

PN-ABM-165





ENVIRONMENTAL PROFILES AND REGIONAL PUBLICATIONS ◆ ◆ ◆

PARAGUAY Environmental Profile of Paraguay, "Perfil Ambiental del Paraguay," was copublished by IIED and 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" is being copublished by IIED and Transaction books in English. The Spanish edition is available through IIED and the Centro Agronómico Tropical de Investigación y Enseñanza (CATIE), Turrialba, Costa Rica.

COLOMBIA The organizational process for the Environmental Profile of Colombia is now underway.

JAMAICA IIED is working with Jamaica's Natural Resource Conservation Department to produce that country's Environmental Profile.

HAITI The Environmental Profile of Haiti is available from IIED in English, with the French edition in preparation.

BOLIVIA An update of the 1980 Environmental Profile of Bolivia is underway. It will be published in English and Spanish.

THAILAND The Environmental Profile of Thailand, prepared by the Thailand Development Research Institute in collaboration with IIED, was published in Bangkok.

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.

KEY

- POLICY AND RESEARCH** ○ ○ ○ ○ ○
- ASSISTING NGOS** ■ ■ ■ ■ ■
- ENVIRONMENTAL PROFILES AND REGIONAL PUBLICATIONS** ◆ ◆



POLICY AND RESEARCH ● ● ●

INDONESIA After completing the Forest Policy and Land Use Review in cooperation with the Government of Indonesia, IIED is working with the World Bank and the government to develop economic guidelines for environmental management.

CAMEROON A Forest Policy and Land Use Review is being completed with the Government of Cameroon.

ZAIRE With support from the World Bank, IIED is conducting a Forest Policy and Land Use Review.

BANGLADESH, INDIA, SRI LANKA, AND PAKISTAN One of IIED's energy programs studied household energy demand and supply patterns in these South Asian nations.

ARGENTINA, NIGERIA, AND SUDAN IIED's Human Settlements policy research program focused on health conditions of people living in shanty towns in these continents.

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 collaborated with IUCN in the preparation of "National Conservation Strategies" for both these countries.

KENYA At the request of the National Environment Secretariat, IIED is conducting an evaluation of all its programs.

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

IVORY COAST IIED aided in the preparation of thematic maps from satellite images. The maps locate areas affected by deforestation and desertification.

BOLIVIA IIED provided a specialist in environmental legislation to review the proposed new national environmental legislation.

GAMBIA A consultant provided by IIED reviewed watershed management plans to help improve the upper Gambia River Basin.

ASSISTING NGOS ■ ■ ■

THE PHILIPPINES IIED is helping the Haribon Foundation to identify program priorities and strengthen institutional management. IIED is also working with Haribon to prepare a national strategy for biological diversity.

TURKEY IIED is supporting the Environmental Problems Foundation of Turkey in their efforts to increase public awareness of environmental issues.

CENTRAL AMERICA Initial support from IIED is enabling NGOs in six countries to form the Network for Sustainable Development (REDES).

COSTA RICA At the request of the New Alchemists Association (ANAI), IIED provided a consultant to examine the feasibility of a tropical aquarium fish business for the coastal communities.

HONDURAS Working with the Honduran Ecological Association, IIED is helping to develop their management plan and financial strategy for the future.

GUATEMALA IIED is providing support for Defenders of Nature in their transition from a voluntary organization to a staffed NGO.

BOLIVIA With the League for the Defense of the Environment (LIDEMA), a consortium of conservation organizations, IIED is sponsoring a series of workshops to help with fundraising and planning.

PARAGUAY IIED is providing help in setting up the administrative structure and initial programming for a new NGO.

TUNISIA IIED arranged for an environmental education specialist to assist the Tunisian Institute for Appropriate Technology in developing a village-based program.

NIGERIA IIED provided seed money to Project Ploughshare for Africa to initiate program and fundraising activities.

PAPUA NEW GUINEA IIED assisted the Melanesian Environment Foundation in fundraising activities and a membership drive.

ECUADOR IIED provided the Nature Foundation with funds to produce the proceedings of the Andean Region workshop on Environmental Education.



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, technical assistance, and information. 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.

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

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ENVIRONMENT AND
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R E P O R T
FROM THE
PRESIDENT

T

he Institute feels a special satisfaction this year as the World Commission on Environment and Development brings out its report, *Our Common Future*.

The Commission, led by Norway's Prime Minister, Mrs. Gro Brundtland, and made up of 21 experts representing every major cultural group on our planet, spent three years researching and debating the causes of poverty and ecological degradation.

Explaining the links between the environment and the needs of the poor has been IIED's unique role in the international arena of public and private agencies which tend to concentrate either on promoting development or on protecting natural resources. Thus, IIED laid the intellectual groundwork for the Brundtland Commission before it was formed. The Commission recognized in its report that this Institute "pioneered the conceptual basis for the environment/development relationship." IIED took an active part in the evolution of the report, and IIED is committed to carrying forward the work of the Commission. The fact that the United Nations recognized the need for such a commission is a victory for the philosophy IIED has persistently advocated since it was founded in 1971.

Persistence is now paying off. The Brundtland Report erects the signposts for sustainable development as the only way forward. In the past, the industrial world has been concerned about the impact of economic growth on the environment, now the world knows that we must be concerned about the effect of ecological stress on economic prospects.

During the year, the World Bank's president, Mr. Barber Conable, highlighted the importance of environmental factors in Bank development projects. He announced major policy changes at the Bank. We welcome his bold commitment to "make ecology and economics mutually reinforcing disciplines."

The integration of these two disciplines is the basis of sustainable development, the goal of the Brundtland Commission's call for action. IIED took steps to initiate talks with partner non-governmental organizations (NGOs)—North and South—about how we should respond to the thrust of the Brundtland report. Collectively, our organizations must help governments and aid agencies weave sensitivity to environmental constraints into their plans for development.

During the year, the Swedish government asked IIED to evaluate its aid programs in 17 countries with emphasis on the environmental dimensions. We hope other governments will be encouraged by Sweden's example to subject their aid policies to independent evaluation of the ecological quality of assistance. The U.S. Agency for International Development (AID) has been a leader in assisting Third World countries to develop their own capacity for environmental planning and resource management. Our cooperative agreement with AID for policy work, technical support and information is now entering its sixth year. With the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA), we are conducting a review of forestry policy in Cameroon, and a similar project has begun in Zaire, with World Bank support.

Policy lessons derived from successful field experiences must be available to decision makers, because currently there is an information shortfall that adversely affects the quality of aid. IIED has spent the year consulting with our partners in the developing world in order to reconstitute our information and publications program—Earthscan. The new networks created will revitalize the flow of data, increasing South-South exchanges, with IIED offering the bridge that has been most effective in the past through seminars and fellowships, bulletins and books.

IIED's programs would not exist without our partners in Asia, Africa, and Latin America, or our donors in the North. In the United States, the Atlantic Richfield Foundation and the MacArthur Foundation have been generous in their support. In Europe, companies like Gerard Management Services, De La Rue, Barclays, and Unilever have been active in furthering IIED's goals. During the year, we have secured new multiyear agreements with the Dutch, Swedish,

Danish, Canadian, and Norwegian governments. But IIED still has a long way to go because the challenges we face are so complex.

The challenge remains to define the practical policies that balance the human need to abolish poverty with the imperative to maintain the natural resource base.

To answer this challenge, IIED works in diverse program areas to provide the research that will inform policy decisions. We provide the technical assistance that transforms policy into action in the field. We provide relevant information in various forms to those who need it.

On the pages that follow, these three facets of IIED's work over the past year—policy research, technical assistance, and information—are manifest in the programs ranging from Forestry to Antarctica. In all our efforts, we shall contribute—as the Tokyo declaration of the World Commission on Environment and Development proclaimed—“to progress which meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.”

John H. Keller



A. Davies

“Only a few international NGOs deal on a broad basis with both environment and development issues, but this is changing rapidly. One of them, the International Institute for Environment and Development, has long specialized in these issues and pioneered the conceptual basis for the environment/development relationship.”

—from *Our Common Future*, the report of the World Commission on Environment and Development.

Brian Walker and Prime Minister Gro Brundtland.

OPERATIONS
INTERNATIONAL
STAFF,
MULTILATERAL
PROGRAMS

T

he "International" part of the Institute's name means that the staff and their associates from many nations share the responsibility for our programs.

While maintaining offices in London, Washington, and Buenos Aires, IIED's programs span the distances, rather than fitting into the compartments of each office.

