

APENDICE C

BANCO CENTROAMERICANO DE INTEGRACION ECONOMICA BCIE

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Objetivos BCIE

El BCIE tiene por objeto promover la integración económica y el desarrollo económico y social equilibrado de los países centroamericanos.

Funciones del BCIE

Para atender dicho objetivo, el Banco podrá:

- a. Estudiar y promover las oportunidades de inversión en los países centroamericanos, estableciendo la debida programación de sus actividades y las prioridades necesarias de financiamiento.
- b. Otorgar préstamos a corto, mediano y largo plazo o participar en ellos.
- c. Emitir obligaciones.
- d. Intervenir en la emisión y colocación de toda clase de títulos de crédito.
- e. Obtener empréstitos, créditos y garantías de gobiernos e instituciones financieras.

f. Actuar de agente financiero o como intermediario en la concertación de empréstitos y créditos, para los gobiernos, las instituciones públicas y las empresas establecidas en los países centroamericanos. Con este fin establecerá las relaciones que para ello sean aconsejables con otras instituciones, y podrá participar en la elaboración de los proyectos concretos correspondientes.

g. Actuar como fiduciario.

h. Otorgar su garantía a las obligaciones de instituciones y empresas públicas o privadas, hasta por el monto y plazo que determine la Asamblea de Gobernadores.

i. Obtener la garantía de los Estados miembros para la contratación de empréstitos y créditos provenientes de otras instituciones financieras.

j. Proporcionar asesoramiento a los solicitantes de créditos.

k. Llevar a cabo todas las demás operaciones que, de acuerdo con su Convenio y Reglamentos, fueren necesarios para su objeto y funcionamiento.

Programas Actuales del BCIE

En cumplimiento de su objetivo, el BCIE atiende programas o proyectos en las áreas siguientes:

a. Infraestructura que completen los sistemas regionales existentes o que compensen disparidades en sectores básicos que dificulten el desarrollo equilibrado de Centroamérica.

- b. Inversión a largo plazo en industrias de carácter regional o de interés para el mercado centroamericano, que contribuyan a incrementar los bienes disponibles para el intercambio centroamericano o para éste y el sector exportador.
- c. Inversión en el sector agropecuario que tengan por objeto el mejoramiento, la ampliación o la sustitución de las explotaciones.
- d. Financiamiento de empresas que requieran ampliar o rehabilitar sus operaciones, modernizar sus procesos o cambiar la estructura de su producción para mejorar su eficacia y su capacidad competitiva.
- e. Financiamiento de servicios que requiera el desarrollo de la región.
- f. Complementación económica entre los países centroamericanos o que tiendan a aumentar el intercambio centroamericano y con terceros países.
- g. Desarrollo social de los países centroamericanos.
- h. Conservación y protección de los recursos naturales y del medio ambiente.
- i. Financiamiento de estudios relacionados con los aspectos mencionados anteriormente y de aquellos otros programas o proyectos que autorice la Asamblea de Gobernadores.

Objetivos del Anexo del RCIE

Se estima que este apartado es de carácter general para todos los organismos, y que su ubicación debiera ser al comienzo del documento. En tal sentido los dos últimos párrafos deben suprimirse.

Caracterización Económica de la Región

Este apartado deberá presentar a nuestro juicio una visión de la evolución económica regional para finalizar con datos del año 1995.

Problemática

Un desastre natural afecta directamente la economía de los países miembros estancando o retrocediendo el ritmo de desarrollo que mantienen, debido a la confluencia de varios factores en el área de Centroamérica como los son:

- a. El incremento sostenido de la población.
- b. Crecimiento desordenado de las ciudades de la región.
- c. Concentración urbana.

- d. Aumento de la pobreza.
- e. Falta de una cultura ambiental
- f. Amenazas naturales presentes en la región.

Lo anterior contribuye grandemente en el aumento de la vulnerabilidad y riesgo de grandes pérdidas de vidas humanas y bienes económicos ante los desastres de todo el Istmo Centroamericano. Esta situación compromete a los gobiernos del área al desvío de recursos presupuestados hacia las zonas de desastres y reconstrucción de las mismas, requiriendo por lo mismo ayudas financieras emergentes. Asimismo, los desastres tienen como consecuencia que dichos fondos se inviertan sin considerar la proyección para el desarrollo.

