



ENVIRONMENT WEEK
Designing a Roadmap for Sustainability

SEPTEMBER 8–10, 2004

Final Report – Outcomes from the Sessions

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 8

9:15 – 11:00 SESSION 1 Key Environmental Trends, Challenges and Opportunities in LAC

Panelists: Maurice Strong, *Special Advisor, UN*
 Yolanda Kakabadse, *President, IUCN*
 Glenn Prickett, *Executive Director, CI*

Moderator: Antonio Vives, *Deputy Manager, Private Enterprise and Fin. Markets, IDB*

Main Points

- The main challenge is to mainstream the environment issue into the region's economic planning and decision-making.
- The primary responsibility for sustainability must be entered in those Ministries whose policies and decisions effect the environment notably finance, industry, transport and urban affairs.
- The real challenge to the region is to assert its leadership in the global transition to the sustainable development pathway. It has the ingredients. Does it really have the will?

11:15 – 12:30 SESSION 2 Sustainability, a Business Model for Multilateral Development Banks

Panelists: Warren Evans, *Acting Director of Environment, WB*
 Rachel Kyte, *Director of Environment and Social Development, IFC*
 Claudia Martinez, *Vice-President of Environment and Social Dev., CAF*
 Antonio Vives, *Deputy Manager, Private Enterprise and Fin. Markets, IDB*

Moderator: Robert Montgomery, *Pr. Natural Resources Specialist, IDB*

Main Points

- Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) is a global movement in which companies and organizations are voluntarily integrating social and environmental concerns into their operations and reporting practices.
- CSR is different for a development-oriented institution, compared to the private sector, because our goal is not profit-making; it is the development impact of lifting people from poverty. Environmental and social sustainability is essential to realizing this goal.
- The World Bank's approach to CSR is called Environmental and Social Sustainability (ESS), and focuses on three areas: Improving the impacts of our physical facilities; Enhancing the sustainability focus of World Bank products and services, including supporting clients on issues related to CSR; and Outreach to the global community on the relationship between sustainable development and CSR.
- There is no model for the role of CSR in development organizations.
- We need a roadmap for where we want to be in five years and communicate the "business case" –involving MDBs and other development partners.
- Stakeholders want us to report on both the end product *and* our thought process along the way. The challenges are great, but potential benefits greater

12:30 – 14:00

WORKING LUNCH

Session 1A International Experience and Perspectives on Strategic Environmental Assessment - SEA

Presentation: **“Lessons Learned from the International Experience”**
Olivia Bina, *Fellow Researcher, New University of Lisbon*

Presentation: **“Usefulness of SEA from a World Bank Perspective”**
Kulsum Ahmed, *Lead Environmental Specialist, WB*

Panelists: Luis Miglino, *Sr. Environmental Protection Specialist, IDB*
Maria Claudia Perazza, *Sr. Natural Resources Specialist, IDB*
Ernesto Sanchez-Triana, *Sr. Environmental Engineer, WB*

Moderator: Virginia Alzina, *Environmental Protection Specialist, IDB*

Main Points

- *The means to an end:* SEA will contribute to the promotion of sustainable development and the improvement of planning and decision-making processes
- *Benefits of SEA:* SEA raises commitment, SEA can limit mistakes, SEA points at better options AND SEA as a continuous process is a social learning mechanism
- Importance to re-define the shape of assessment: its strategic
- *World Bank Operational Policy 8.60 (Revised, 2004):* Takes a broader institutional approach, rather than a narrower impact analysis framework - steps include determination of likely significant effects, analysis of borrower's systems to manage these effects, and description of how such gaps or shortcomings would be addressed. SEA and CEA considered important tools.
- Experience on SEAs for policies used a different approach from traditional EIA approach. Systematically mainstreaming environmental considerations into public policy formulation and implementation, Develop an analytical base to set priorities, Assessment of environmental management capacities both in different sectors and the environmental sector, Generate policy alternatives to enhance environmental benefits, and Develop a technical assistance component to design and implement these policies