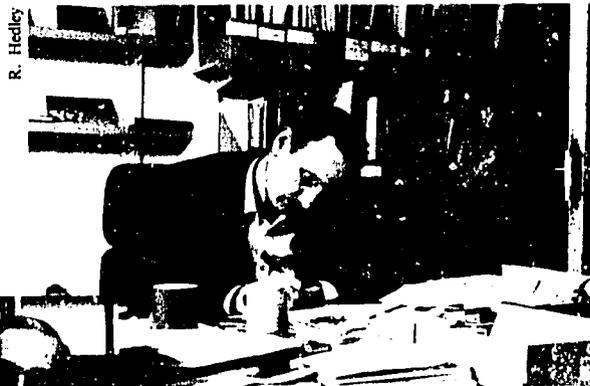
The staff for one program area can be based in different cities; for example, the Human Settlements program is run from Buenos Aires but also relies on staff in London. The Forestry program staff are based both in London and Washington. The staff of all three offices share the work on programs such as the strengthening of non-governmental organizations that promote sustainable development. IIED also has active partners in countries outside its base of operations.

The staff of IIED is small, but together they represent many years of experience in the Third World. The staff knows which expert or consultant to contact with a question, whether it is one of policy, technical assistance, or information services. Thus, IIED draws on the research of academics to inform policy debates, links a technical expert in one country with a group asking for advice in a neighboring country, and finds the best author for an Earthscan book on a particular issue.

IIED staff constantly serve as a channel of communication between the pioneers of sustainable development on the ground in the Third World, and the aid agencies based in Northern countries.



A. Davis



R. Healey



R. Winterbottom



H. Villalobos



L. Garcia



H. Villalobos

PROGRAMS
**FORESTRY AND
LAND USE**



F. Botis/FAO

An Ethiopian woman planting a tree.

The Forestry program focuses not on deforestation, but on the people who must live with the forests that remain. The forests are the heritage of the poor, supplying fuelwood, safeguarding water and soil, and yielding to subsistence agriculture as a means of survival. The integration of people into the plans for production and protection of forest resources is vital. This requires a multi-disciplinary approach of foresters and economists, ecologists and social scientists, working on international and national levels.

POLICY

International initiatives to halt the accelerated destruction of tropical forests are now in march. The Tropical Forestry Action Plan (TFAP) has begun to operate. The International Tropical Timber Organization (ITTO)—coordinating for the first time both consumers and producers—was established with headquarters in Yokohama, Japan during the past year. IIED was instrumental in bringing the agreement into existence and continues to work closely with the ITTO as an official observer and often-sought adviser. Dr. Duncan Poore, IIED's senior forestry consultant, represented the international NGO community at ITTO's first



R. Winterbottom

meeting, and is advising ITTO on research aimed at sustainable management of tropical forests.

FOREST POLICY REVIEWS

Beginning with Indonesia in 1984, IIED has helped governments to conduct a complete review of all policies affecting a nation's forests, with the fullest participation of everyone involved. These policy reviews are interdisciplinary, going beyond the forestry and agriculture ministries, to include development planning, energy, industry, population, and others. NGOs, who best express concerns at the grassroots level, also play an active role in the discussions. The review process examines the existing structure of policies and programs, the legal framework in which they are set, and then draws up a strategy for sustainable development. The final report containing the recommendations of the forest policy review represents a consensus, and reaches the key policy makers.

In Indonesia, the government has now incorporated the study's recommendations into its general policy.

The Cameroon policy review, supported by the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) and directed by Robert Winterbottom, is expected to reach its final stage with a national conference in the fall.

The World Bank is providing funds for the forest policy review requested by Zaire, which is now underway.

The Dutch government has also requested that IIED conduct targeted special forest policy reviews—focusing on NGO participation and creating a scaled-down version of the full review in four countries receiving develop-

ment aid from the Netherlands.

In recent years, the involvement of NGOs in environmental and social forestry concerns has mushroomed. IIED's forestry team supports NGO forestry initiatives with technical advice and training workshops to strengthen indigenous capabilities.

INFORMATION

Four papers on issues affecting forest policy in the tropics have been published jointly with the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN) and supported by the World Wildlife Fund:

- Land Clearing in the Humid Tropics; Based on Experience in the Conversion of Tropical Moist Forests in South East Asia;
- Runway and Treadmill Deforestation; Reflections on the Economics of Forest Development in the Tropics;
- The International Tropical Timber Agreement; Its Prospects for Tropical Timber Trade, Development, and Forest Management;
- Management of Tropical Moist Forests for the Sustained Production of Timber: Some Issues.

IIED's Forestry program director, Julian Evans, presented a paper on the selection of tree species for use in the tropics at the Institute of Tropical Forestry in Puerto Rico. Dr. Evans is also advising the Organization of Tropical Studies in Costa Rica on research trials of indigenous species for tropical reforestation.

R. Winterbottom



Above: The Mayumbe Forest in Zaire.
Right: Loading lumber in Zaire.



A

round two billion people in the Third World depend almost entirely on woodfuels for their energy needs. As woodfuels become scarce, especially in drier regions and ever-expanding urban areas, governments and aid agencies have tried to find quick remedies—by planting trees for fuel or promoting more efficient cooking stoves.

By and large, these efforts have failed because they have not addressed the deeper stresses in the environmental and social fabric of which the woodfuel problem is merely one symptom. Inequalities in land-holding, insecure tenure, low agricultural productivity, lack of support for marginal farmers, the collapse of traditional resource-sharing practices,

PROGRAMS

ENERGY



M. Edwards/Earthscan

A boy carrying fuelwood in Bangladesh.



*Transporting firewood to markets
in West Africa.*

and sharp divisions in the powers of men and women are just some of the issues that woodfuel policies must recognize and then tackle.

IIED has been at the forefront in advocating the cross-sectoral approach to the woodfuel problem, turning it into an opportunity for fundamental, beneficial, and sustainable changes in policy.

POLICY

In Pakistan, IIED's energy program director Gerald Leach provided the analysis of household energy demand and trends, energy prices and incentives for tree growing that will enable the government's 1988-1992 Five Year Plan to formulate energy policies for a sustainable supply of woodfuel—which accounts for half of Pakistan's total energy consumption.

During the next two years, IIED has agreed to review and evaluate the energy and woodfuel projects in sub-Saharan Africa for Norway's Ministry of Development Cooperation. The program will review a large range of projects designed, directly or indirectly, to improve rural and urban energy supplies for the poor. This evaluation is intended to improve the selection and design of future efforts by Norway to alleviate Africa's woodfuel problem and the land use crisis that underlies it.

INFORMATION

IIED provided the main policy paper for a study of the woodfuel policies of nine African countries, funded by the Dutch Foreign Ministry and the European Commission. *The Southern African Development Cooperation Council (SADCC) Energy Development: Fuelwood* reviews the situation in each country and makes broad proposals for policies, planning and technical approaches. One important recommendation was to support the local, spontaneous responses to woodfuel shortages that show signs of success.

The IIED energy program edited a handbook on household energy for developing countries, published by the World Bank in 1987.

The program also completed a book entitled *Household Energy in South Asia*, published in 1987 by Elsevier Applied Science Publishers.

PROGRAMS
HUMAN
SETTLEMENTS



P. Almassy/Habitat



A. D'Amico

Top: Outskirts of Bombay.
Bottom: Family in Buenos Aires.

The Human Settlements program has launched major initiatives to rethink how governments and international agencies can more effectively address the problems of poverty and environmental degradation in the world's cities.

There is a growing gap between the problems created by urban growth and the capacity of governments to provide adequate solutions. Municipal

authorities are falling ever further behind in efforts to provide the planning, services, and infrastructure that city dwellers depend on for their health and a minimum standard of living.

IIED's program, coordinated from the Buenos Aires office by Jorge Hardoy, has sponsored research on:

- ▣ The links between the health problems of people living in squatter settlements and housing conditions, and what can be done to address them;
- ▣ The reasons behind the development of squatter communities and

tenement districts, and the priorities for action by government and aid agencies;

■ The causes of natural disasters and how to lessen their impact on the health, and the resources of the affected population;

■ The role that small and intermediate urban centers can play in stimulating regional, rural and agricultural development, and increasing the proportion of people reached by basic services.

