forests vanish under axes and acid rain. Soil, water, and trees vital to human life are squandered. Every year the Earth hosts more, not fewer, hungry people, living on the margin of existence. These problems are not neatly pocketed within national boundaries. Northern industries, which rely on Southern commodities, may be either part of the problem or part of the solution. While Europe's demand for vegetable oil means Senegal grows peanuts, it hardly means Senegal will grow enough food for its people.

*Only One Earth*, the book being written by the award-winning author Timberlake, is based on the nine half-hour television programs. It will look at humanity's only home, not from the top down through statistics and reports, but through the eyes of people living and coping in some of the world's hardest places. Each chapter focuses on what is working.

The book will be published by BBC Productions in paperback with both color and black and white photos as a joint venture with IIED. The book and other educational materials will be linked to the publication of the Bruntland Report and to the 1987 European Year of the Environment. IIED-Earthscan will be working with partner NGOs to ensure that maximum use is made of the information and materials for training and educational purposes. ■



Bridge in Calcutta.

# New Directions

## Integrated Planning Technology

The potential of many development projects is not realized partly because of the difficulties in identifying and dealing with the many complex and interacting factors that need to be taken into account. IIED has developed a methodology that hopes to overcome these difficulties, called Integrated Planning Technology (IPT), whose usefulness in development planning was demonstrated with a large river basin project in Sri Lanka. Plenty of data were available for the project, which involved a typical range of development activities. Use of IPT indicated that the omission of a forestry component in an agricultural development project was likely to severely affect crop protection.

Integrated Planning Technology provides:

- a common, effective language for communication between disciplines,
- more explicit and quantified understanding of complex systems,
- specific identification of planning assumptions and data gaps,
- analysis of alternative project plans, and
- a record and accountability for information and plans.

The sponsors and participants of the demonstration agreed that IPT was a valuable addition to the development planner's toolbox. Participants identified three levels of implementation that could benefit: policy and strategic planning; project design; and mid-term evaluation.

The IPT program has focused on the development of an environmental and natural resources research agenda for USAID for the next decade. IIED is helping the agency to target research priorities through the application of IPT, which can objectively identify knowledge gaps and assess their consequences.

The IIED approach will help to promote environmentally sound development by:

- demonstrating the relationships between the environment and other sectors,
- defining the degree of dependence of nonenvironmental project goals on environmental inputs,
- accumulating the support of credible scientists, and
- transferring a technology for evaluation of natural resource problems to USAID and others.

IIED has been able to generate considerable interest in the use of IPT through numerous workshops, demonstrations, and lectures. In October an International Forestry Seminar made up of senior foresters from more than 20 developing countries was conducted in Ann Arbor, Michigan. Several participants have said they wish to apply the methodology in their own work.

IIED has been invited to conduct a more lengthy course in Ghana for a group of West African foresters and to conduct workshops for the

Hand irrigation in Burkina Faso.

Wildlife Institute of India, the Association of Southeast Asian Nations Coastal Project, the Botswana National Conservation Strategy, and the new Philippine government.

IIED recognizes that no single panacea can be applied to all planning problems. However, the use of the IPT for development and research planning shows it can effectively account for the complexity of the real world. It is a relatively inexpensive tool that can benefit project planners because it provides an improved understanding of how a system interacts to alter the expected results of a project. In so doing it moves us closer to the integration of development and sound environmental management.

IPT was developed by Dr. Stephen Berwick and Paul Faeth, with funding from USAID. ■



# Development Report

The International Institute for Environment and Development is funded by a variety of sources—governments, international organizations, foundations and trusts, corporate entities, and individuals. In fiscal year 1986,

\$3,744,803 was raised, the details of which are provided in the table below.

In the United States, IIED is an IRS-designated 501(c)3 organization, contributions to which are deductible from the income tax of the donor. In the United Kingdom, IIED is a

registered charity, Number 286587; the affiliated registered charitable trust's number is 268695.

The International Institute for Environment and Development is proud and grateful to acknowledge the support of the following organizations and individuals.