Session 1B Exploring Conservation Data Sharing – Potential Partnerships and Modalities

Roundtable: Frank Biasi, *Director World Wide Office Conservation Systems, TNC*
William Eichbaum, *Vice-President of Endangered Species, WWF*
Danilo Piaggese, *Chief Information Technology for Dev. Division, IDB*
Maria Teresa Szauer, *Director of Environment and Development, CAF*
Ryan Valdez, *Director Amazon GIS Project, Smithsonian Institute*
Patricia Zurita, *Director Policy and Economics Initiative – Andes, CI*

Moderator: Janine Ferretti, *Chief Environment Division, IDB*

Main Points

- There are a number of important data collections, which set out priority areas for conservation, mapping data, socio-economic information etc. Effectively the conservation industry is data rich, however there are significant challenges involved in sharing and using this data: technological challenges (creation of technological solutions) and human/social challenges (for example the existence of Intellectual Property Rights).
- The group discussed a number of data collections that exist amongst the organizations present:

- WWF – Global 200
http://www.panda.org/about_wwf/where_we_work/ecoregions/global200/pages/home.htm
- Conserve Online www.conserveonline.org
- Program Condor Online <http://condor.conservation.org> (CAF and Conservation International)
- Amazon GIS <http://www.amazongis.org/>
- The importance of developing a common set of data standards was underlined and the group highlighted a number of initiatives underway to learn about and bring data together:
 - The Biodiversity Commons (IUCN)
 - Inter-American Biodiversity Network
 - ESRI – My Community Our Earth (education)
- The need to bring information together in one place, in many languages was expressed. Conservation organizations and other interested parties such as the IDB could do a better job of bringing this information together.
- It was suggested that the group should meet on a regular basis (every six months) to review information and developments of data, in order to set up mechanisms for data sharing. An initial one day meeting, potentially in November 2004, would be required to analyze the existing materials and look at the issues involved in sharing this, in more depth.

14:00 – 15:45 SESSION 3 Assessing Progress in Environmental Governance in the Region

Panelists: Josefina Doumbia, *Sr. Environment Specialist, IFC*
 Ricardo Quiroga, *Sr. Economist, IDB*
 Claudia Martinez, *Vice-President Environment and Social Dev., CAF*
 Abel Mejia, *Environmental Sector Manager, WB*

Moderator: Ernesto Castagnino, *Pr. Modernization of State Specialist, IDB*

Main Points

- Environmental Governance has improved in the region during the 90s, with the strengthening or creation of environment authorities and legal frameworks in almost all countries.
- However the environment is increasingly under pressure and the state of the natural environment has not improved, mainly due to lack of implementation and compliance with the legal framework.
- Unfortunately the positive trends from the 90s have not been carried into this decade and some environment authorities have been downgraded and lost influence and funding.
- A major challenge will be to turn the tides and improve the institutional stability and to integrate a long-term sustainability vision into the development planning even under conditions of macro-economic instability and recessions.

The Concept of Environmental Governance:

In its broad definition, “environmental governance” is the process that links and harmonizes policies, institutions, procedures, tools, and information to make it possible for a wide array of stakeholders (public and private sector, NGOs, local communities) to make fundamental decisions, manage conflicts, seek points of consensus, and be accountable for their actions. It is based on clear public and private responsibilities, respect for and compliance with the laws, and local empowerment.