Posible Impacto Negativo Económico por efecto de los Desastres

Se considera que en la problemática se abordaron algunos aspectos de este apartado, por lo cual se sugiere suprimir.

Plan de Acción

Las acciones del BCIE para la atención de desastres naturales se enmarcan en el ciclo de los desastres antes, durante y después, con la coordinación de trabajo e información con CEPREDENAC.

Antes del Desastre

1. El BCIE incorporará la variable de reducción de desastres, cuando las circunstancias lo ameriten, en los análisis de evaluación de proyectos, procurando conservar y proteger el medio ambiente. Se buscará reducir a un mínimo el daño y las pérdidas físicas en proyectos financiados por el Banco, sugiriendo medidas apropiadas para salvaguardar cada uno de los mismos.

2. A solicitud de los países la participación del Banco en el campo de prevención de los desastres puede ser en cooperación técnica y/o préstamos para gobiernos.

3. Generar acciones de prevención dentro de su campo de acción.

a. Actividades de planificación y programación, dando prioridad a las que representen riesgos elevados para el desarrollo económico.

b. Prevención y Mitigación, a través de cooperación técnica y financiamiento, dirigido a la modificación o mejoramiento de la estructura o entorno físico para reducir el impacto de un desastre, ya sea en proyectos nuevos o existentes.

Durante el Desastre (acciones que se consideran dentro de la Fuerza Institucionalidad de Solidaridad Centroamericana)

1. Frente a un desastre, el BCIE conocerá la situación de la emergencia y sus probables repercusiones sobre el efecto que ha tenido el desastre en el desarrollo del país, particularmente en los programas en marcha que estén siendo financiados en parte o en su totalidad por el Banco.

2. Identificar programas de contingencia de acuerdo al caso.
3. De ser contactado oficialmente por medio de una solicitud oficial de asistencia por la ocurrencia de un desastre en cualquiera de los países miembros, el BCIE podrá tomar las siguientes medidas:
 - a. Enviar misiones especiales para integrar información que permita determinar la necesidad de financiamiento y cooperación técnica en la etapa de rehabilitación.
 - b. Otorgar al país afectado asistencia técnica y/o financiera que le permita reducir o controlar daños ocasionados en la población, infraestructura física o de servicios.
4. Activar su flujograma de respuesta.

Después del Desastre

1. Después del desastre se podrán realizar evaluaciones de los impactos, y se establecerán planes de financiamiento y/o cooperación técnica sobre la base de las evaluaciones realizadas.
2. El Banco determinará, previa evaluación correspondiente, la posibilidad de otorgar asistencia crediticia para atender las necesidades detectadas, a corto, mediano y largo plazo.

3. La cooperación técnica a mediano y largo plazo incluye la asistencia para programas de rehabilitación con miras al desarrollo integral que incluya la variable de reducción de desastres.