INCOME BY DONOR TYPE TO MARCH 31, 1986	Type of Support	Total in \$
<b>GOVERNMENTS AND GOVERNMENTAL AGENCIES</b>		
Canadian International Development Agency	Forestry Program-Cameroon	\$142,216
	Human Settlements Program	57,287
Danish International Development Agency	Earthscan Focal Country Program	33,500
Finnish International Development Agency	Earthscan Focal Country Program	32,000
Netherlands Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Earthscan Focal Country Program	200,000
	Earthscan Energy Information Program	25,000
	Earthscan Information Program	100,000
	Forestry Program-Indonesia	87,895
Norwegian Agency for Development	Earthscan Focal Country Program	80,000
Swedish International Development Authority	Earthscan Focal Country Program	100,000
S.A.R.E.C. (Sweden)	Human Settlements Program	4,000
United Kingdom Government Department of Trade and Industry	Energy and Development Program	666
United Kingdom Government Department of Energy	Energy and Development Program	666
U.S. Agency for International Development	Environmental Planning & Management Project	1,067,950
	EPM-Purchase Orders	6,550
	Earthscan Washington	76,068
	Energy and Development Program	3,987
	Africa Success Book	52,500
	Earthscan Energy Program	32,790
	World Resources Report	100,000
U.S. Oakridge National Laboratory	California Energy Roundtable 1985	7,595
<b>SUBTOTAL—Governments and Governmental Agencies</b>		<b>\$2,210,670</b>
<b>INTERNATIONAL AGENCIES AND MULTILATERAL AID AGENCIES</b>		
European Economic Commission	Energy and Development Program	\$28,092
	Marine Resources Program	8,766
European Parliament	European Wetlands/CAP	414
International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources	Marine Resources Program	13,463
United Nations Center for Human Settlements	Human Settlements Program	50,000
	Earthscan Settlements Program	25,000
United Nations Development Program	Human Settlements Program	20,600
United Nations Environment Program	Earthscan Information Program	50,000
United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization	Earthscan Energy Information	14,000
	Energy and Development Program	9,750
United Nations Fund for Population Activities	Human Settlements Program	9,500
UNICEF	Africa Success Book	25,000
UN Research Institute for Social Development	Human Settlements Program	4,440
World Bank	Energy and Development Program	25,375
World Commission on Environment and Development	Earthscan Briefing	15,000
World Commission on Environment and Development	Energy and Development Program	3,040
	Human Settlements Program	18,000
World Health Organization	Human Settlements Program	2,000
<b>SUBTOTAL—International Organizations and Multilateral Aid Agencies</b>		<b>\$322,440</b>

<b>INCOME BY DONOR TYPE TO MARCH 31, 1986</b>	<b>Type of Support</b>	<b>Total in \$</b>
<b>FOUNDATIONS AND ORGANIZATIONS</b>		
Baring Foundation	General Support	\$14,800
Beldon Foundation	Antarctica	5,000
Botwinick-Wolfensohn Foundation	African Emergency Project	10,000
Ecological Foundation	Forestry Program-Indonesia	1,480
European Cultural Foundation	European Program	76,091
Fondation de France	Earthscan Paris Office	36,378
German Marshall Fund	World Resources Report London	34,950
J.N. Pew, Jr. Charitable Trust	PVO Project	75,000
Marine Resources Assessment Group	Marine Resources Program	24,570
Open Space Institute	Earthscan Nuclear Winter	10,000
Overseas Development Council	Earthscan Africa in Crisis Book	1,000
Periscoop	Earthscan French Agriculture Program	23,024
Puckham Charitable Trust	General Support	444
Redd Barna (Norwegian Save the Children)	Earthscan Children and Cities	7,400
Renewable Energy Institute	California Energy Roundtable 1985	9,829
Rockefeller Brothers Fund, Inc.	Sustainable Agriculture Program	30,000
	African Emergency Project	75,000
Scherman Foundation	General Support	15,000
Trustees of the HED Trust	General Support	65,030
World Resources Institute	Human Settlements Program	6,500
	World Resources Report London	17,400
	Intl Forestry Program Washington	4,500
	Energy and Development Program	2,000
World Wildlife Fund International	Earthscan Wetlands	24,803
World Wildlife Fund U.K.	World Conservation Strategy U.K.	3,434
<b>SUBTOTAL—Foundations and Organizations</b>		<b>\$573,633</b>
<b>CORPORATIONS AND CORPORATE FOUNDATIONS</b>		
Amax Foundation	General Support	\$1,000
American Telephone and Telegraph Foundation	General Support	2,000
Atlantic Richfield Foundation	General Support	400,000
Bankers Trust Foundation	General Support	4,000
Bechtel Foundation	General Support	1,000
Borg-Warner Foundation	General Support	3,000
CBS Inc.	General Support	5,000
Citibank	General Support	6,000
Corporate Property Investors	General Support	2,000
De La Rue Jubilee Trust	General Support	7,400
Dresser Foundation	General Support	5,000
Exxon Corporation	Earthscan Washington	50,000
Ford Motor Company Foundation	General Support	2,000
H.J. Heinz Company Foundation	General Support	5,000
C. Itoh and Company	General Support	1,480
Kleinwort Benson	General Support	7,400
McGraw-Hill Foundation	General Support	2,000
Mitchell Energy and Development Corporation	General Support	1,000
Morgan Guaranty Trust Company	General Support	5,000
National Westminster Bank	General Support	740
New York Times Foundation	Earthscan Washington	3,000
Pfizer Corporation	General Support	5,000
RCA Inc.	General Support	2,000
R.J. Reynolds Industries	General Support	10,000
Royal Bank of Scotland	General Support	148
Security Pacific Foundation	General Support	2,000
Seemala Corporation	General Support	1,000
Shell Foundation	General Support	2,500
Standard Chartered Bank	General Support	2,960
Times Mirror Foundation	General Support	2,000
Weyerhaeuser Foundation	International Forestry Program Washington	5,000
<b>SUBTOTAL—Corporations and Corporate Foundations</b>		<b>\$546,628</b>

