

NOTES

INTRODUCTION

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Oxfam: *The Oxfam Report: It's Time for a Fairer World*, Oxford: Oxfam.
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CHAPTER 1

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Poor people as a proportion of the world population (23%) has remained the same since 1975, but as the total population has grown, so has the number of those in absolute poverty.
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- 14 The links between poverty and environment are complex. It is not always the case that poverty leads to environmental degradation – sometimes it can limit people's impact on natural resources. In the rich world, increasing wealth evidently does lead to environmental damage. For a further analysis of the linkages see:
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Countries of Africa severely affected by famine and conflict are Sudan, Ethiopia, Somalia and Liberia.
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Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) Rome, Italy and United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) Nairobi, Kenya.
See also Chapter 6, endnote 7.
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See also: Antrobus P (1991) 'Women in development', in: Wallace T and March C (eds) *Changing Perceptions: Writings on Gender and Development*, Oxford: Oxfam.

- 12 Holmberg J, Bass S, Timberlake L (1991) *Defending the Future: a Guide to Sustainable Development*, London: IIED/Earthscan.
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 Ministero degli Affari Esteri (1990) *Supporting Primary Environmental Care*; report of the PEC Workshop, Siena, to OECD/DAC Working Party on Development Assistance and the Environment; Direzione Generale per la Cooperazione allo Sviluppo, Ministero degli Affari Esteri, Italy.
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CHAPTER 3

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- 14 Dyke Construction Programme, Oxfam project RVN 090.
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CHAPTER 6

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CHAPTER 9

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GLOSSARY AND ABBREVIATIONS

Agroforestry: an integrated agricultural production system for crops, trees and shrubs.

Bilateral Aid: aid which flows directly from government to government.

Biodiversity: the earth's abundance of life forms – plants, animals, and micro-organisms together with the genes they contain and the ecosystems to which they belong.

Common Property Resources: natural resources such as land, ponds or forests in which a group of people have co-equal use rights.

Multilateral Aid: aid which flows from government to government through intermediary agencies, such as the UN, EC, World Bank, or IMF.

Population Growth Rate: the annual growth rate of population calculated from the difference between birth and death rates.

Poverty: the World Bank definition is an income within the range of US\$275 – 370 per year, or less than \$1 per day. (World Development Report, 1990).

Poverty line: the income level below which a minimum nutritionally adequate diet plus essential non-food requirements are not affordable.

Terms of trade: the ratio of a country's index of average export prices to its average price index.

DAC	Development Assistance Committee of OECD
EC	European Community
ESRC	Economic and Social Research Council
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organisation
GATT	General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, a multilateral trade agreement designed to negotiate rules and standards for the conduct of international trade, signed in 1947.
GDP	Gross Domestic Product, of a nation state, the value of goods and services produced in a year, i.e. including exports but excluding imports from GNP.
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GNP	Gross National Product, of a nation state, the value of all goods and services produced in a year, before allowing for depreciation (capital consumption) of assets.
HICs	High Income Countries, those with a GNP per capita of US\$6,000 or more in 1988.
IIED	International Institute for Environment and Development
IMF	International Monetary Fund, one of the institutions established by the United Nations at Bretton Woods in 1944, to provide finance for governments facing short-term deficits on their foreign balance of payments.

ITDG	Intermediate Technology Development Group
ITTO	International Tropical Timber Organisation
LDC	Less Developed Country; or more usually one of the 43 Least Developed Countries, so designated by the United Nations because of their low per capita incomes and little, if any, industrialisation.
LICs	Low Income Countries, those with a GNP per capita of US\$545 or less in 1988.
MICs	Middle Income Countries, those with a GNP per capita of more than US\$545 but less than \$6,000 in 1988.
MTO	Multilateral Trade Organisation
NATO	North Atlantic Treaty Organisation
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
ODA	Overseas Development Administration
OECD	Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development, whose membership includes the industrialised countries of West Europe, North America, Japan and Australasia.
PEC	Primary Environmental Care
SILICs	Severely-Indebted Low Income Countries
SIMICs	Severely-Indebted Middle Income Countries
TNC	Trans-national Company, a large company operating in several countries and sometimes with owners drawn from several countries.
TFAP	Tropical Forestry Action Plan
UN	United Nations, international organisation established after World War Two, to maintain peace and assist economic and political development through regional Commissions in Europe, Africa, Asia and the Far East, and Latin America, and also through specialist agencies, including the World Bank, IMF, and UNCTAD.
UNCED	United Nations Conference on Environment and Development
UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNFPA	United Nations Fund for Population Activities
UNHCR	United Nations High Commission for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Childrens' Fund
UNIFEM	United Nations Fund for Women
WB	World Bank, one of the institutions established by the United Nations at Bretton Woods in 1944. It has two arms, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) and the International Development Association (IDA). The World Bank provides loans for large scale capital projects, the IBRD provides non-concessionary loans, and the IDA cheaper loans to poorer countries.
WHO	World Health Organisation
WRI	World Resources Institute