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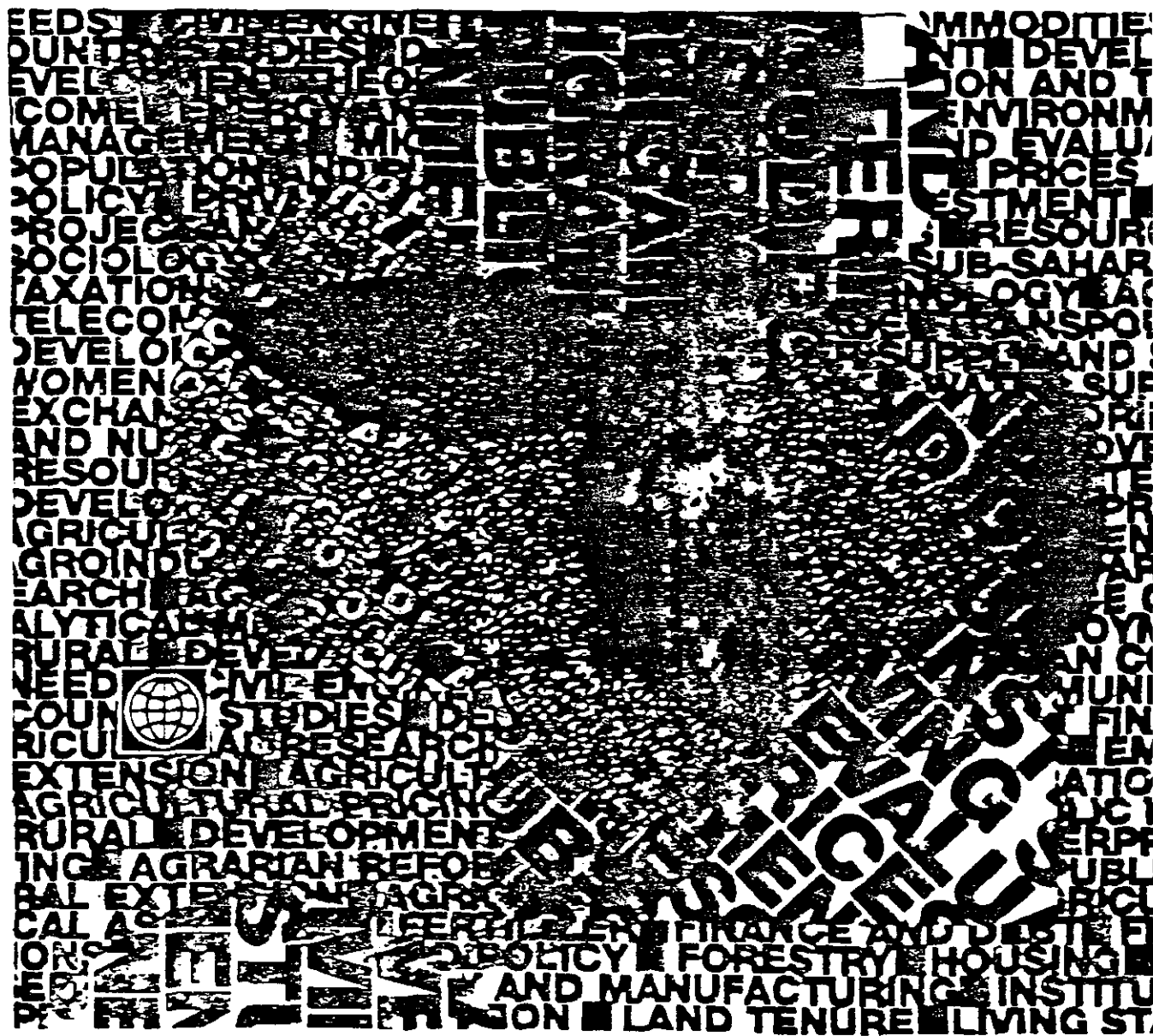
APENDICE D

Environmental Assessment Sourcebook

Volume I

Policies, Procedures, and Cross-Sectoral Issues

Environment Department



Volume I: Policies, Procedures, and Cross-Sectoral Issues

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supplies with surface water. Attempts at reversing saline intrusion have met with only limited success. Subsidence may be arrested but is not realistically reversible by any artificial means.

Watershed Planning and Management

17. Water use and land use are interrelated. Water use decisions in one part of a watershed are likely to pose opportunities and constraints for users in another part. These circumstances argue for integrated planning on a watershed basis, to ensure that the basin's water is not overcommitted, that upstream water users do not deprive those downstream of opportunities, that projects meet their intended purposes, and that patterns and amounts of growth are kept in balance with the capacity of the water resources. Tools and technical knowledge exist to accomplish such planning and management. The difficulties are institutional. Water resources do not respect political boundaries, and there is thus a need for an institution with sufficient capacity and power to influence land and water use decisions in multiple jurisdictions. This frequently entails a corresponding willingness on the part of those jurisdictions to subordinate their authority to the watershed institution. In projects which depend on watershed-wide planning and management, EA teams should carefully analyze the institutional structure, the needs for strengthening it, and whether it is politically realistic to anticipate success in the effort.