**INCOME BY DONOR TYPE TO MARCH 31, 1986**

	Type of Support	Total in \$
<b>INDIVIDUALS</b>		
Rosalyn R. Schwartz	General Support	\$20,000
Maurice F. Strong	General Support	12,000
Sir Derek Mitchell	General Support	148
<b>SUBTOTAL—Individuals</b>		<u>\$32,148</u>
<b>TOTAL FROM ABOVE</b>		\$3,685,519
<b>OTHER INCOME</b>		
Publications and Miscellaneous Income		\$198,196
Grants Deferred from Previous Year Brought into FY 1986 Income		90,538
Grants Received but Deferred to Future Year		(209,760)
Net Foreign Exchange Gain (Loss)		<u>(19,690)</u>
<b>GRAND TOTAL GRANT INCOME</b>		<u>\$3,744,803</u>

**SUMMARY OF ACCOUNTS 1986**

**Where Our Income Came From**

Governments and Government Agencies • 58%

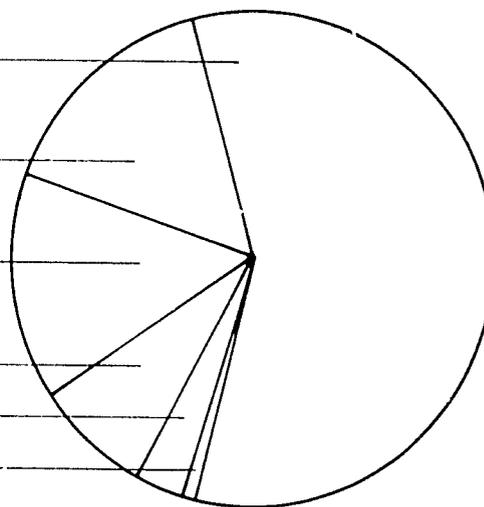
Foundations • 15%

Corporations and Corporate Foundations • 14.2%

International Agencies and Multilateral Aid Agencies • 8.5%

Interest, Publication Sales and Miscellaneous • 3.5%

Individuals • 0.8%

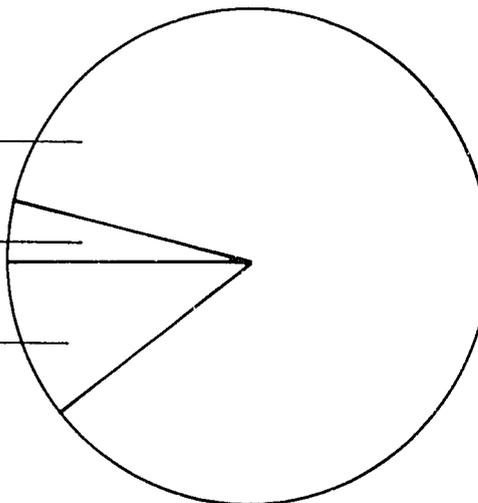


**How Our Income Was/Will Be Spent**

Program Services • 85%

Fund-Raising • 4%

Administration • 11%



# Finance Report

## Extract from the accounts for the year ended March 31, 1986

The accounts as set out form a part of the certified accounts of the Institute. Full accounts are available upon request from the Chief Financial Officer at our London or Washington address. The accounts were certified by Price Waterhouse, Southwark Towers, 32 London Bridge Street, London SE1 9SY and 1801 K Street, N.W., Washington DC 20006.

### BALANCE SHEET AS OF MARCH 31, 1986

1985		1986
	<b>FIXED ASSETS</b>	
\$180,350	Tangible Assets (Note 1)	\$295,398
	<b>CURRENT ASSETS</b>	
\$152,751	Investments (Notes 1 and 2)	\$49,373
535,636	Restricted Grants Receivable	433,974
7,157	Other Current Assets	133,984
102,448	Cash at Bank and in Hand	77,799
80,843	Deposits	92,835
<u>\$878,835</u>		<u>\$787,965</u>
	<b>CREDITORS due within one year</b>	
\$224,114	Sundry Creditors and Accruals	\$397,743
42,962	Bank Loans (Note 7)	46,216
20,255	Bank Overdraft	0
144,492	Deferred Revenue (Notes 1 & 3)	263,711