15:45 – 17:30 SESSION 4 Mainstreaming the Environment as Cross Sector Dimension of Development

Presentation: ***“Mainstreaming the Environment into the Priority Areas of IDB’s Institutional Strategy”***
 Frances Seymour, *Director for Institution and Governance Program, WRI*

Comments Kulsum Ahmed, *Lead Environmental Specialist, WB*
 Mayra Buvinic, *Chief Social Development Division, IDB*
 Ernesto Castagnino, *Pr. Modernization of State Specialist, IDB*
 John Hastings, *Advisor in Development Effectiveness, IDB*

Fernando Quevedo, Sr. Economist, IDB
Ricardo Quiroga, Sr. Economist, IDB
Raul Tuazon, Sr. Environmental Protection Specialist, IDB

Moderator: Robert Kaplan, Chief Environment Division Region 2, IDB

Main Points

- Mainstreaming prompts consideration of how interventions targeted at environmental and natural resources management can play an integral part in achieving broader development objectives, as well as how initiatives outside the narrowly-defined “environment sector” can be designed to support environmentally sustainable development.
- There are many options for improving development effectiveness by taking into account environmentally sustainable solutions early in the process. The key to improve development effectiveness by integrating environment concerns into development planning is to ask the right question when the objectives are set.
- The key for International Development Banks to mainstream the environment in their activities is to make it a practicable tool for the project teams designing operations. The IDB could learn from the experience of the World Bank with use of incentives for project teams to mainstream environmental concerns into project designs.

The Benefits of Environment Mainstreaming.

- *Increases in the positive development impacts of IDB interventions* – facilitates design of interventions that leverage or produce a number of positive development outcomes.
- *Greater cost effectiveness in program design and operations* – enables analysis of which interventions deliver the greatest benefits at the lowest economic, social and environmental costs or where the biggest return for a development dollar can be obtained.
- *Better sequencing of development interventions and technical assistance* – Encourages a broad understanding of the context which influences a particular development problem that in turn informs decisions about what series and sequence of actions are most critical.
- *Identification and prevention of legacy issues* – Supports anticipation and avoidance of recurring problems and long-term consequences associated with inadequately designed or irreversible actions.
- *Reductions in reputation, operational and credit risks at the portfolio, country or sector level* – illuminates whether the IDB’s portfolio or its activities in particular client countries are concentrated in geographic areas or industries that may suffer significant environmental, social and economic impacts.

Principal Challenges to Mainstreaming the Environment:

- *Conceptual barriers* – Development professionals tend to think of environment in terms of compliance with safeguard policies
- *Institutional barriers* – Environment is seen as an issue for which only environmental units are accountable
- *Planning procedures* – Mainstreaming requires considering environmental sustainability in the earliest conceptualization of the development need and proposed solution
- *Short-term planning horizons* – The benefits of mainstreaming and the costs of failure to mainstream may not be apparent in the short term
- *Geographically circumscribed target areas* – Mainstreaming requires analysis and planning at an ecosystem scale that does not coincide with political jurisdictions.
- *Cross-sector challenges* – The benefits of mainstreaming and the costs of failure to mainstream may not be apparent within the confines of sector-specific analysis
- *No right “answers”* – Mainstreaming does not lend itself to a simple checklist approach

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 9

9:00 – 12:45 PARALLEL SESSIONS

Parallel Session 1a

A Country Environmental Analysis as a New Mainstreaming Tool

Presentation: **“Country Environmental Analysis: The case of Belize”**
Lawrence Pratt, *Associate-Director of Latin American Center for Competitiveness and Sustainable Development, INCAE*

Presentation: **“Country Environmental Analysis: A World Bank Case”**
Stefan Schwager, *Sr. Environmental Specialist, WB*

Moderator: Alvaro Llosa, *Chief Environment Division Region 3, IDB*

Main Points

- The objectives of CEA are to open avenues for upstream discussion of key cross-sector policy issues behind the country’s environmental challenges, and to guide capacity building and institutional reform efforts (from EA systems to growth policies, as applicable).
- The experience from a country environmental analysis in Belize is a positive example of how to "mainstream environmental considerations in an agenda driven by competitiveness objectives". The cross-sector analysis nicely links environment with growth and poverty reduction.