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INDEX

- abortions 152
- absentee landlords 66
- Action and Research in Community Health (Gujarat) 53
- Affolé district (Mauritania), PEC in 31-2
- Africa: famine 13-14;
 see also Horn of Africa
 and individual countries *eg* Ethiopia
- agriculture *see* food security; land
- aid 174-82, 191-2; democratisation 181-2; GNP and 174, 175; 'good governance' importance 181; large projects: environmental guidelines 179-81, resettlement problems 177-9, World Bank and 178, 179-81; poverty and 176-7; quality of 175-6
- AIDS, population size and 143
- Alliance of Forest Peoples 33, 99
- Amazonia: absentee landlords 66; Brazilian land rights in 63-7; Centre for the Development of Amazonian Indians (CEDIA) 98; deforestation and land tenure 65; degradation of 11; extractive reserves 33, 34, 98-9; migration to 11-12, 65-7; speculation 65-7; urbanisation 112-13
- Asia: floods 14-15; *see also* individual countries *eg* Bangladesh; India
- Association for the Care of Garbage Collectors 122
- Aswan High Dam 51
- Bangladesh: Dwp Unnayan Sangstha (DUS) 14, 29-30; flooding in: 45-50, Flood Action Plan 47, living with 48, self-help in Lalmonirhat 48-50; land reform 69-71
- bio-revolution: genetic resources 85; meaning of 84-5
- biodiversity 16; Convention on 192, 193
- birth control *see* family planning
- Bolo group 86
- Brady Plan 173
- Brazil: Amazon land rights 63-7; extractive reserves 33, 34, 98-9; indigenous people 94; Itaparica Resettlement and Irrigation Project 179; Movement of Landless People 64; Pastoral Land Commission (CPT) 64, 65; Paulo Afonso IV Hydropower Project 178; Polonoroeste project 180; Polosindical 179; Projecto Grande Carajás 19-20, 180; tropical moist forests: 96-7, sustainable agriculture 97-8; Yanomami Parks 94
- Brundtland Report 20, 21, 172; economic growth 21; lack of political will 26
- Burkina Faso, land restoration 60-2
- Cabral, Carlos 65
- Cairo, Zabbaleen in 121-3
- Calcutta Social Project 120-1
- Cambodia, water for capital 43-4
- Casa y Ciudad 110, 119-20
- cash crops: cotton 12-13, 75, 167; environmental degradation 12-13, 166-9
- CDDD (Chama District Disaster and Development Group) 84
- Centre for the Development of Amazonian Indians (CEDIA) 98
- Centre for Information and Advisory Services in Health (Nicaragua) 156
- Centro de Educacao, Pesquisa e Assessoria Sindical e Popular (CEPASP) 97
- Centro de Estudios y Prevencion de Desastres (PREDES) 115-17
- CEPASP (Centro de Educacao, Pesquisa e Assessoria Sindical e Popular) 97
- Chama District Disaster and Development Group (CDDD) 84
- charcoal burning 87, 88, 104-6
- Chico Mendes Reserve 99
- children: health of 6; reasons for having 148-50; survival of 150; UN Summit for Children 174
- Chile, FEDEPA in 33-4
- Chipko movement 29, 96
- cholera 112
- CIMMYT (International Centre for Wheat and Maize Improvement) 80
- CITES (International Convention on Trade in Endangered Species) 170
- cities *see* urban living
- civil war *see* conflicts
- climate change 14-15, 16, 144, 188-9; Convention on 192, 193; deforestation and 171; flooding and 45; migration resulting from 16
- Colomnecagua 132, 139, 140