22,290	Loan from HED Trust	0
<u>\$454,113</u>		<u>\$707,670</u>
\$424,722	<b>NET CURRENT ASSETS</b>	\$80,295
\$605,072	Total Assets Less Current Liabilities	\$375,693
<u>(\$29,328)</u>	<b>CREDITORS due after one year</b>	<u>(\$89,370)</u>
<u>\$575,744</u>		<u>\$286,323</u>
	Represented by:	
	<b>FUND BALANCES</b>	
(\$49,074)	Unrestricted Funds (Note 4)	(\$321,180)
17,315	Restricted Funds (Note 3)	0
607,503	Barbara Ward Fund (Note 5)	607,503
<u>\$575,744</u>		<u>\$286,323</u>

#### Note 1 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

##### i) Basis of Accounting

The accounts are prepared under the historical cost convention, subject to the revaluation of investments.

##### ii) Grant Income

Grant income is credited to the income account on a receivable basis.

Any limitations and restrictions placed on the use of specific funds have been recognized in the allocation of all income and expenses between "restricted" and "unrestricted" funds.

##### iii) Deferred Income

Deferred income comprises contract income received against which no expenditure has been incurred.

##### iv) Depreciation

Tangible assets are stated at cost less depreciation. Depreciation is provided using the straight line method over the following estimated useful lives:

	Years
-- Household Improvements	Life of lease
-- Office Furniture and Equipment	5-10
-- Computer Hardware	3

Office equipment purchased for specific projects is charged wholly to the relevant project at the time of acquisition except in the case of computer equipment, which is included in fixed assets and depreciation charged to the project using it.

##### v) Exchange rates

Assets and liabilities are translated at the appropriate exchange rates ruling on the balance sheet date. The exchange adjustment arising is credited/charged to the income and expenditure account.

##### vi) Investments

Investments are stated at the lower of cost or market value.

##### Note 2 Investments

On March 31, 1986, investments in respect of the Barbara Ward Fund consist of United States government agency securities and money market funds.