Four research teams in the Third World have worked with IIED in both documenting and addressing some of these problems, and providing advice to low-income groups seeking to help themselves to better their living conditions:

■ Centro de Estudios Urbanos y Regionales (CEUR) in Buenos Aires, Argentina;

■ Sudanese Group for Assessment of Human Settlements (SGAHS), Khartoum University, Sudan

■ International Institute for Development Research (IIDR), Allahabad, India;

■ Human Settlements Unit, Faculty of Environmental Design, University of Lagos, Nigeria.

POLICY

Many international organizations rely on IIED for guidance on the problems faced in the cities. IIED staff helped the World Commission on Environment and Development to draft the section of its report dealing with the urban challenge.

When the World Health Organization and the United Nations Environment Program set up a new program for "Environmental Health in Rural and Urban Development," IIED was actively involved. IIED drafted one of the guideline documents on urbanization and its implications for child health.

In its contribution to the International Year of Shelter for the Homeless (1987), IIED worked to organize a seminar in Nairobi to explore ways that NGOs and donor agencies can address the problems of the homeless. The Groupe Recherche et d'Echange Technologiques (GRET) and Mazingira Institute joined IIED in planning the March seminar which brought together representatives of 45

Third World NGOs and representatives of international aid agencies. The participants drafted the Limuru Declaration, which includes proposals to set up an international coalition to fight for the rights of people threatened with forcible eviction from their homes. An action plan to strengthen the partnership between donor agencies and NGOs working with low-income communities to improve their living conditions was also drawn up.

In Latin America, working with the Commission on Urban and Regional Development of the Latin American Social Science Council (CLACSO), IIED organized seminars in nine countries on topics such as children in the city and the impact of floods.

At the request of the United Nations Development Program (UNDP), IIED joined with CEUR, CLACSO, Bolivia's Center for Studies of Socio-Economic Reality (CERES) and Ecuador's research group CIUDAD to produce case studies and seminars on urban policies in four countries. The conclusions and recommendations from the multiple studies were discussed at an UNDP-sponsored seminar in Panama in September 1986.

INFORMATION

The book, *Small and Intermediate Urban Centers: Their Role in Regional*

and National Development in the Third World, edited by Jorge Hardoy and David Satterthwaite, was published by Hodder and Stoughton in Europe and by Westview Press in the United States in early 1987.

IIED published the report on *Shelter, Poverty and African Revolutionary Socialism: Human Settlements in Guinea Bissau*, by Julio Davila, and also launched an offprint series of key articles published in professional journals by staff members or Third World collaborators.

A French edition of *Urban Land and Shelter for the Poor*, by Patrick McAuslan, was published this year by l'Harmattan Press.

Besides books and papers, the Buenos Aires office continues to publish the Spanish-language quarterly, *Boletín de Medio Ambiente y Urbanización*.

The Human Settlements program also had an opportunity to reach out through the video screen. The National Film Board of Canada and the International Broadcasting Trust arranged for the director of IIED's Human Settlements program, Dr. Hardoy, to produce a television program on urbanization in the Third World as part of a series entitled "Battle for the Planet."

Family in Bombay.



M. Edwards/Earhscan

PROGRAMS

MARINE RESOURCES AND ANTARCTICA

The Marine Resources Assessment Group (MRAG) conducts research and provides expertise on ways to obtain sustainable harvests of marine life—the right balance between conservation and exploitation of the oceans' resources.

Begun as a joint venture between IED and the International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN) in 1984 with support from World Wildlife Fund (WWF), the Marine Resources program is based at the University of London's Imperial College.

POLICY

The Marine resources program has been concerned with policies in two fields:

- Tuna, believed to be a migratory species and therefore falling under Law of the Sea provisions, has been one area of controversy. MRAG staff have assisted in formulating policies for licensing and conservation among the South Pacific island states, which cooperate through the South Pacific Forum Fisheries Agency. They operate cooperative management schemes for tuna resources that lie within the exclusive economic zones of each country;
- Shared stocks, a policy problem for South East Asia, became the sub-

ject of a project funded by the European Economic Community. John Beddington and John Gulland visited many Asian fisheries laboratories, finding substantial data for stock assessment that had not been analyzed. The objective was to investigate how to establish a set of common data formats and methodologies to analyze fisheries resources. When implemented, this project could lead to better cooperation among the countries of the region who share similar resources and similar problems in managing fisheries.

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

The Malaysian government asked the MRAG to assess its tuna resources for local exploitation and export. While David Gibson was in Malaysia to assist in the stock assessment of tuna, he noted that in Sabah, the tuna, if correctly marketed, could find a new and lucrative market in Japan as the delicacy sashimi.

The Kuwaiti government also asked for help with its assessment and management of the shrimp species, which appears to be seriously depleted—probably the result of overfishing. The effects of land reclamation in the nursing grounds and disruptions of the fisheries caused by the Iran-Iraq war also need to be taken into account.

The Organization of Eastern Caribbean States is attempting to rationalize the islands' fishery management procedures. The MRAG consultant, Andrew Rosenberg, is helping them develop a computerized database system to record fishery information for the whole region, so the resources of the islands can be managed together in a sustainable manner.

An important three-year project, sponsored by the United Kingdom's Natural Environment Research Council, involves analyzing all the data collected on krill and whales in the Antarctic waters. The goal is to understand what is probably the most productive marine ecosystem in the world.

Fishing in the Bay of Bengal.



D. Lamarche/Earthscan

T

he IIED Antarctica program has sought since 1976 to anticipate the policy problems that could jeopardize this unique continent's contributions to scientific research and peaceful cogovernance.

Antarctic research yields valuable information about world weather patterns, the geophysical history of the Earth and the global impact of human activities through the record left in the mile-thick ice cap covering 99 per cent of the continent. The role played by Antarctic research was dramatically shown last year by the discovery of the "hole in the ozone" phenomenon.

Antarctica's research laboratory could not exist, however, without the unparalleled experiment in international politics that lies behind it. The 1959 Antarctic Treaty established the first demilitarized zone in the world and stabilized disputes over the territory. Now the resource potential of Antarctica presents new issues for policymakers who will determine the future of the continent.

POLICY

IIED's program contributes directly to the formation of policy by making constructive proposals on conservation questions and by ensuring that the treaty system responds to the international community's wish to participate in the decision-making process. Lee Kimball in Washington and Dr. Beddington in London are part of a team formed to develop a long-term conservation plan for Antarctica and the Southern Ocean area. Kimball is concentrating on a review of the effectiveness of conservation enforcement practices by nations active in Antarctic Research, while Beddington works on marine resources assessment. The plan should be completed in 1988.

As an adviser to the U.S. government on Antarctica and a member of the U.S. delegations to Treaty meetings, Kimball works directly on policies governing possible minerals development in Antarctica, environmental impact assessment, data collection, protected areas, and reporting require-

ments to ensure compliance with conservation measures. During 1986, Kimball attended two diplomatic meetings on the minerals regime.

In June 1986, IIED convened a workshop on *Future Directions for the Management of Antarctic Science*, held at the Wingspread Conference Center of the Johnson Foundation, which jointly sponsored the conference with the Tinker Foundation. Two dozen scientists, NGO representatives and policymakers debated how to improve research coordination, reduce environmental damage, and gain wider international support for the experiment governing the Antarctic. The meeting led to recommendations on how to improve communication about opportunities for cooperation on Antarctic science and about access for new entrant nations to information on policies and practices.

In December 1986, Kimball testified before a U.S. review panel on how to improve research activities from an environmental perspective. She is now working with other NGOs to seek

modifications in U.S. practices related to waste disposal and conservation.

The World Commission on Environment and Development, just as it had in the areas of forestry and human settlements, turned to IIED to review its findings on Antarctica.

INFORMATION

The Antarctic program produced several publications during the last year:

- *Future Directions for the Management of Antarctic Science*, the final report of the Wingspread Conference;
- An analysis for the U.N. Secretary General of Antarctic information policies, the roles of international organizations in Antarctica, and the relationship of the 1982 Law of the Sea Convention to Antarctic law;
- A study of the role of NGOs in Antarctic affairs.

Antarctica.



D. Larsen

PROGRAMS

ENVIRONMENTAL PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT



T

he Environmental Planning and Management (EPM) Program, based in Washington and operated under a cooperative agreement with the U.S. Agency for International Development (AID), offers assistance in four major areas:

- Conducting natural resource assessments and preparing environmental profiles;
- Strengthening non-governmental organizations (NGOs) that promote sustainable development in Third World countries;
- Defining policies and methods for achieving sustainable agriculture;
- Developing innovative analytical methodologies for integrated approaches to natural resource management.

The EPM Program, directed by Walter Arensberg, provides a framework through which IIED can foster new approaches to sustainable development and influence the course of natural resources management in developing countries.