Principles of CEA Preparation:

- Client buy-in and participation (beyond Ministries of Environment)
- Value added to existing analyses
- Phased and modular approach, rapid CEAs, flexibility and responsiveness
- Use CEAs as part of a communications strategy
- Focus on policies and institutions
- Donor coordination
- Attention to follow-up

Parallel Session 1b

Managing Natural Hazards through Risk Financing

Presentation: **“Overview of IDB Approach to Disaster Risk Management and the Role of Financial Markets”**
Edgardo Demaestri, *Sr. Financial Specialist, IDB*
Kari Keipi, *Sr. Natural Resources Specialist, IDB*

Presentation: **“Exploiting International Financial Markets to Manage Natural Disaster Risks in Latin America”**
Ivar Pettersen, *Project Leader, Center for Food Policy / NAERI*

Moderator: Paul Freeman, *University of Denver*

Main Points

Overview of IDB approach to disaster risk management and the role of financial markets

- The IDB sees financial protection as an important and integral part of disaster risk management. The Bank is committed to improve its support to the client countries of Latin America and the Caribbean in disaster risk management, and is currently reviewing its policies in this area. Traditionally the countries of the region have been risk takers when it comes to natural hazards – under-investing in reducing vulnerability and relying on external support for economic stabilization after an event. This approach is clearly unsustainable. The Bank recognizes the insufficiency in an approach based on disaster response and is increasingly turning the attention to Risk Management
- In member countries prevention is considered as a cost, not investment; prevention is not part of culture – hazards are considered as an act of God. Region is risk management averse. IDB financing of disaster related loans shows more than half go to reconstruction: 53% for reconstruction; 41% for prevention; whereas in the case of grants 78% are for mitigation only 21% for reconstruction. When the conditions are right countries will invest in mitigation. IDB is currently forming a new plan to address protecting the poor, advance proactive disaster risk management, increase participation of private sector and civil society;

improve financial mechanisms; and coordinate public financing.

- Uncertain how much progress has been made on using financial instruments in LAC developing countries. We need to consider particular circumstances; ask why there is not much success in that area. There is a role of financial markets that extends beyond risk transfer to mitigation, calamity funds, emergency response, and reconstruction.

Exploiting International financial markets to manage natural disaster risks in Latin America

- There is little reason to expect LDCs to take the full responsibility for Natural Disaster Risk financing. Donor countries normally covering significant share of losses, need to take the consequence of their implicit role as risk carriers on behalf of their partner countries. The challenge is to develop partnerships for problem solving. One major challenge for improved risk finance among LDCs is to move from the informal, implicit risk financing to solutions based on mutual interests. As demonstrated from the national studies, each country will have its own way towards improved risk financing. Some generic steps seem to form necessary steps on the way.
- *A political, then institutional and finally the financial issue:* The first step is to make the overriding political decision on the ambition for robustness and safety. Risk management must fit into the overall policy for efficiency and fairness. Issues like what are the real responsibilities of the Government versus individual asset owners, what losses should be managed through internal adjustments ex post, need to be considered. The institutional issues need to be solved in view of the overall ambition. Finally, particular financial instruments should be selected to fit with the institutional capacity and the overall ambition.
- *Do not reorder the sequence:* The proper sequencing of the steps is critical.

Parallel Session 2a

Emerging Trade and Environment Agenda in the Region: Meeting Opportunities and Challenges

Presentation: ***“An Overview of the Status of Trade Negotiations in the Region”***
Jaime Granados, *Consultant, IDB*

Presentation: ***“Assessing Environmental Capacity Needs”***
Ana Maria Majano, *Director of Latin American Center for Competitiveness and Sustainable Development, INCAE*

Roundtable: ***“Helping Countries Respond”***
Jean Acquatella, *Economic Affairs Officer, CEPAL*
Janine Ferretti, *Chief Environment Division, IDB*
John Garrison, *Prog. Analyst Environment and Natural Resources, USAID*
Enrique Leff, *Coordinator Environment Training Network for LAC, UNEP*
Alvaro Umana, *Leader of the Energy and Environment Group, UNDP*
Claudia de Windt, *Legal Specialist Sustainable Dev. and Environment, OAS*