**INCOME AND EXPENDITURES**  
for the year ended March 31, 1986

1985 TOTAL (Note 3)	BARBARA WARD FUND	UNRESTRICTED FUND	RESTRICTED FUNDS	1986 TOTAL
	\$	\$	\$	\$
\$2,369,307	0	\$616,050	\$3,128,753	\$3,744,803
94,987	0	55,226	0	55,226
\$2,464,294	0	\$671,276	\$3,128,753	\$3,800,029
<b>EXPENDITURE (Note 6)</b>				
\$1,053,609		\$475,840	\$1,168,196	\$1,644,036
187,675		81,172	148,404	229,576
539,612		5,912	614,981	620,893
133,640		15,580	74,707	90,287
185,730		0	278,635	278,635
104,330		5,893	112,143	118,036
143,996		60,158	183,924	244,082
57,991		55,795	180,739	236,534
14,953		19,881	29,431	49,312
126,937		75,194	144,210	219,404
89,539		30,362	50,258	80,620
155,513		255,284	335	255,619
11,279		6,728	0	6,728
53,176		55,514	0	55,514
--		(499,848)	499,848	--
\$2,857,980	0	\$643,465	\$3,485,812	\$4,129,277
<b>MOVEMENTS ON FUNDS</b>				
(\$393,686)	0	\$27,811	(\$357,058)	(\$329,247)
--	--	(101,054)	101,034	--
438,884	--	(221,695)	221,695	--
--	--			--
\$530,546	\$607,503	(\$49,074)	\$161,807	\$720,236
0	--	--	(144,492)	(144,492)
\$530,546	\$607,503	(\$49,074)	\$17,315	\$575,744
0	0	22,812	17,014	39,826
\$575,744	\$607,503	(\$321,180)	0	\$286,323

**Note 3 Change in Accounting Policy for Deferred Income**  
The Institute has changed its method of accounting for contract income during the year by separately identifying and disclosing deferred income. This comprises contract income received against which no expenditure has been incurred. The 1985 comparative figures have been restated to reflect this change in accounting policy.

**Note 4 Unrestricted Funds**  
The balance of \$321,180 has been carried forward on the basis that it is covered by the working capital facility from the Barbara Ward Fund (Note 5).

**Note 5 Barbara Ward Fund**

The Barbara Ward Fund is administered by a separate committee of the Board of IED and the assets of the Fund have been included as a separate Fund in the accounts of IED. The Board of IED have authorized the use of up to \$350,000 for general working capital and \$100,000 for improvements to the leasehold premises in London.

**Note 6 Fund-Raising**

Expenses of fund-raising are incurred in both Washington and London. For the year ending March 31, 1986, fund-raising expenses incurred were \$90,523 in Washington (1985 \$70,577) and \$85,701 in London (1985 nil).

**Note 7 Bank Loans**

A loan for \$10,000 is due on demand or on July 31, 1986 to American Security Bank. Interest accrues at the Bank's prime rate plus 1/4 percent. \$36,216 represents the current portion of bank loans for the purchase of computer and office equipment repayable by monthly installments through 1989. The remaining portion of the \$103,601 loan is included as part of the balance on creditors due after the new year.

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# IIED-Earthscan Publications

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## Recent Titles

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John McCormick, Earthscan 1985  
£3.50, \$7.75

*Africa in Crisis: The Causes, the Cures of Environmental Bankruptcy*

Lloyd Timberlake, Earthscan 1985  
Paperback - £3.95, \$7.75  
Hardback - £9.95, \$16.00

*Authentic Development in Africa*

Foreign Policy Association  
Brian W. Walker, 1986, \$4.00

*Natural Disasters: Acts of God or Acts of Man?*

Anders Wijkman, Lloyd Timberlake, Earthscan 1984, £3.50, \$6.00

*Waterlogged Wealth*

Edward Maltby, Earthscan 1986, \$7.75

*World Resources 1986: An Assessment of the Resource Base That Supports the Global Economy*, with Data Tables for 146 Countries. IIED and the World Resources Institute, published by Basic Books, USA. Available through Harper & Row International. 1986 £11.95, \$16.95

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## Antarctica

*Antarctica: A Continent in Transition*

IIED, 1983, £7.50, \$11.00

*Frozen Stakes: The Future of Antarctic Minerals*

Barbara Mitchell, IIED, 1983  
£2.50, \$3.80

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## Bulletins

*Boletín de Medio Ambiente y*

*Urbanización*—Bulletin of 60 pages, published every three months. Spanish only. Annual subscription available from Diagonal Roque Saenz Peña 1110, 6 Piso, of 3, 1035 Capital Federal, Argentina.

*Earthscan Bulletin*—The Earthscan Bulletin summarizes all Earthscan Briefing Documents and other publications six times a year and is published in English, French, German, and Spanish. Subscriptions available from IIED.

*IIED's Report on Antarctica*—20-page bulletin, published every four months. English. Annual subscription available for \$10.00 year from IIED.