Natural Hazards

1. Major areas of the world are subject to risks from natural hazards. Earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, droughts, floods and hurricanes hinder development through their direct, indirect and cumulative impacts. There is a two-way, direct relationship between environmental deterioration and natural hazards; that is, soil erosion, deforestation, desertification, and coastal degradation increase the risks of extreme events, and in turn, natural hazards exacerbate environmental degradation. Furthermore, the potential for human and economic losses in an area is directly related to its vulnerability to natural hazards.

2. The resilience and sustainability of development may be significantly improved by reducing disaster vulnerability. Reducing losses from natural hazards can be brought about through appropriate and sound planning strategies and management. Disaster-resilient planning and management must be based on a sound understanding of natural hazard risk and such understanding must be incorporated into social and economic planning. In addition, scenarios concerning climate change indicate a potential for sea level rise, increased severe droughts, shifting in agricultural zones and more frequent hurricanes which underline the need for efficient mitigation and preparedness.

Relationship to Bank Investments

3. Over the last decade, extreme events have increased in number and impact, seriously hampering the development process and requiring a substantial reallocation of resources from development to relief and recovery. Vulnerability to natural disasters is increasing due to continued environmental degradation, population growth, location of investments in high risk areas, and concentration of infrastructure and industry in disaster prone areas. Lending by the Bank as a response to major disasters has increased significantly in the last five years. In fiscal years 1988 and 1989, the total amount for emergency recovery—including both reallocations from existing operations and new emergency recovery projects—amounted to about four percent of the Bank's total lending portfolio. This significant amount indicates

a need to (a) increase the resilience of member-countries to disasters, and (b) incorporate natural hazard risk management into investment decisions.

4. Natural hazards are relevant in virtually every sector of Bank lending and in every region of Bank operations. Bank investments in different sectors—industry, energy, education, health, agriculture and urban development—are vulnerable to disruption from extreme events. In many countries the existing capacity in both the public and private sectors to address natural hazard risk and to integrate disaster prevention and mitigation into development programs is limited. In addition, understanding of the potential economic and financial impact of natural hazard risk is limited.

5. For example, in the industrial sector, the decision to locate a given investment in an area subject to extreme events implies taking a chance with such investment in general, and specifically with the physical plant and the well being of its employees. If the investment is destroyed by an extreme event, the true measure of the negative impact is not merely the value of the assets lost. The real measure is such loss, plus the revenues lost over the life of the industry, plus income and additional investments that would have accrued from the indirect and multiplier effects of an alternate, prospering, risk-resilient enterprise. Risk resilient enterprises in these cases, even if more expensive initially, ultimately would prove to be the more efficient use of resources. Similar examples can be drawn for other sectors, such as infrastructure, energy, agriculture, health, education and housing.

6. The most notable reasons for the failure to integrate natural hazard risk into development programs are (a) inadequate understanding of mitigation options to prevent/reduce catastrophic losses, (b) weak institutions, (c) inappropriate mechanisms for collecting and processing the necessary information about natural hazard risk, (d) lack of a coordinated policy for risk reduction across sectors, and (e) inadequate emphasis on implementing and monitoring mitigation.

Bank Experience

7. Since its creation in 1947 the World Bank has been requested to provide assistance in about 100 cases of disruption after natural disasters, such as floods, hurricanes, earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, and forest fires. Examples of the countries that have received emergency recovery assistance are:

- Bangladesh, Pakistan, Sudan, Brazil, Nepal, Yemen AR, India, Honduras, Nicaragua, Peru, Romania, and Western Samoa (for floods);
- Mexico, Nicaragua, Peru, Romania, Guatemala, Ecuador and Nepal (for earthquakes);
- Costa Rica, Jamaica, Mexico, Madagascar, Dominican Republic, Swaziland, Fiji, Mauritius, and Bangladesh (for hurricanes);
- Colombia and Iceland (for volcanic eruptions); and
- China (for forest fires).