On one level, IIED staff routinely

works with AID's Science and Technology staff, regional environmental offices, agriculture, forestry, and natural resource management personnel in Washington, plus the country missions. Through these professional relationships, and through more formal workshops and the dissemination of technical policy papers, AID can tap the special expertise IIED has to offer.

On another level, the program offers the same opportunities to assist governments and other institutions wherever IIED works. Whether demonstrating new techniques for sustainable agriculture or collaborating on the preparation of environmental profiles, IIED has been able to work directly in the field with national development officers, along with district and local-level staff.

Harvesting in Honduras.

ENVIRONMENTAL PROFILES AND RESOURCE ASSESSMENTS

The preparation of environmental profiles and natural resource assessments has been one of IIED's major contributions to improving the foundation for effective environmental planning and resource management.

Recently completed studies include Haiti's Environmental Profile and a natural resources profile for Thailand done by Thailand Development Research Institute. Jamaica's Profile, prepared with that country's Natural Resource Conservation Department, was to go to press by mid-1987.

Publication is not meant to be the end of the profile process. IIED was pleased to note that after the Paraguayan Environmental Profile was completed, a new non-governmental organization, Fundacion Physis, was formed to carry out some of its recommendations. Many of its founding members participated in the Profile, and the organization hopes to begin with a program in environmental education.



M. Denburg/IAF

Working in the fields of Argentina.



In dozens of countries, IIED professionals, working with national institutions, scientists, planners, government officials, and NGOs, have conducted assessments and gathered data which constituted the first comprehensive basis for analysis and management of resource policy in the country. Although environmental profiling activities will continue to be a primary concern of the EPM program—particularly in Africa and in individual countries and regions such as Colombia, Cyprus, and the Eastern Caribbean where assessments are now under way—IIED's plan for the future is to take stock of what has already been learned in the process of preparing assessments. IIED will examine ways to improve their effectiveness and produce concrete plans for action.

PROFILE OF CENTRAL AMERICA

Central America's natural resources—its forests, soils, water and fisheries—are misused, yet they must continue to serve as the basis for the region's economy. Underneath the political conflicts of Central America, the pressure on the natural resource base is undermining all hopes for prosperity in the future.

IIED saw the need for a regional analysis of the pressure on the environment, based on the individual country profiles that were done to help the U.S. Agency for International Development and the Central American governments to incorporate environmental planning and management into the development process. Under a cooperative agreement with AID, those profiles were the starting point. But the study went beyond any previously compiled information to document the rapid and extensive deterioration of Central America's resources. IIED convened a technical review committee in Central America to ensure that the information was as up-to-date as possible. From the analysis, specific policy recommendations to governments and assistance agencies are drawn.

H. Jeffrey Leonard, a senior associate with the Conservation Foundation, wrote the book *Natural Resources and Economic Development in Central America: a Regional Environmental Profile*, which is being published in August 1987 by Transaction Books, of New Jersey.

The Centro Agronómico Tropical de Investigación y Enseñanza (CATIE) of Costa Rica undertook the Spanish version of the book.

THE NGO PROGRAM

Indigenous NGOs are the source of innovative approaches to problems that frustrate bureaucracies. The motivation and commitment of their staffs are high, their programs are informed by local experience, and many have established credibility in aiding the poor, who ultimately determine the success or failure of sustainable development programs.

Since the NGO program started in 1985, IIED has developed a major effort, aided by substantial private funding, to increase cooperation with a variety of active and potentially influential environmental and development NGOs. This growing network permits direct dialogue and collaboration with private activists in grassroots organizations as well as broader professional bodies.

David Richards directs IIED's NGO program.

M. Denburg/IAF

The Chaco plain in Argentina.



TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

In Bolivia, the League for the Defense of the Environment (LIDEMA), a consortium of nine conservation organizations, has begun to appreciate the power of the collective voice of their membership in bringing about change in environmental policy and promoting sustainable development. IIED has worked with LIDEMA, and they are collaborating on a series of workshops to establish a long-term financial plan for the consortium and to begin precedent-setting relationships between environmental groups and development assistance organizations operating in Bolivia.

Continuing a long-term relationship with the Environmental Problems Foundation of Turkey (EPFT), IIED has seen this organization meet its goals for increasing support for environmental activities from within Turkey. In addition to programs in environmental awareness and communication, this year the EPFT advised Turkey's General Directorate of the Environment on regulations for an environmental law.

The Haribon Foundation in the Philippines is the center for the Philippine National Conservation Strategy. IIED is helping the Foundation to conduct a biological diversity study, working to strengthen the institution, and supporting its educational campaigns.

Concentrating on support to Central America, IIED is working with NGOs in six countries.

In Guatemala, IIED responded to a request from Defensores de la

Naturaleza, a nascent environmental group in Guatemala City, that wanted help in planning and fundraising. Elsewhere in Central America, IIED contracted a consultant to perform a study for the Asociación de los Nuevos Alquimistas (ANAI) and the Corporación de Investigaciones para el Desarrollo Socio-Ambiental (CIDESA) in Costa Rica, to look at the feasibility of developing a sustainable fishing in-

dustry for the residents of an Atlantic coastal community.

In North Africa, the NGO Program sent an environmental education specialist to Tunisia to assist the Tunisian Institute for Appropriate Technology in developing an environmental education program. They have proposed the integration of environmental education into the schools and teacher-training institutes, and the develop-



Children in Ecuador.

S. Sprague/IAF



BIODIVERSITY

IIED has constructed a computer database to identify all U.S. government activities abroad aimed at conserving biological diversity.

This database will simplify AID's task of compiling its report to Congress on such programs. More important, it will serve as an analytical tool to track the progress of U.S. efforts to protect the world's living resources. The program can serve for planning future projects by revealing neglected areas. The project was designed to provide the international environmental community with accessible information about ongoing biodiversity activities.

ment of an outdoor education program in the Skhira region of Tunisia. In East Asia, the NGO Program provided a small grant in support of a project that is surveying the role of Nature in the Buddhist religion, and will create a program to introduce and incorporate this thought into school curricula in Thailand, Burma, and parts of India.

The NGO program, in cooperation with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, has published a manual, *How to Plan a Conservation Education Program*, in response to requests from colleagues in the field.

In the coming year, the NGO program will develop a series of proj-

ects based on documenting the key elements of success found in grass-roots NGO experience. In Africa, the "From the Ground Up" program will demonstrate what has worked well in terms of natural resource management and community development. By answering the question of why certain programs are successful, the design of future programs can be improved.

SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE

Spectacular gains in food productivity over the past two decades have been uneven, with poverty and famine still the lot of millions of people. Increased food production has to be made secure from year to year, and farms that rely on techniques which pollute water or degrade soil are planting the seeds of their own disaster. Sustainability is also threatened by systems that are inequitable and deny access to resources to those in greatest need.

IIED's program, under Gordon Conway, is a five-year plan of action designed to provide policymakers, project designers, and rural extension agents with practical concepts, tools, and methods that will enable agricultural development to be sustained in socio-economic and ecological terms over a long period.

POLICY

IIED has helped set policy and research agendas for AID through in-house seminars, discussion groups, and the organization of two conferences on agriculture and the environment. For the Ford Foundation,

IIED conducted a mid-decade review of its agricultural program.

In addition, Drs. Conway and Edward Barbier, an IIED economist specializing in natural resources analysis and management, will be contributing to a new World Bank policy development paper on Indonesia, which will seek to integrate natural resources management and environmental sustainability factors into the Bank's overall development and investment strategy.

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

Over the year, training in rapid rural appraisals—a technique to quickly acquire information about a situation and set priorities for resolving problems—was conducted in northern Pakistan for the Aga Khan Foundation. Rapid rural appraisals by IIED have provided advice on winter feed for animals in Pakistan, on the causes of low cane yields in Fiji, and on range capacity for livestock in Zimbabwe.

Dr. Conway will be preparing overall assessments of the state of the art in sustainable agriculture in Thailand, while continuing to provide



D. Richards

technical assistance to national and local organizations involved in agricultural development in that country.

INFORMATION

Two books are being written on sustainable agriculture to serve as texts in developing countries. *The Ecology of Agricultural Development* will set out the basic concepts of stable, sustainable and equitable development, while a companion volume on agriculture and pollution will assess the risks to the human population and the natural resource base that come from the use of agrochemicals.



C. Jones/Earthscan

Above: Cutting wood in Nepal.
Left: Grinding grain in Burkina Faso.