Commission for the Creation of the Yanomami Parks (CCPY) 94**commodity dependence** 160**common land:** degradation 57-9; privatization 62-3; community forests 99-101**Conable, Barber** 180**conflicts:** arms diversion 128-9; changing world and 140-1; civilian suffering 126; environment and: 125-41, 134-40, Ethiopia 135-7, Horn of Africa 134-8, Sudan 137-8; environmental destruction as weapon 131-3; Gulf War: environmental destruction as weapon 132-3, wider implications of 133-4; military expenditure: 128-9, need to reduce 187-8; poverty and: 130-4, El Salvador 130-1, 139, 140; refugees *see* refugees**conflicts of interest** 22-3**Convention on Biodiversity** 192, 193**Convention on Climate Change** 192, 193**cotton** 75; environmental degradation and 167; Tanzania 12-13**cyclones** 14; flooding from 45; *see also* floods**dams:** Aswan High Dam 51; deforestation caused by 51; irrigation 50; large, problems of 50-4; Narmada Valley Development Programme (NVDP) 51-4; Paulo Afonso IV Hydropower Project 178; power generation precedence 50; resettlement 52-4, 177-9; Sardar Sarovar Project (SSP) 51-3**debt crisis** 190-1; Brady Plan 173; burden of debt 160-2; deforestation and 164-6; environmental costs 163, 164; GNP and debt 161; 'Paris Club' 174; structural adjustment: 162, 191, victims of 162; Trinidad Terms 174**deforestation** 11, 164; Amazonia: land tenure and 65, migration and speculation 65-7; causes of: conversion to agriculture 90-1, logging 91-2; debt crisis and 164-6; environmental costs of 171; floods and 45; indigenous people 92-3; large dams and 51; Projecto Grande Carajás 19-20; tropical forests 90; *see also* tropical dry forests; tropical

moist forests

degradation, environmental *see* environmental degradation**desertification** 59-60; restoration 60-2**devaluation** 166**development** 19-38; environmental care: primary *see* Primary Environmental Care, sustainable *see* sustainable development; models of 20; 'people-centred' 20; Project Grande Carajás 19-20; sustainable *see* sustainable development; women ignored 73;**disasters:** famine in Africa 13-14; floods in Asia 14-15**diseases:** cholera 112; water-borne 40**diversity, biological** 16; Convention on 192, 193**drought:** coping with 41-2; large schemes 42; meaning of 42-3; Oxfam projects to villages 43; traditional conservation schemes 42**dumping of surpluses** 74-5**Dwip Unnayan Sangstha (DUS)** 14, 29-30

'Earth Summit' 1, 3, 26-7, 185, 192

economic factors 159-83; aid *see* aid; commodity dependence 160; debt *see* debt crisis; environmental costs 163-6; extra resources, Global Environmental Facility 182-3; trade crisis *see* trade crisis; way forward 172-4; widening gap 183**economic growth** 21-3; conflicts of interest 22-3**Egypt:** Aswan High Dam 51; Zabbaleen in Cairo 121-3**El Salvador, poverty and conflict** 130-1**energy consumption, population pressures and** 143-4**environment:** conflict and *see* conflicts; degradation of *see* environmental degradation; GATT and 169-71; women and management of 25-6; *see also* trees**environmental care** 188; primary *see* Primary Environmental Care; sustainable *see* sustainable development**Environmental Defense Fund** 180**environmental degradation** 7, 8; cash crops 12-13, 166-9; costs of 171-2; desertification 59-60; land tenure and

57-9; need for exports and 166-9; restoration of land 60-2; scale of destruction 15-16

Eritrea 136-7; Eritrean People's Liberation Front (EPLF) 136

erosion *see* environmental degradation; land

Ethiopia: conflict and environment 135-7; 'villagisation' programme 136; water projects: Oxfam in Wolaiyta 43, Wollo Region 41

expenditure, military 128-9, 187-8

exports: environmental degradation and 166-9; *see also* cash crops; trade crisis

extractive reserves, Brazil 33, 34, 98-9

family planning: Centre for Information and Advisory Services in Health (Nicaragua) 156; coercive programmes 153-4; Family Planning Association of Pakistan 156, 158; need for 151-2; women and 155-6

famine in Africa 13-14

Federation Regional de Pescadores Astesanales (FEDEPA) 33-4

FESFIN 164

fishing: FEDEPA 33-4; FESFIN 164; Philippines 163-4

floods: Asia 14-15; Bangladesh, in 45-50; coping with 44-50; cyclones 45; deforestation and 45; sea-level rise 14-15

food security: bio-revolution 84-6; community level 73; dumping 74-5; genetic resources 85-6; Green Revolution 79-84; household level 72-3; national level 74; poverty and 72-8; self-sufficiency 74; Sudan 75-8; sustainable agriculture 78-84; women disadvantaged 73

forests: Agreement on protection of 192, 194-5; Forest Peoples' Alliances 33, 99; Guardians of the forest 194; tropical *see* tropical dry forests; tropical moist forests