8. In the past few years there has been an increased concern for disaster reduction in Bank programs. The inclusion of disaster prevention and mitigation in emergency recovery projects was encouraged in an Operational Policy Note on emergency lending (1984), and more recently in a Policy Paper on emergencies (November 1988) and in Operational Directive 8.50 (October 1989) on emergency recovery operations. This recommendation was based on the notion that disasters provide a "window of opportunity" to introduce measures to reduce losses. The concern for vulnerability reduction goes

beyond emergency recovery projects and recent efforts have been made to develop self-standing prevention and mitigation projects and to include those concerns in sectoral work and in country dialogue.

9. Disaster mitigation and prevention are now the main objectives of the International Decade for Natural Disaster Prevention, declared by the United Nations in the 1990s. Both international and national agencies are currently developing programs for the Decade, with significant participation from NGOs and from the private sector. Natural hazard risk reduction is also a main concern in the many initiatives currently under consideration concerning global climate change. Global climate change and the potential increase of extreme events is being discussed in a number of international fora, including *inter alia* the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) and the planning for the 1992 UN Conference on the Environment.

Bank Policy and Operational Directives

10. Operational Directive 4.00, Annex A: "Environmental Assessment" (October 1989), recommends that environmental assessments review whether the project may be affected by natural hazards and if so that they propose specific measures to address those concerns.

The policy for "Lending by the Bank for Emergencies" (issued as Operational Directive 8.50: "Emergency Recovery Assistance") was adopted by the Executive Board of Directors on November 1988. According to the policy, the main criteria for mounting an emergency lending operation include:

- focus on economic reconstruction and recovery, rather than on relief;
- demonstrable (even if not easily quantifiable) economic benefits;
- significant scale, but nevertheless temporary nature of impact of the emergency;
- urgency and effectiveness of short or medium-term action; and
- prospects for mitigating the impact of future emergencies.

11. The policies for reducing the impact of future emergencies are: (a) attention in country strategy work and in national planning and investment programs to the risks of large-scale natural disasters; (b) close collaboration in this area with the official international and NGO communities; (c) increased focus within the Bank on technologies to reduce natural hazards; and (d) inclusion of prevention/mitigation components where appropriate in regular loans as well as in emergency lending operations.

12. Operational Directive 8.50 "Emergency Recovery Assistance" addresses procedures for recovery assistance after disasters of slow and sudden onset. The OD defines the main objective of recovery assistance as the immediate restoration of assets and productivity. It outlines special considerations for designing Emergency Recovery Loans (ERLs), including:

- early involvement of Bank staff;
- limited objectives and realistic schedule;
- conditionalities linked only to the emergency rather than to macroeconomic policies;

- simple implementation arrangements and full use of existing institutions, including sector agencies, NGOs, and community groups, use of disaster-resilient reconstruction design standards; and
- inclusion of measures for preventing and mitigating the impact of future disasters.

The OD also outlines special procedures for processing ERLs, including compact documentation and simplified processing.

Guidance for Environmental Assessments

13. The environmental assessment process provides a framework within which to analyze natural hazard risk and to evaluate the costs and benefits of disaster prevention and mitigation. It also serves as a vehicle for analyzing development alternatives which do not have negative impacts on disaster vulnerability and for identifying disaster prevention and loss reduction measures.

14. In assessing natural hazard risk it is important to consider the specific qualities and characteristics of different types of disaster agents, as well as their potential direct and secondary effects. For instance, damage caused by hurricanes could be due to the direct effect of violent wind and excessive rainfall, and from the secondary effects of river flooding, storm surge and landslides. Earthquakes can have numerous direct and indirect effects such as tsunamis, fires and landslides. It is also important to identify those activities that may increase the potential for extreme events. For example, deforestation degrades watersheds, promotes erosion and soil degradation, and increases flooding. The compiled information concerning the two-way relationship between natural hazards and development should give a status profile for risk assessment as well as for response purposes.