INTEGRATED PLANNING TECHNOLOGY

Development planners have long recognized the need to integrate into plans all the various aspects of natural resource development—such as forestry and agriculture, livestock and wildlife. With modern computer technology, this has become possible, using the tools of systems analysis.

The overall objective of IIED's Integrated Planning Technology (IPT) project, directed by Stephen Berwick, is to formulate a practical method for modeling complex multisectoral natural resource and human systems which can then be applied to planning and decision making for resource management. For the past year, IIED's IPT team has been developing a conceptual model of the natural resource and socio-economic sector, which is important to AID's planning and decision making.

A series of workshops involving over 700 participants in Washington and several parts of Africa and Asia, has provided a list of important variables and their relationships. Data for these specific elements of interest were collected for several biomes and countries and placed into an easy-to-use data base. At present, large portions of range, livestock, wildlife, forestry, coastal, macroeconomic, agriculture, and population data are completely adapted for the model.

In order to validate the model, the IPT team will concentrate its research and modeling effort on the range and wildlife sector in the coming year.



M. Edwards/Earthscan

Young man from Pakistan.

PROGRAMS

EARTHSCAN BOOKS AND INFORMATION

For 12 years, IIED gained a wide reputation for its Earthscan news and information service, dedicated to raising public awareness about environment and development issues. Earthscan provided a news feature and photo service, organized press seminars around its briefing documents, and published a series of popular books.

Among the books published in the last year were *The Greening of Africa* and *Only One Earth* (described in separate sections.)

In 1986, the Institute established new priorities for its information program. Earthscan will now provide information services tailored to the needs of NGOs in the Third World, and a commercially viable publishing house will be organized.

Book publishing, under the Earthscan label, is being organized as a company in which IIED will retain majority control. Earthscan books will serve as the voice of the Institute and other key actors in the field of environment and development. The publications will be aimed at giving a higher public profile to sustainable development concepts throughout the world. The books will be a mix of popular but soundly researched books, along with the academic and technical books that won Earthscan its publish-

ing reputation. Special arrangements will be made to allow these books to reach Third World audiences by way of subsidized book sales and rights.

DEVELOPMENT EDUCATION

Continuing IIED's effort to convey messages from the Third World to people in the North, an Earthscan press seminar on "Debt and the Environment" was held in November 1986 in Miami. The audience was primarily journalists based in Florida who cover Latin America, including the *Miami Herald*, *Newsweek*, *USA Today*, and the Voice of America. The seminar speakers concentrated on the relationship between the debt obligations weighing down Latin American governments and consequent stress placed on the environment and natural resource base.

Costa Rica's Minister of Natural Resources, Mines and Energy, Dr. Alvaro Umaña, announced during the seminar that his government was launching an innovative plan to convert debt notes into funds for environmental projects. Hard currency donated for conservation purposes will be used to buy up Costa Rican debt on the financial market at a discount, and the government can redeem the debt with local currency to be used for selected projects.



A. Davies



Y. Hadar/World Bank

- Food Security in Southern Africa, examining the prospects for regional self-reliance in the Southern Africa Development Coordination Conference (SADCC) countries;
- Survival Strategies in the Sahel, bringing together grassroots organizations with particular experience in techniques for coping with drought and desertification. There will also be an effort to establish links with drylands groups in other areas such as Brazil or India.

Bolivian child drinking from irrigation system.

NGO NETWORKS

The focus of IIED's information services is collaboration with grassroots citizens' groups working on development from within and building self-reliance. IIED is working with these groups through its NGO program to strengthen their institutional capabilities, including their information skills. By targeting information services to specific themes and partner groups, IIED can serve as a catalyst, providing technical assistance and then turning over the coordination of each information network to its members. IIED will continue to serve as a channel through which its partner organizations can transmit their concerns to the international community. For this, IIED provides features to 300 newspapers and journals, while maintaining a worldwide mailing list of nearly 2,000 NGOs in the development and environment field.

After consultations with NGOs, two African networks are being organized:



M. Denburg/IAF

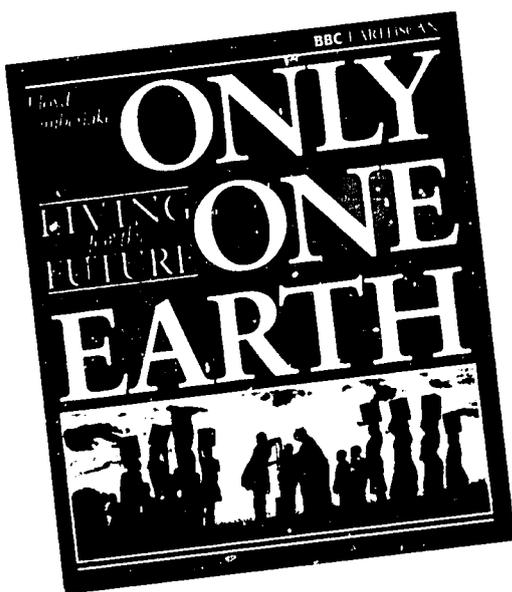


ONLY ONE EARTH: THE BOOK AND TELEVISION SERIES

IIED's Lloyd Timberlake wrote *Only One Earth: Living for the Future* to accompany the 11-part television series that dramatically illustrates what sustainable development means throughout the world. IIED/Earthscan worked with North-South Productions and the BBC to develop this multimedia project—three one-hour specials and eight half-hour programs that look at case studies ranging from water management in Sri Lanka to pollution in California's Silicon Valley.

BBC television stations showed the series this spring in conjunction with the publication of the report of the World Commission on Environment and Development. In the United States, the series is scheduled to be aired by PBS in the fall, sponsored by the Better World Society.

The book and the series is about people the world could learn from—a Kenyan nomad, a Buddhist monk, English organic farmers, and Peruvian slum dwellers. *Only One Earth* identifies their achievements and the reasons why they have made development sustainable.



In the foreword to the book, Norwegian Prime Minister Gro Brundtland wrote, "By providing for the future, the heroes and heroines of this book are improving the present. They have gone further: from their ground-level viewpoints in desert camps, villages, farms, shantytowns and suburban neighborhoods they have already begun to live by the ethic that the Earth is indeed One."

THE GREENING OF AFRICA

Much of the news from Africa has been grim, telling not only of famine, but of the environmental degradation and deepening poverty. At the same time, some development projects are reversing these trends and raising hope in the villages.

In 1985, IIED asked author Paul Harrison to go to Africa to research exactly what makes the difference between success or failure in development efforts.

The Greening of Africa is the result. Published in 1987 by Paladin in the United Kingdom and by Viking Penguin in the United States, this study is based on Harrison's visit to 20 projects, proposed by governments and aid agencies as ones that worked well both in environmental and social terms.

In Burkina Faso, some villages have lost a third of their land to desertification, but simple stone lines arranged along the contours have halted erosion and boosted crop yields by 50 percent.

In Nigeria, new breeds of root cassava are being passed from farmer to farmer, offering twice to four times the yield of traditional varieties without using fertilizer or pesticide.

Success stories have several common points—very low costs to the farmers or villagers, reduced risks, and few or no imports. Local participation in these projects is crucial.

"Our success stories are like seeds," Harrison wrote. "If they are

sown widely enough, they can take over the field. In order for them to do that, we have to understand what it is about them that enabled them to flourish in an environment where most efforts have withered."

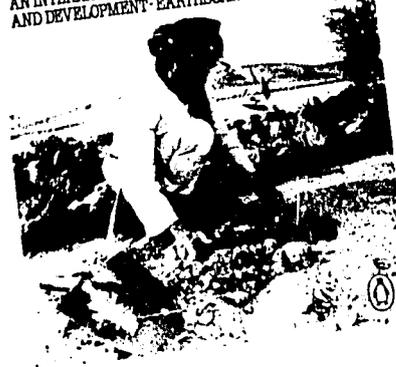
WORLD RESOURCES REPORT 1987

For the second consecutive year, IIED and the World Resources Institute jointly produced a comprehensive, objective survey of the world's natural resources, *World Resources 1987*.

This report is designed to meet the critical need for up-to-date, reliable information combined with objective analysis of trends affecting the earth's resources. The 350-page document discusses major policy issues and presents data tables from 146 countries to show the condition of global resources. The first volume appeared in 1986—drawing an overwhelmingly positive response from government officials, from business leaders, from academics, from professionals in the international development field, and from individuals concerned with resource management.