Friends of the Earth 180

Friends of Trees and Living Beings 9-10, 101

fuelwood 104; more efficient use of 106-7; time of women collecting 105-6, 107

GATT *see* General Agreement on

Tariffs and Trade

gender discrimination *see* women

General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade: environment and 169-71; tuna ruling 169-71; Working Group on Environmental Measures and International Trade 171

genetic resources 85; preservation of 85-6

Global 500 Awards 11

Global Environmental Facility (GEF) 182-3, 195; Small Grants Programme 182

global warming *see* climate change

Gramin Vikas Vigyaan Samiti (GVVS) 42

Green Revolution 79-84; India 81-2; Zambia 82-4

Green Belt Movement (Kenya) 29

greenhouse gases *see* climate change

Groundwork Trusts 35-6

growth: economic 21-3; population, patterns of 142-3

Guardians of the forest 194

Gulf War: environmental destruction as weapon 132-3; wider implications of 133-4

HASHI (Hifadhi Ardhi, Shinyanga) 106, 107

health: of children 6; primary health care 37

Hifadhi Ardhi, Shinyanga (HASHI) 106, 107

Horn of Africa: conflict and environment 134-8; *see also* individual countries

human waste *see* waste

Ie Rai 101

illiteracy 6

India: Chipko movement 29, 96; efficiency in fuel use 106-7; Friends of the Trees and Living Beings 9-10, 101; Gramin Vikas Vigyaan Samiti (GVVS) 42; Green Revolution in 81-2; Lok Chetna Manch 106; Narmada Valley Development Programme (NVDP) 51-4; Sardar Sarovar Project (SSP) 51-3; Seva Mandir work 30-1

indigenous people: Brazil 94; deforestation and 92-3; 'slash and burn' farming 93-4; Vietnam 93-4; Zaire 95-6

- industrial development** *see* development; sustainable development
- inequalities** 5-6
- internal security expenditure** 128-9
- International Centre for Wheat and Maize Improvement (CIMMYT)** 80
- International Convention on Trade in Endangered Species (CITES)** 170
- International Forestry Agreements:** draft convention 103-4; International Tropical Timber Organisation 102; Tropical Forestry Action Plan 102; World Bank and 102-3
- International Monetary Fund** 162
- International Rice Research Institute (IRRI)** 80
- International Tropical Timber Organisation** 102
- irrigation, large dams and** 50
- Israel, water rights** 54-5
- Itaparica Resettlement and Irrigation Project** 179
- Jordan river, water rights** 54-5
- Karnataka Social Forestry Project** 99-101
- Kebkabiya Smallholders' Charity Committee (Sudan)** 78
- KENGO (Kenya Energy Non-Governmental Organisations)** 86
- Kenya:** Bolo group 86; genetic resource preservation 85-6; Green Belt Movement 29; KENGO 86; Olembo group 86
- Lalmonirhat, flood self-help in** 48-50
- land** 57-71; absentee landlords 66; access to 62-3; Bangladesh reform 69-71; Brazilian Amazon 63-7; degradation of, land tenure and 57-9; desertification 59-60; enclosure of common grazing 57-8; grazing pressures 58; privatisation 57-9, 62-3; restoration 60-2; right to 63-71; Samata organisation 70; sharecroppers 69, 70; South Africa 67-9; wildlife parks 67-8; women and ownership of 70
- landlessness** 11; Movement of Landless People 64
- large projects** *see* aid; dams
- lifespan, poverty and** 6
- Lok Chetna Manch** 106
- Marabá** 112-13
- Mauritania, Affolé district PEC** 31-2
- Mendes, Chico** 33, 64, 98, 99
- Mexico City, Casa Y Ciudad** 110, 119-20
- migration:** Amazonia, to 11-12; population growth and 146; rural to urban 112-13
- military expenditure** 128-9; need to reduce 187-8
- Montreal Protocol** 170
- Movement of Landless People** 64
- Narmada Valley Development Programme (NVDP)** 51-4
- National Conservation Strategy (Pakistan)** 148
- National Council of Rubber Tappers** 33, 98
- National Office of Population Activities (ONAPO)** 147
- Nicaragua, Centre for Information and Advisory Services in Health** 156
- NVDP (Narmada Valley Development Programme)** 51-4
- Olembo group** 86
- ONAPO (National Office of Population Activities)** 147
- Our Common Future** *see* Brundtland Report
- Own Village Advancement (OVA)** 49
- ozone depletion** 16; Montreal Protocol 170
- PADECOMSM** 140
- Pakistan:** Family Planning Association of Pakistan 156, 158; National Conservation Strategy (NCS) 148; population growth and poverty 147-8
- Palestine, water rights** 54-5
- Palestinian Hydrology Group** 55
- 'Paris Club'** 174
- participation** *see* popular participation
- Pastoral Land Commission (CPT)** 64, 65
- Paulo Afonso IV Hydropower Project** 178
- PEC** *see* Primary Environmental Care
- Peru:** CEDIA 98; PREDES 115-17
- Philippines:** FESFIN 164; fishing industry 163-4