Moderator: Peter Kalil, *Chief Integration, Trade and Hemispheric Issues Division, IDB*

Main Points

- Trade is not an end in itself. Trade is a means to create economic growth and sustainable development thereby improving the livelihoods of the populations in the region. The corollary is that positive and negative effects of trade on the environment must be considered, taken into account and if necessary abated.
- There is a general lack of knowledge of the environmental consequences of trade in the Region. Currently, international institutions working in this field should support integrated assessments of trade impacts on the environment on a country-by-country basis and on a sector basis.
- International institutions should promote policy coordination between trade-, fiscal- and sector authorities and make sure environment authorities have a voice in the trade negotiations.
- NGOs and International Organizations increasingly have the same concerns and priorities concerning trade-environment and the region could benefit from more collaboration between these entities and from more coordination among the international institutions concerning their capacity building efforts.

Parallel Session 2b

Innovative Mechanisms for Participation in Bank Operations. Project Design, Independent Monitoring and Accountability

Presentation: **“Modalities of Participation in IDB Operations”**
Anne Deruyttere, *Chief Indigenous Peoples and Community Dev. Unit, IDB*

Presentation: **“Highlights of the New Bank Citizen Participation Strategy”**
Janine Perfit, *Sr. Civil Society Specialist, IDB*

Roundtable: Kristyna Bishop, *Social Development Specialist, IDB*
Aidan Davy, *Office of Compliance Advisor Ombudsman, IFC*
Heli Nessim, *Pr. Operational Specialist, IDB*

Moderator: Ana-Mita Betancourt, *Deputy General Counselor, IDB*

Main Points

- The IDB has had extensive experience in consultation and citizen participation in its lending operations, from information sharing with beneficiaries to empowerment, where decision-making is shared or transferred to beneficiaries. An example of participatory processes has been the Darien project, http://sds/IND/publication/publication_143_1835_e.htm
- Public participation entails both benefits and risks, and for successful participation the preconditions are (i) a favorable policy environment; (ii) longer term, flexible lending instruments; (iii) iterative learning process; (iv) initial clarity about roles and responsibilities of each party; and (v) a good socio-cultural diagnostic assessment to ensure inclusion and avoid future conflicts. See the IDB concept paper as a reference: http://sds/IND/publication/publication_143_1468_e.htm
- The IDB also developed mechanisms for public interaction outside of the scope of projects, with the CASCs (Comités Asesores de la Sociedad Civil - Civil Society Advisory Councils) associated with the Bank's country offices. The Bank recently approved the "Strategy for Promoting Citizen Participation in Bank Activities" <http://sds/sds/doc/SGC-GN-2232-5-E.pdf>, which defined 4 areas where participation can be systematically incorporated: (i) the shaping of Country development policies, plans and agendas; (ii) country and sector strategy formulation; (iii) project preparation and implementation; and (iv) evaluation of bank activities.
- The 7 new Bank Strategies are an example of the integration of consultation processes using a variety of participatory tools and means, and Bank policies today also undergo consultation processes. <http://sds/>

12:45 – 13:45

WORKING LUNCH

Session 2A Financing Environmental Innovation, Global Environmental Facility (GEF) and Carbon Finance Facility (CF)

Michael Toman, *Environmental Finance Specialist, IDB*

Main Points

- The Global Environment Facility (GEF) and international "carbon finance" markets offer attractive opportunities to link local environmental and economic benefits with the provision of international environmental public goods.
- These mechanisms also can be complicated to use, imposing operational burdens and learning requirements on Bank project staff and beneficiary country counterparts alike.
- Several important questions remain to be answered as to how the Bank can best use, or facilitate use of, these innovative mechanisms for financing sustainable development.