The World Resources Reports, planned as companion books discussing different issues under similar broad headings rather than updated recom compilations, are organized in four sections:

PAUL HARRISON
**THE GREENING
OF AFRICA**
Breaking through in the
battle for land and food
AN INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR ENVIRONMENT
AND DEVELOPMENT-EARTHSCAN STUDY



■ Part I—Perspectives on the interlocking issues are presented in an overview;

■ Part II—Review of different sectors, such as forests and rangelands, freshwater and population, are analyzed separately, but with emphasis on the cross-cutting issues;

■ Part III—Topics that are particularly timely are examined in detail; for example, the situation of hazardous wastes worldwide and the elements of sustainable development in sub-Saharan Africa were the special issues of the 1987 report;

■ Part IV—Data tables provide information on the extent, condition, use and value of many natural resources.

“Although we have become used to the idea that the fate of humanity is inextricably linked with that of all other living creatures, *World Resources* lays the facts before us in a way that compels attention and should lead to action.”

—*Elliot Richardson, former Attorney General of the United States*

“We shall treasure this publication, which I am certain will make a major contribution to our thinking in this country.”

—*B.T.G. Chidzero, Minister of Finance, Economic Planning and Development for Zimbabwe*

BARBARA WARD FELLOWSHIP

To honor the spirit of IIED's first president, the Barbara Ward Environment and Development Fellowships were established in 1983.

This program is based on the belief that individuals who carry out sustainable development programs in the Third World need access to policymakers in the industrial countries. They can also benefit from the experience of their colleagues in other nations. Barbara Ward fellows are given the opportunity to work from an IIED office, in direct collaboration with a senior project director, preferably for a period of six months or more.

The first Barbara Ward Fellow in 1984 was Helena Landazuri of Fundación Natura, Ecuador's leading environmental group. In 1985, Al Binger, Director of Bioenergy of Jamaica, spent his time as a fellow organizing the Biomass Users Network (BUN) which now includes 38 countries. A Mexican agronomist, Alberto Vargas, became the third Barbara Ward Fellow, helping his colleagues form a research organization and a citizens' group in Quintana Roo to obtain advice on managing an ecological reserve. These three fellowships were made possible by a grant from the Canadian International Development Authority (CIDA).

Our Barbara Ward Fellow for 1987, K.S. Gopal, spent time in both England and the United States. From Washington, he traveled widely seeking practical information on drylands agriculture at the University of Arizona Arid Lands Center, visiting the organic gardening experts at the Rodale Institute, and looking at the appropriate technologies of the New Alchemy Institute. Gopal is Executive Director of the Deccan Development Society in Andhra Pradesh where he works with village groups on water, housing, and social forestry. His fellowship was sponsored by the Unitarian Universalist Association Holdeen India Fund.



M. Edwards

“No problem is insoluble in the creation of a balanced and conserving planet save humanity itself. Can it reach in time the vision of joint survival? Can its inescapable physical interdependence, the chief new insight of our century, induce that vision? We do not know. We have the duty to hope!”

—*Barbara Ward*



F O R U M S

SUSTAINABLE
DEVELOPMENT
CONFERENCE

In April 1987, IIED organized the Sustainable Development Conference where 150 participants representing aid agencies and NGOs from all over the world examined the means of achieving environmentally sound development.

After the keynote speech by Norwegian Prime Minister, Mrs. Gro Brundtland, the participants discussed 34 detailed case studies of successful Third World development programs that are environmentally sustainable.

The case studies looked at varied projects that differed in their objectives and approaches.

The largest was the Kenyan Government's soil conservation program (substantially funded by the Swedish International Development

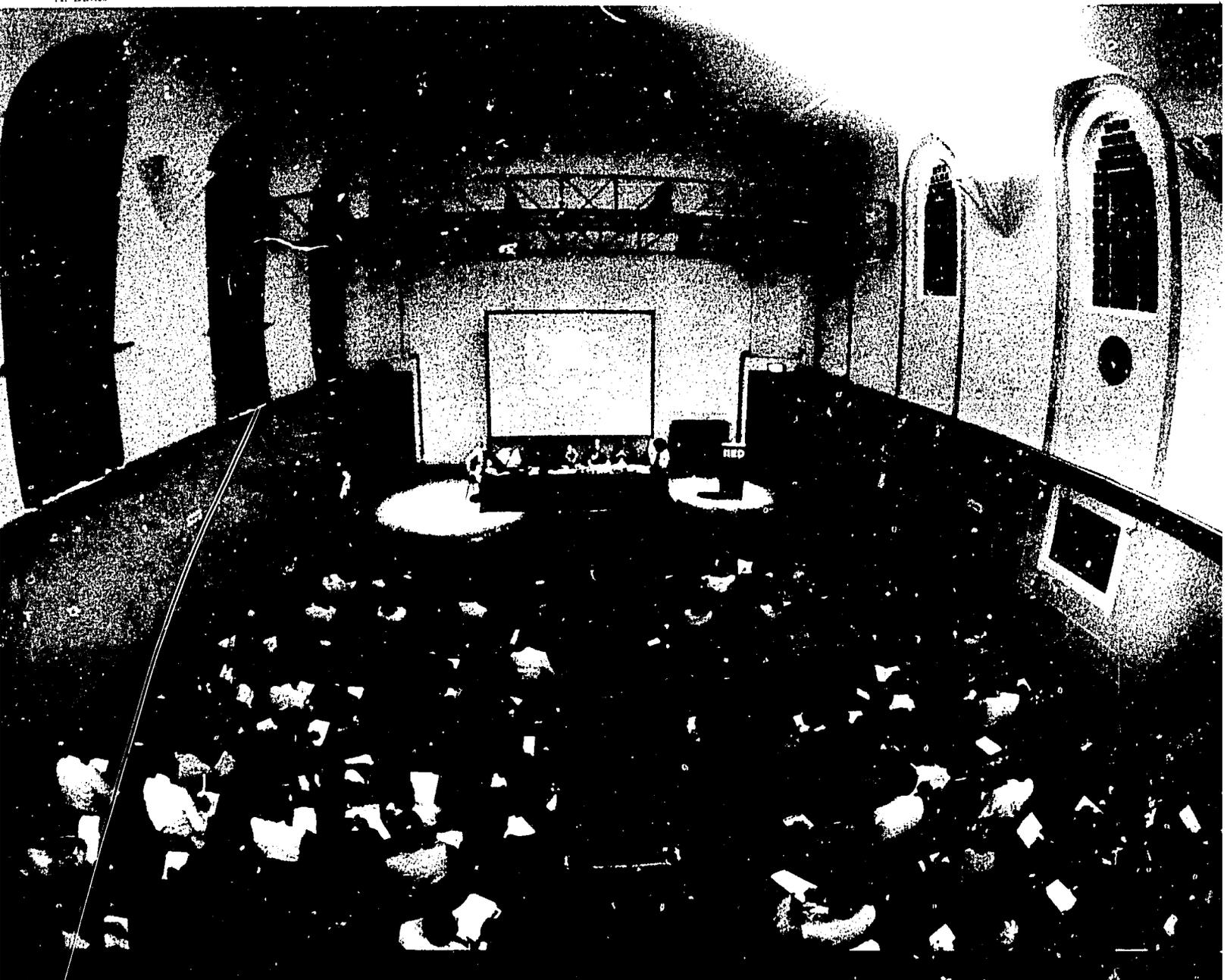
Authority), which has reached a high proportion of the country's farmers through a national training and visit program during its 13 years of existence.

The Kenyan program involves a bilateral aid agency and a national government. Another project, the Haiti Agroforestry Extension Project, is funded by a bilateral agency (U.S. AID), but the funds are channeled through two U.S. voluntary agencies to hundreds of local organizations. Other smaller projects, like Oxfam's water harvesting project in Burkina Faso, are funded and administered solely by NGOs.

Despite the differences of approaches, all of these projects have been effective in conserving or restor-

A. Davies

24





ing the earth's soils and increasing the vegetative cover. Why did these succeed where so many other projects failed?

The conference identified several factors as being important ingredients of success. First, it was essential to have people's perspective. Local people had to see it as being in their own interests to plant trees, or stop their animals from overgrazing, or to carry out terracing. If these activities are not going to yield direct benefits to the people in the near future, they will not carry them out. Exhortation to protect the natural environment will have little effect on people who are forced by circumstances to overexploit natural resources to survive.