- Phnom Penh waterworks** 43-4
Pol Pot years 43-4
Polonoroeste Project (Brazil) 180
Polosindical 179
popular empowerment 28
popular participation 181-2; land restoration 61; sustainable development, in 24-6
population 142-58, 188; abortions 152; AIDS and 143; birth planning need 151-2; coercive control 153-4; energy consumption 143-4; family size reasons 148-50; growth patterns 142-3; poverty and: 144-8, Pakistan 147-8, Rwanda 145-7; resource depletion 143-4; survival of children 150; ways forward 150-8; women and 151
poverty 5-7; aid and 176-7; conflict and *see* conflicts; food security and *see* food security; health of children as indicator 6; lifespan 6; population growth and 144-8; Pakistan 147-8, Rwanda 145-7; poverty trap 7-8; powerlessness 5; priority in sustainable development 23-4; women and 6-7; women-headed households 7, 8
powerlessness: popular empowerment 28; poverty and 5
PREDES (Centro de Estudios y Prevencion de Desastres) 115-17
Primary Environmental Care 185-6, 227-9; Affolé district of Mauritania 31-2; basic rights and needs 28; Chipko movement 29; creating conditions for 36-7; Dwip Unnayan Sangstha (DUS) 14, 29-30; extractive reserves in Brazil 33, 34, 98-9; FEDEPA in Chile 33-4; forest management 98; Green Belt Movement (Kenya) 29; Groundwork Trusts 35-6; lessons from Primary Health Care 37; local level caring 28-9; in North 35-6; popular empowerment 28; Seva Mandir (India) 30-1; Wasteland Development Programme 30-1; women's vital role 29, 186-7
Primary Health Care, lessons for PEC from 37
Project Agro-Forestier 61
Projecto Grande Carajás 19-20, 180
protectionism 168-9; 'green' 170, 172-3
rainforests *see* tropical moist forests
refugees: crisis of 126-8; numbers of 126; public health infrastructure 139; repatriation 140; surviving and rebuilding 138-9; workshops 139; women and children 127
Relief Society of Tigray (REST) 14
renewable resources, sustainable use of 8
resettlement: dam projects and 52-4; large projects and 177-9; refugees 140
REST (Relief Society of Tigray) 14
restructuring debt 162, 191;
see also debt crisis
Ribeiro de Souza, Expedito 64-5
Richterwveld National Park 67-8
Rimac Valley 115-17
rubber tappers 33, 64, 98-9
rural to urban migration 112-13
Rural Workers' Union of Rio Maria 64
Rwanda: ONAPO 147; population growth and poverty 145-7; Volcanoes National Park 146

Sahel, desertification 11, 60
Samata organisation 70
sanitation 113-14
Sardar Sarovar Project (SSP) 51-3
sea level changes 14-15, 16; flooding and 45
seed bank committees 78
Seva Mandir (India) 30-1
sewage treatment 40
sharecroppers 69, 70
Sholver Rangers 36
'slash and burn' farming 93-4
Small Grants Programme, GEF 182
social forestry, tropical moist forests 99-101
Somalia, land tenure and degradation 57-9
South Africa, conservation in 67-9
squatting 113, 117-18
SSP *see* Sardar Sarovar Project (SSP)
structural adjustments 162, 191
Sudan: conflict and environment 137-8; cotton growing 75; food security 75-8; Kebkabiya Smallholders' Charity Committee 78
Summers, Lawrence 181
Surplus People's Project 68
Survival International 180
sustainable agriculture: food security