Session 2B Environmental Additionality of Multilateral Finance Institutions Private Sector Projects

Panelists: Motoko Aizawa, *Environment and Social Dev. Program Manager, IFC*

Angela Miller, *Environmental Engineer, IIC*
Robert Montgomery, *Pr. Natural Resources Specialist, IDB*

Main Points

The Objective of this panel was to explore the environmental additionality of MFIs in private sector projects. The three speakers represented the IIC, IFC and the PRI of the IDB. All three speakers agreed on the concept that MFIs contribute to the implementation of best environmental, social, and health and safety practices when financing private projects. MFI create value in private sector projects by:

- Reducing Risks: Applying best practices, safeguard policies, sector guidelines, application of environmental risk management frameworks, and close monitoring.
- Enhancing Sustainability: Promoting social responsible practices, eco-efficiency, supporting emerging environmental markets, etc.

Furthermore, MFIs have played a key role as a multiplying factor for the implementation of these best practices, by setting up a model that is now being adopted by many commercial international and local banks. Good examples of this multiplying effect are the "Equator Principles" promoted by the IFC, or the training course for Financial Intermediaries offered by the IFC and IIC.

13:45 – 16:45 PARALLEL SESSIONS

Parallel Session 3a

“Urban Environmental Management in San Pedro Sula and Tegucigalpa”

Carlos Pineda, *Municipal Development Specialist, IDB*

Main Points

- This session highlighted the achievements of the Two-phase program (Loan 1024/SF-HO) to strengthen the Environment Units of San Pedro Sula and Tegucigalpa, including the de-centralization of environmental management functions, development of action plans and improving of baseline indicators at the local level. In both cases, environmental management systems (EMS) have been put in place, with the Environmental Unit in San Pedro Sula already been certified under ISO-14001.
- The final stages of preparation of Phase II of the loan (applied to Tegucigalpa) includes a Strategic Environmental Assessment required by the CESI review, which aims at maximizing environmental benefits of program activities, by improving the environmental sustainability of the sector components (water and sanitation, transportation, neighborhood upgrading and solid waste) and continue to strengthen the municipal environmental unit. As a result of this strategic input, the operation will include a better distribution of resources for environmental activities, as well as direct support for institutional build-up, technical capacities in environmental monitoring and evaluation, and development of new environmental management instruments.
- Participants attending the session expressed interest in accessing more systematic results on the use of environmental management tools in urban operations by size of city and types of priorities. There was agreement that improving environmental management is a growing concern in urban Bank operations.

Parallel Session 3b - Presentation in Spanish

“Opportunities for the Application of Cultural Land Use Analysis Methodology”

Regis Caloz, *Swiss Federal Institute of Technology*

Parallel Session 4a

“Integrated Management of Ecosystems in Galapagos”

Steven Stone, *Sr. Environmental Protec Specialist, IDB*

Main Points

- Building on the Bank's experience with Environmental Management Program in the Galapagos http://www.iadb.org/exr/doc98/apr/ec_1274e.pdf the presentation by Dr. Steven Stone, Bank specialist to the IDB country office in Ecuador, presented a provocative perspective on the political economy of the Galapagos and its interaction with conservation initiatives. The consensus among participants was that the combination of high in-migration rates into the islands, employment opportunities in fisheries and perverse incentive structures for fishermen, all conspired to create an environment of resource depredation, well beyond sustainable yields, as measured for the sea cucumber and the lobster harvests.
- One key lesson out of this example is that project teams must have a clear understanding of the political economy of the area that they are working in, and have operations designed taking such issue into consideration, if conservation programs are to succeed.