How can a project be sure to

reflect the local people's interests? Clearly they must be involved in one way or another in its formulation. The Haiti Agroforestry project employed an anthropologist, who turned AID Haiti's thinking about project design on its head. Instead of focusing on the physical aspects of erosion control and viewing the peasant as an obstacle, as did some technicians who told him that the peasants should be removed from the hills, he focused on the economic system. He viewed the peasant as a positive element, indeed as the only possible agent of environmental restoration in Haiti. The anthropologist correctly identified that agroforestry on small farms, with the cropping of trees, was the practice related to soil conservation that was most likely to be adopted on a sustained basis.

Long-lasting benefits were identified as a priority. A project should therefore be socially or institutionally sustainable, after development aid is phased out. This can take the form of newly acquired individual skills, or the establishment or strengthening of a local institution. Development assis-

tance should put more emphasis on long-term human and institutional development and less on one-time projects whose benefits might only be short lived.

The conference covered a wide range of issues, but perhaps the key message was that people can and must be seen as the solution to environmental degradation rather than the cause of it.

An abridged version of the conference papers will be published in book form in the coming year.

In Washington, IIED sponsors the "International Environmental Forum," a series of luncheon lectures by distinguished government and non-governmental leaders in the fields of environment and development.

- Among the 1987 speakers were:
- Dr. Robert McCormick Adams, Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, who spoke on the need to preserve biological diversity;
 - Senator Claiborne Pell, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, on the international environmental agenda for the 100th Congress;
 - Dr. John Gibbons, director of the congressional Office of Technology Assessment, on the ways that science and technology must answer the problems of development;
 - Ambassador John D. Negroponte, U.S. Assistant Secretary of State for Oceans, International Environment and Scientific Affairs, on the United States' role in international protection of wildlife.

Planting bananas in the Caribbean.



TESTIMONY OF IED PRESIDENT BRIAN WALKER BEFORE THE UK
PARLIAMENTARY FOREIGN AFFAIRS SELECT COMMITTEE ON
OVERSEAS DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION

“...many aid bureaucrats and voluntary aid officials lobby for ‘more aid.’ Increasingly, the criterion of success is ‘how much volume of aid have we pushed through the pipeline?’ People’s energy and creativity concentrates on the question, ‘how do we obtain another billion pounds to increase our aid budget?’...”

“First, scattering ever-increasing volumes of aid flows across the South will achieve little in terms of real success. Indeed, evidence abounds as to the damage done by large grants applied in inappropriate ways. Again, the list of human and ecological disasters arising from bad to poor aid programs has been documented for your committee and we do not need to repeat examples here save to note that throwing money at problems achieves nothing....”

“Secondly, the real alternative and the focus which it is now urgent to secure in terms of overseas aid, is that of ‘quality of performance.’ How can we dramatically and significantly improve the quality of aid so that the root causes of poverty are countered and the environmental base is not only sustained, but actually regenerated and improved for succeeding generations?...”

“To answer this, your committee will wish to consider those factors governing the quality of aid. How can it be improved; what institutional changes need to be secured to improve the quality of Overseas Development Administration spending?...”

“Long term success in development is concerned with strengthening human communities so that they generate wealth, sustain and improve their environmental resources, engage in a process of social development sympathetic to their own cultural mores and in all of this eschew dependency in favour of self-reliance. Aid is an enabling process—not just an economic intervention....”



Mother and child in Nepal.

D. Richards



M. Denburg/IAF

TESTIMONY OF IIED PRESIDENT WALKER BEFORE THE US HOUSE
SELECT COMMITTEE ON HUNGER ON JULY 24, 1986.

“From now to the end of the century, our global environment will be under massive assault from its escalating human populations as never before in the history of this planet. No continent, from the polar ice caps to the equatorial forests, can escape the rapacious and destructive impact of the human species. Whilst we cannot and should not ignore the consequences of natural climatic change, it is governments and their people which destroy the environment and thereby threaten the survival of future generations. Those same human activities can and do affect the climatic equation. It is acts of man, not acts of God, which pose the fundamental threat to the human species.

“Our survival now is based not so much on **growth** as on **balance**. Balance between human populations and their natural environment. Crucially, is our symbiotic relationship with the planet’s biological systems, sustainable or not? Can human behavior be made compatible with the eco-systems which support, sustain and protect us? That is an open question in my view. Bankruptcy in America’s farm industry and Europe’s gross over production are part of the same phenomenon as famine in the Third World....”

“... our survival depends on a series of fragile and delicately balanced systems. Whilst it is true that nature has enormous resilience and massive reserves of strength, and that the human animal possesses great ingenuity reinforced by reserves of impressive creativity—and in those two elements lie our potential for survival—nonetheless, the web which supports us is finite and cannot endure indefinite assault.”

“The International Institute for Environment and Development has long recognized the connection among the environment, economic progress, and our broader foreign policy interests. It is an interrelationship that is critical, but still not fully appreciated.”

—*Senator Claiborne Pell,
Chairman, Foreign Relations
Committee of the United
States Senate.*

Planting in Haiti.

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he 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 1987, \$3,812,318 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.

FINANCE

GRANTS AND CONTRIBUTIONS

GRANTS AND CONTRIBUTIONS TO MARCH 31, 1987	Type of Support	Total in \$
GOVERNMENTS AND GOVERNMENTAL AGENCIES		
Canadian International Development Agency	Forestry Program—Cameroon	\$ 75,535
	Human Settlements	169,605
	International Forestry	2,348
Danish International Development Agency	Earthscan Focal Country Program	24,285
Finnish International Development Agency	Earthscan Focal Country Program	15,320
International Development Research Center (Canada)	Human Settlements	68,320
Netherlands Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Earthscan Focal Country Program	17,245
	Sustainable Development Conference	55,625
	Earthscan Energy Information	16,770
Norwegian Ministry of Development Corporation	Earthscan Focal Country Program	25,675
Swedish International Development Authority	Drylands Strategies	59,395
	Sustainable Development Conference	37,265
	Earthscan	29,045
United Kingdom Overseas Development Administration	Sustainable Development Conference	75,000
United States Agency for International Development	“Greening of Africa”	25,000
	Sustainable Agriculture	20,390
	Environmental Planning and Management Project	1,184,124
	Earthscan Education Program	15,000
	World Resources Report	125,000
	Bioresources Project	24,000
United States Department of the Interior— Fish and Wildlife Service	Environmental Education Program	3,645
	Biological Diversity Database	7,250
	Fish and Wildlife Service—India	5,000

	Type of Support	Total in \$
INTERNATIONAL AGENCIES AND MULTILATERAL AID AGENCIES		
European Economic Commission	Energy/Development Marine Resources Program	\$ 5,500 9,400
International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources	Botswana Computer Workshop Marine Resources Program	29,196 22,080
United Nations	Office for Emergency Operations in Africa	119,600
United Nations Development Program	Cyprus Profile Human Settlements	4,963 32,615
United Nations Center for Human Settlements	Human Settlements	27,090
United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization	Energy Development	3,210
World Bank	General Support Energy Development World Bank Conference World Bank Conference '87	37,500 3,775 31,170 22,695
World Commission on Environment and Development	Human Settlements and Energy	6,355

GRANTS AND CONTRIBUTIONS TO MARCH 31, 1987	Type of Support	Total in \$
FOUNDATIONS AND ORGANIZATIONS		
Augustine Trust	General Support	\$ 4,500
Baring Foundation	General Support	15,000
Commonwealth Secretariat Coop.	Energy Development	1,155
Development Planning Unit (London University)	Human Settlements	7,050
Dulverton Trust	Direct Mail Information Campaign	52,500
ETC Foundation (Netherlands)	Energy Development	8,800
Ford Foundation	Sustainable Agriculture	14,000
International Union of Local Authorities	Human Settlements	8,235
John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation	General Support	100,000
J. N. Pew, Jr. Charitable Trust	PVO Project	75,000
Mathtec, Inc.	Energy & Development	5,155
North Carolina University	Human Settlements	2,900
Public Welfare Foundation, Inc.	PVO Project	75,000
Redd Barna	Children in the Cities	2,570
Rowan Trust	Children in the Cities	7,500
Scherman Foundation, Inc.	General Support	15,000
Tinker Foundation, Inc.	Antarctica Program	10,000
Wildlife Link and World Wildlife Fund (U.K.)	Marine Resources Program	16,200