- and *see* food security; tropical moist forest management 97-8
- sustainable development:** economic growth 21-3; future prospects for 37-98; international level: 189-95, *see also* debt crisis, trade crisis; lack of political will 26; local level 185; national level: democratisation 187, equity 187, reduced military spending 187-8; North-South perceptual differences 26-7; popular participation 24-6; poverty consideration priority 23-4; Primary Environmental Care 185-6; reality of 26-7; theory of 20-6; women and 23-4, 25-6; *see also* Primary Environmental Care
- Tanzania:** cotton cash crop 12-13; HASHI (Hifadhi Ardhi, Shinyanga) 106, 107
- tariffs** 168
- Tigray:** famine in 14; REST (Relief Society of Tigray) 14; Tigray People's Liberation Front (TPLF) 136
- trade crisis** 163, 190; commodity dependence 160; debt crisis 163, 164; environmental costs 163; export-led degradation 166-9; GATT: 169-71, tuna ruling 169-71; protectionism: 168-9, safeguarding measures 170, 172-3; terms of trade deterioration 167-8; trade gap 167-8; transfer pricing 168
- trees:** Chipko movement 29, 96; Friends of the Trees and Living Beings 9-10, 101; functions of 8; planting to combat erosion 58; *see also* deforestation, forests, tropical forests
- trickle down theory** 20, 175-6
- Trinidad Terms** 174
- tropical dry forests** 88, 104-8; charcoal burning 104-6; loss of 89-90; time spent collecting wood 105-6, 107; tree planting schemes 106; value of 89
- Tropical Forestry Action Plan** 102
- tropical moist forests** 87-104; African 95; Brazil: 96-7, sustainable agriculture 97-8; community forests 99-101; costs of environmental degradation 171; diversity in 89; draft convention 103-4; indigenous people: 92-3, Brazil 94, Vietnam 93-4, Zaire 95-6; International Tropical Timber Organisation 102; logging 91-2; loss of 89-90; rainforests: 87-8, conversion to agriculture 90-1, loss of 90; re-greening of Sabu Island 101; social forestry 99-101; Tropical Forestry Action Plan 102; value of 89; Vietnam 'slash and burn' farming 93-4; ways forward: agrarian reform 96-7, fiscal reform 96-7, sustainable agriculture 97-8; World Bank and 102-3
- tuna ruling** 169-71
- United Nations:** Conference on Environment and Development *see* 'Earth Summit'; High Commission for Refugees 126, 127, 138; role of 192; Summit for Children 174
- urban living** 109-24; Casa y Ciudad 110, 119-20; community action 114-17; disease 112; Mexico City 110, 119-20; participatory approach 118-20; pollution control 111-12; PREDES 115-17; rural-urban migration 112-13; sanitation 113-14; settlement upgrading 118; site-and-service schemes 118; squatting 113, 117-18; supplies for 111; urban environment 111-20; waste 120-3; women's needs 18, 113-14
- urban waste:** Calcutta 120-1; Zabbaleen in Cairo 121-3
- Vietnam, 'slash and burn' farming** 93-4
- Volcanoes National Park (Rwanda)** 146
- wars** *see* conflicts
- waste** 40, 113-14; Calcutta Social Project 120-1; sanitation 113-14; sewage treatment 40; Zabbaleen in Cairo 121-3
- Wasteland Development Programme (Seva Mandir)** 30-1
- water** 39-56; daily requirement 40; dams *see* dams; drought *see* drought; flooding *see* floods; Jordan river 54-5; large dams *see* dams; Phnom Penh waterworks 43-4; rights to 54-6; run-off erosion 56, 58; scarcity 40-4; time spent in collection 40-1; to villages 43; waste 40

- water-borne disease** 40, 112
- wealth, 'trickle down' effect** 20, 175-6
- wildlife parks** 67-8
- women:** development projects and 23-4, 25-6; environmental carers, as 186-7; exclusion of 6; food allocation 6; food security and 73; ignored in development programmes 73; illiteracy 6; participation in sustainable development 23-4; population control and: 151, 155-6, need for birth planning 151-2; poverty and 6-7; Primary Environmental Care 29; refugees, as 127; seed collection by 85-6; urban living and 113-14, 118; victims of debt crisis 162; water collection time 40-1; wood collection time 105-6, 107
- World Bank:** debt crisis and 162; Global Environmental Facility (GEF) 182-3, 195; large projects and 178, 179-81; Operational Directive on Environmental Assessment 180
- World Conservation Strategy** 148
- Yanomami Parks** 94
- Zabbaleen in Cairo** 121-3
- Zaire, indigenous people** 95-6
- Zambia:** CDDD 84; commodity dependence 160; Green Revolution 82-4