15. The EA of natural hazard risk includes the following:

- (a) Identify specific natural hazards, including natural hazard characteristics, distribution, intensities, qualities, and historical records to review frequency, and probability of occurrence and regional and local characteristics.
- (b) Identify the critical sectors in the economy and natural resources that may be impacted by the identified hazards, analyze the constraints and conflicts that may be imposed by the natural hazards on each relevant sector and on natural resources and examine the possible structural and non-structural actions required to mitigate risks.
- (c) For each sector/area at risk, evaluate its degree of vulnerability including facilities, infrastructure and population exposed and specify mechanisms that would help in reducing the identified vulnerabilities.
- (d) For each sector/area at risk, examine standards, design criteria and maintenance practices that may foster vulnerability and make appropriate changes to help reduce it.
- (e) Identify the location of facilities such as hydroelectric plants, oil storage plants, gas storage plants, nuclear facilities or industries that may be exposed to natural hazard risks.

- (f) For the facilities/industries at risk, identify risk reduction strategies including alternate sites and analyze the cost and effectiveness of the different reduction alternatives.
- (g) Examine the institutional capabilities for disaster prevention and mitigation at the national/regional/local levels, highlighting inter-institutional coordination mechanisms and the areas that may require strengthening.
- (h) Analyze the role of the private sector (e.g., NGOs, insurance, banking, developers) both in promoting or in reducing vulnerability in the different sectors/regions under analysis.
- (i) Identify the specific capabilities of local NGOs in vulnerability reduction activities, particularly concerning community involvement, education and training.
- (j) Examine the existence/need for disaster prevention and mitigation policies and regulations both at the local and national levels.
- (k) Analyze development options in terms of their impact on natural hazards.

16. Most of the information in disaster-prone countries that could be used for natural hazard impact reduction or for post disaster planning and management has not been collected specifically for that purpose. Thus, adaptation will be necessary for using such information from disparate sources in risk reduction.

17. In every case analyzed, the capacity of existing institutions to develop policy on natural hazards and to implement it through regulations (ordinances), economic incentives/disincentives (taxation, credit, subsidies), land use and building codes should be evaluated. Likewise, the institutional capacity to develop and implement education and training programs should be assessed. Appropriate recommendations for institutional strengthening and for training and education programs that facilitate the participation of the concerned agencies and communities in disaster mitigation program should be included in the plan.

APENDICE E

XIV REUNION CUMBRE DE PRESIDENTES CENTROAMERICANOS

En este histórico día, en que suscribimos el Protocolo de Guatemala al Tratado General de Integración Económica Centroamericana, que consolida y moderniza un esquema de desarrollo regional en el contexto del Sistema de la Integración Centroamericana, adoptamos la siguiente:

DECLARACION DE GUATEMALA

Centroamérica ha iniciado su transformación del conflicto al desarrollo. Décadas de enfrentamientos, violencia e inestabilidad de las instituciones democráticas están llegando a su fin. En poco tiempo, los centroamericanos estamos superando una de las crisis regionales de mayor profundidad y alcance.

En la década de los 80s, Centroamérica padeció conflictos armados que costaron miles de vidas y produjeron el desarraigo de cientos de miles de personas. Las tensiones entre bloques hegemónicos encontraron en algunas de nuestras naciones terreno fértil para propiciar la confrontación. Como resultado, se exacerbaron los procesos de exclusión y se agudizó la problemática social, afectando principalmente a los sectores más vulnerables de nuestras sociedades.

Décadas de sufrimiento y sacrificio nos han dejado a los centroamericanos hondas cicatrices, pero también la madurez política para reconocer que nos necesitamos unos a otros, que no podemos construir excluyendo, y que sólo unidos podemos enfrentar los retos que plantea el futuro de la región.

La Democracia que con tanta esperanza hemos ido construyendo está empezando a cosechar los frutos de una Centroamérica en paz, renovada por una nueva visión integracionista, capaz de transformar el curso de su historia.

Cuatro de nuestras naciones celebrarán próximamente procesos electorales amplios y honestos que confirman la vocación democrática de nuestros pueblos y gobiernos. Recientes intentos de retornar a un pasado autoritario, han sido decidida y pacíficamente rechazados por sociedades conscientes que las posibilidades de su desarrollo político, económico y social se fundamentan en la consolidación del Estado de Derecho.