INCOME BY DONOR TYPE TO MARCH 31, 1987	Type of Support	Total in \$
CORPORATIONS AND CORPORATE FOUNDATIONS		
American Express Foundation	General Support	\$ 7,550
Atlantic Richfield Foundation	General Support	450,000
Bankers Trust Foundation	General Support	2,000
Barclays Bank	General Support	17,250
CBS, Inc.	General Support	5,000
Citibank	General Support	6,000
De la Rue Jubilee Trust	General Support	15,000
Dresser Foundation	General Support	3,000
Ernest Kleinwort Charitable Trust	General Support	48,000
Ford Motor Company Fund	General Support	1,000
G.B. Sasakawa Foundation	General Support	3,000
Hill Samuel	General Support	210
McGraw Hill Foundation	General Support	2,000
Morgan Guaranty Trust Co.	General Support	7,500
National Westminster Bank	General Support	750
RCA	General Support	2,500
Royal Bank of Scotland	General Support	150
Security Pacific Foundation	General Support	2,000
Shell Companies Foundation	General Support	2,500
Standard Chartered Bank	General Support	3,000
The New York Times Company Foundation	General Support	3,000
UAC International	General Support	29,575

GRANTS AND CONTRIBUTIONS TO MARCH 31, 1987	Total in \$
INDIVIDUAL SUPPORTERS	
	\$ 64,410
Other Income	
Publications and miscellaneous income	\$ 91,731
Grants deferred from previous year brought into FY '87 Income	265,313
Grants received but deferred to future year	(357,887)
Grants earned but not yet received	281,210
GRAND TOTAL GRANTS AND CONTRIBUTIONS INCOME	<u><u>\$3,812,318</u></u>

SPRING 1987

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Paulette Claiborne
Manuel Mongalo
Tricia Ruggiero
Faith Schmidt

LONDON

Sarah Bancroft
Caroline Brookes
Sara Dunn
Jonathan Hewett
Carol Lambourne
Juliet Manthorpe-Eberle
Sue Mitchinson
Anne Romain
Melanie Salter
Alan Scholefield
Kate Sebag
Doreen Ward
Rachel Weinstein
Karen Welford
Celia Woolfrey

BUENOS AIRES

Elena Schubert

AUDITORS

Price Waterhouse

COUNSEL

Arnold and Porter (US)
Bates, Wells and Braithwaite (UK)

OVERVIEW

STAFF

Design and Consultation by
Chroma Design and Communications

O V E R V I E W

BOARD OF DIRECTORS* AND IIED COUNCIL

THE BOARD

Robert O. Anderson**
Chairman, Hondo Oil & Gas Company

H.E. Abdlatif Y. Al-Hamad**
*Vice Chairman, Arab Fund for
Economic and Social Development*

Dr. Garret FitzGerald***
Former Prime Minister of Ireland

Dr. Thomas Adeoye Lambo***
*Deputy Director General, World
Health Organization*

James W. MacNeill
*Secretary General, World Commission
on Environment and Development*

Waldemar A. Nielsen
Author and Philanthropic Consultant

Sir Arthur Norman**
Chairman, De La Rue Co. PLC

Dr. Saburo Okita
*Chairman, Institute for Domestic and
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Michael Perry
*Personal Products Coordinator,
Unilever PLC*

Sir Shridath Ramphal
*Secretary General, Commonwealth
Secretariat*

Jack Raymond**
Chairman, Jack Raymond & Co., Inc.

Dr. Emil Salim
*State Minister for Population and
Environment*

Azad Shivdasani
Chairman, Inlaks Corporation

Maurice F. Strong**
*Chairman, President and CEO,
American Water Development*

Dr. Louis von Planta***
Former Chairman, Ciba-Geigy AG

Brian W. Walker**
*President, International Institute for
Environment and Development*

*All IIED Board Members are
Trustees of IIED Trust, based in
the United Kingdom

**Members of the IIED Executive
Committee

***Elected to IIED Board in April
1987

THE COUNCIL

Maurice F. Strong,
Chairman

Robert O. Blake
Thornton Bradshaw
Rajeshwar Dayal
Christian Halby
Felipe Herrera
Irene Hunter
Rt. Hon. Roy Jenkins.
Huey Johnson
Katsuhiko Kohtari
Aklilu Lemma
Robert S. McNamara
Lady Medawar
Bradford Morse
E.M. Nicholson
Enrique Penalosa
Jack Slater
Soedjatmoko
Dr. Otto Soemarwoto
Dr. Mostafa Tolba
Victor Urquidi
Amb. L.H.J.B. von Gorkom
Lord Zuckerman

IN MEMORIAM

IIED lost two of its most distinguished patrons this year.

HENRIK BEER, Secretary General emeritus of the League of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, was a close associate of Barbara Ward and a long time supporter of IIED. He served on the board from 1972 to 1987.

HENRY LABOUISSSE, known principally for his leadership in the Marshall Plan and as the head of UNICEF, gave lifelong service to the international community. He served on IIED's board from 1980 to 1986 and continued as a distinguished member of IIED's Council.

The wise and friendly counsel of both these inspirational men will be greatly missed.

INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR ENVIRONMENT AND DEVELOPMENT
NORTH AMERICAN OFFICE

BALANCE SHEETS
for the year ended March 31, 1987

FINANCE REPORT

	1987	1986*
ASSETS		
CURRENT ASSETS		
Cash (includes \$49,300 in restricted cash)	\$114,544	\$ 2,344
Accounts receivable	227,225	60,890
Investments	54,274	49,373
Other current assets	<u>6,284</u>	<u>7,850</u>
Total current assets	402,327	120,457
Fixed assets, net	50,716	50,150
Deposits	<u>11,276</u>	<u>17,355</u>
Total assets	<u>\$464,319</u>	<u>\$187,962</u>

LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCE (DEFICIT)

	1987	1986
CURRENT LIABILITIES		
Current portion of long-term debt	\$ 5,833	\$ 15,833
Current portion of obligations under capital leases	3,744	3,079
Accounts payable	122,416	134,711
* Billings in excess of costs	39,446	24,978
Deferred revenue	175,990	120,240
Other current liabilities	<u>43,257</u>	<u>26,862</u>
Total current liabilities	390,686	325,703
Long-term debt	2,917	8,750
Obligations under capital leases	14,144	17,794
Deferred rent	<u>15,697</u>	<u>21,985</u>
Total liabilities	423,444	374,232
Fund balance (deficit)	40,875	(186,270)
Commitments	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Total liabilities and fund balance (deficit)	<u>\$464,319</u>	<u>\$187,962</u>

*Reclassified for comparative purposes.

Note: The consolidated Financial Statement for IIED operations worldwide is available upon request from the Development Office, IIED, 1717 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W., Suite 302, Washington, D.C. 20036

INCOME AND EXPENDITURES
for the year ended March 31, 1987

	Unrestricted Fund	Restricted Fund	Total
INCOME			
Grants/Contracts	555,701.98	1,600,555.57	2,156,257.55
Other	<u>15,574.68</u>	<u> </u>	<u>15,574.68</u>
Total Income	571,276.66	1,600,555.57	2,171,832.23
 EXPENDITURE			
Salaries & Related Expenses	342,608.69	388,814.57	731,423.26
Travel & Per Diem	19,335.79	68,744.85	88,080.64
Consultants	26,902.00	302,642.81	329,544.81
Consultants' Travel	2,263.20	62,920.58	65,183.78
Sub-Contracts	—	235,571.68	235,571.68
Seminars & Meetings	20,339.71	1,542.76	21,882.47
Photocopy/Printing	71,008.04	6,144.74	77,152.78
Office Equipment & Supplies	15,141.36	152,375.79	167,517.15
Computer Rent & Supplies	7,436.32	2,119.30	9,555.62
Telephone-Telex-Dispatch	45,405.20	16,578.66	61,983.86
Interest-Deprec.-Misc.	52,537.28	17,058.82	69,596.10
Accommodation	147,711.99	—	147,711.99
Insurance	—	—	—
Legal & Professional Fees	<u>27,291.68</u>	<u> </u>	<u>27,291.68</u>
Total Direct Expense	777,981.26	1,254,514.56	2,032,495.82
Overhead Recovered	<u>(405,478.18)</u>	<u>405,478.18</u>	<u> </u>
Total Expenditure	372,503.08	1,659,992.74	2,032,495.82
 MOVEMENTS OF FUNDS			
Excess (Deficit) of			
Rev. over Exp.	198,773.58	(59,437.17)	139,336.41
Fund Balance Beginning			
of Year			(186,269.13)
Net Trans. from (to)			
London			<u>87,807.19</u>
BALANCE OF FUNDS AT MARCH 31, 1987	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u><u>40,874.47</u></u>