Parallel Session 4b

"Managing Natural Hazards through Risk Financing in Chile"

Armen Kouyoumdjian, *Independent Consultant*

Main Points

- Peculiar shape and population distribution of country reduce the likelihood of "national disaster" putting extreme strains on authorities nationwide.
- Insurance cover available, at a cost, against almost any conceivable natural risk, in what is regarded as the most sophisticated insurance market in the region, with over 20 companies including most of the world's largest groups, offering cover.
- Problems in effecting financial schemes: General reluctance in government intervention related to what is considered a private activity (insurance) -Comfortable fiscal position (overall surplus in first semester), low public external debt and availability of public sector credit at lowest spreads compound against setting up financial alternatives
- Possible Areas of Action: Pressuring of authorities to extend existing compulsion of full risk insurance of apartment blocks to houses as well; a new estimate of uninsured public infrastructure value and its insurance situation. Following up the above with a budgetary reserve fund for rebuilding public infrastructure affected by natural disasters

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 10

9:30 – 12:30

LEARNING Mission: Smithsonian Amazonian Integration Project

Field visit to the Amazonian GIS Project in Washington DC. Presentations by Thomas Lovejoy and Michael Lara.

Main Points

- Presenters highlighted the importance of sharing biodiversity and environmental data per se to improving policy making and pointed out towards the link between sharing environment data to better direct Multilateral and Bilateral investments in environment projects.
- Project is starting to move to a "second phase" in which they will continue to negotiate partnerships with the Amazon countries and with local organizations, and develop the protocols to share data, etc.
- So far the main data contributors have been Conservation International, ESRI, Smithsonian, USGS, the World Bank and WWF.
- IDB can help the data dissemination by promoting cooperation among partners in IIRSA such as CAF-TNC Condor Project with the Smithsonian

12:30 – 14:00

WORKING LUNCH: Applying GIS to Project Decision-Making

Panelists: Frank Biasi, *Director World Wide Office Conservation Systems, TNC*
Regis Caloz, *Swiss Federal Institute of Technology*
Michael Lara, *Amazon GIS Project, Smithsonian Institute*
Carlos Perafan, *Indigenous Peoples Specialist, IDB*
Danilo Piaggese, *Chief Information Technology for Dev. Division, IDB*
Patricia Solis, *Deputy Director Association of American Geographers*

Main Points

- Tool to evaluate and reduce potential environmental and social impacts associated to large infrastructure projects and biodiversity analysis in the Region. As well as reference for planning and execution of projects
- Allows preliminary environmental and social impact assessment of infrastructure projects and regional / biodiversity analysis, using environmental, social and economic variables
- Allows the quantification of affected areas using a buffer function.
- Increase the number of users in the Region by fostering partnership in data collection and sharing.

14:00 – 15:45

SESSION 5

Presentation: **“Conservation Management Alternatives Based On Environmental Services - Andean Community Of Nations”**
Xavier Silva, *Coordinator IDB-TNC Project*
Fabian Rodriguez, *IDB-TNC Project*

Questions and Answers

Moderator: Steven Stone, *Sr. Environmental Protec Specialist, IDB*

16:00 – 17:00

SESSION 6

Presentation 1: **“New Environment and Safeguards Compliance Policy: Key Issues”**
Joseph Milewski, *Environmental Protection Specialist, IDB*
Ricardo Quiroga, *Sr. Economist, IDB*

Presentation 2: **“Importance of Project Monitoring and Sustainability”**
Camille Gaskin-Reyes, *Chief Regional Operations Support Office, IDB*
Arne Paulson, *Chief Portfolio Mgmt and Project Monitoring Office, IDB*

Moderator: Christel Steinvorth, *Policy & Development Officer, IDB*

Main Points

- The new IDB Environment and Safeguards Compliance Policy currently under development is divided in two parts, one seeking to have projects considering the environment part of the project design instead of just mitigating environmental impacts; and another looking into safeguarding measures the environment. The Bank is currently planning to hold consultation meetings on a policy draft before writing the final document that will be submitted to the Board.
- The Bank needs to be proactive in the detection of problems. Rather than finding out environmental problems associated with projects from third parties, the Bank ideally would be the one identifying those problems and working to solve them.
- The monitoring and evaluation of projects needs to include the environment in addition to financial and other aspects. Evaluation of risks includes environmental risks in addition to financial and reputation risks. The evaluation can shift from being based on outputs to being based on outcomes.



IDB

Environment Week

September 8-10, 2004