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## Energy

\**Agricultural Residues as Fuel in the Third World*

Geoffrey Barnard and Lars Kristoferson, Earthscan Technical Report 1985

\**Biomass Gasification in Developing Countries*

Gerald Foley and Geoffrey Barnard, Earthscan Technical Report, 1983

\**Charcoal Making in Developing Countries*

Gerald Foley, Earthscan Technical Report, 1985

*Competition and Collaboration in Renewable Energy: The Problems and Opportunities of Technology Transfer to the Developing Countries.*

Anil Agarwal, Todd Bartlem, and Thomas Hoffmann, IIED, 1983  
£18.50, \$27.50

\**Farm and Community Forestry*

Gerald Foley and Geoffrey Barnard, Earthscan Technical Report 1984

*Fuel Alcohol: Energy and Environment in a Hungry World*

Bill Kovarik, Earthscan 1981, £3.00, \$5.50

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Erik Eckholm, Gerald Foley, Geoffrey Barnard, and Lloyd Timberlake, Earthscan 1984, £3.50, \$6.00

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Gerald Foley, Geoffrey Barnard, and Lloyd Timberlake, Earthscan 1983  
English, French, £3.00, \$5.50

\**Improved Cooking Stoves in Developing Countries*

Gerald Foley and Patricia Moss, Earthscan Technical Report, 1983

*Renewable Energy Investment in the Developing Countries: Final Report of IIED Workshop Series to Catalyse Private Sector Initiatives in Renewable Energy*

Todd Bartlem, IIED, 1984  
£3.50, \$5.00

*Stoves and Trees*

Gerald Foley, Patricia Moss, and Lloyd Timberlake, Earthscan 1984  
£3.50, \$6.00

\*Available for \$80.00 for the set of five.

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## Environmental Planning and Management

*Banking on the Biosphere?: The Environmental Procedures and Practices of Nine Multilateral Development Agencies*

Robert E. Stein and Brian Johnson, 1979  
£6.50, \$10.00

*Down to Earth: Environment and Human Needs*

Erik P. Eckholm with a foreword by Barbara Ward, published by W.W. Norton and Co., USA; Pluto Press, UK. 1982, £3.95, \$5.95

*The Environmental and Bilateral Development Aid: The Environmental Policies, Programs and Performance of the Development Assistance Agencies of Canada, the Federal Republic of Germany, the Netherlands, Sweden, the United Kingdom, and the United States*  
Brian Johnson and Robert O. Blake, IIED, 1980, £3.00, \$4.50

*Environmental Guidelines Survey: An Analysis of Environmental Procedures and Guidelines Governing Development Aid*

John Horberry, IIED, 1983  
£5.00, \$7.50

"Factors Influencing Environmental Policies of International Development Agencies"

by David Runnalls in *Environmental Planning and Management*, Asian Development Bank, 1986

*Stockholm Plus Ten: Promises, Promises? The Decade Since the 1972 UN Environment Conference*  
Robin Clarke and Lloyd Timberlake, Earthscan 1982, £2.50, \$5.50

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The following country environmental profiles are available from IIED at a cost of \$10.00 each:

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Sumi Krishna Chauhan and K. Gopalakrishnan, Earthscan 1983, \$6.00

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Geoforum Magazine, October 1984

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\$6.00

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*Who Puts the Water in the Taps?*

Sumi Krishna Chauhan with Zhang Bihua, K. Gopalakrishnan, Lala Rukh Hussain, Ajoa Yeboch-Afari and Francisco Leal, Earthscan 1983  
£3.00, \$5.50

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## Press Briefing Documents

“Burning Dung: Dung, Straw and Third World Cooking”  
1985, \$5.00

“Cropland or Wasteland: The Problems and Promises of Irrigation”  
1984, \$5.00

“Environment and Conflict: Links Between Ecological Decay, Environmental Bankruptcy and Political and Military Instability”  
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African school.

“Environmental Wars & Environmental Refugees: The Political Background to the Cartagena Convention”  
1983, \$2.50

“The Improbable Treaty: The Cartagena Convention and the Caribbean Environment”  
1983, \$5.00

“No Place to Hide: Nuclear Winter and the Third World”  
1986, \$5.00

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## Wildlife

*What's Wildlife Worth?*

Robert and Christine Prescott-Allen, Earthscan 1982  
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\*On leave during 1986