

# **Proceedings Report**

## **Environmental Assessment Capacity Building for Africa**

Workshop held in Marrakech, Morocco on 15  
June 2003, during the 2003 annual conference  
of the International Association for Impact  
Assessment

14 July 2003

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## **About these proceedings**

This report is a summary of the presentations and discussions held during the 15 June 2003 workshop held in Marrakech, Morocco, on the occasion of the annual conference of the International Association for Impact Assessment (IAIA).

In most cases the presentations were not accompanied by a full paper. Presenters mostly opted to talk to overhead slides, and discussions ensued. Whilst the slides are reproduced in the appendices, they are abbreviated in their present form and all graphics have been removed to reduce the size of the file.

The information contained in this report may be used freely, as long as the source is acknowledged.

Dr Peter Tarr (workshop convenor)  
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14 July 2003

## **Introduction and purpose of the workshop**

Attendance of this workshop was open to any members of IAIA. Its broad purpose was to contribute to improving the use of Environmental Assessment as a set of sustainable development planning tools in Africa. A shorter term objective was to obtain opinions on how best to build EA capacity on the continent. This workshop was one of a series of meetings, brainstorm sessions and workshops that have been held over the past few years in various African countries. These discussions have attempted to build consensus on the key issues that need to be addressed to achieve the broader objective. Special emphasis has been placed on establishing new and/or supporting existing institutional structures and building partnerships that are needed to strengthen the use of EA in Africa.

It is hoped that sub-regional political groupings (e.g. SADC, ECOWAS), African initiatives (e.g. NEPAD), political fora (e.g. AMCEN) and the African Union will capitalize on the momentum generated by these meetings and the network of “sustainable development advocates” that has been built across the African continent. It is equally hoped that the donor community will continue to support indigenous initiatives to build EA capacity in Africa.

The World Bank provided funds for venue hire and lunches for participants, whilst IAIA advertised the workshop through its pre-conference documentation. These institutions are thanked for their support.

This workshop was attended by over 100 delegates from 45 countries (see Appendix 1 - attendance list<sup>1</sup>).

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<sup>1</sup> Please note that the attendance list is incomplete as some delegates did not provide their particulars, whilst others joined the discussions after the list had been circulated

## Workshop programme

09h00	Welcome and objectives	Peter Tarr
09h15	EA and NEPAD	Alex Weaver and Hespina Rukato, with comments by Isaac Moussinga
09h45	EA capacity building in Africa – the “big picture”	Peter Tarr
10h15	Capacity building gaps and needs in Africa	Koassi d’Almeida
11h00	EA capacity building in Morocco	Abdelmourhit Lahbabi and Jaafar Boulejiouch
11h15	The Africa PD programme	Abdularama Issa and Wes Fisher
11h45	Perspectives of a donor/development agency	Peter Croal
12h15	Perspectives of an EA practitioner working in Africa	Bryony Walmsley
12h45	Lessons from Eastern Europe	Jiri Dusik
14h00	Workshop sessions	
17h00	Workshop report back	
17h30	Wrap up and the way forward	Peter Tarr and Abdularama Issa

## Summary of presentations

### 1. Welcome and objectives (Peter Tarr)

Peter Tarr welcomed all present and thanked them for their interest and attendance. He explained that this workshop is part of a process of consultation with many different stakeholders throughout Africa. Many meetings and workshops have already been held at various venues in the past, and it is hoped that consensus is now emerging on the issues that need to be addressed and the options available for us to do so. He stressed that the process had been relatively slow to date, because it was important to ensure that as many stakeholders as possible could be included in the various discussions. The broader and more comprehensive the consultations, the greater the chances of “local ownership”. Ownership is essential if a future strategy is to be successfully implemented.

He concluded by outlining the purpose of the workshop, the expected outputs and the likely future process.

See appendix 2 for PowerPoint slides

### 2. EA and NEPAD (Alex Weaver and Hespina Rukato, with an additional perspective from Isaac Moussinga)

Alex Weaver gave an overview of the origins of NEPAD, highlighting the opportunities offered by NEPAD for the promotion of sustainable development and the use of tools such as EIA. A draft framework was offered as to how NEPAD projects can be screened, when EIA

should be applied and at what level. Ideas were presented as to how and when the NEPAD secretariat should engage with regional and national structures and the kinds of initiatives that were likely to emerge in the near future. The authors concluded by informing the delegates that a joint project is already underway to determine how best to integrate EIA into NEPAD activities. The project is being undertaken jointly by NEPAD, SAIEA and the CSIR, and a discussion paper and draft position paper will be presented at a side event of the African Union meeting scheduled to be held in Maputo in July 2003.

See appendix 3 for PowerPoint slides.

Isaac Moussinga gave a very concise overview of NEPAD, as well as its history and structure. He noted how institutions such as the G8 and the EU are showing so much support and encouragement for NEPAD. He described how peace, order and good government are critical to the success of NEPAD. In particular, he emphasized that education, health, agriculture, energy and vibrant trade and markets will be key for NEPAD's success. He also went further to articulate how infrastructure will be the "priority of priorities" since Africa will not be able to advance in the agriculture, health or energy sectors etc. unless the necessary infrastructure is available and functioning. However, he also strongly noted that for NEPAD to succeed, the environment cannot be ignored. Issues pertaining to desertification, humid zone protection, exotic species control, coastal protection, climate change, ecological governance and transboundary issues must be respected. It is for these environmental challenges that the capacity of EIA practitioners in Africa must be improved. Because NEPAD is currently silent on EIA, the African EIA community faces many challenges and opportunities to ensure that EIA complements and supports NEPAD's objectives, and in particular, the many infrastructure programmes that will be launched.

See appendix 4 for PowerPoint slides

### **3. EA Capacity building in Africa – the “big picture” (Peter Tarr)**

Peter Tarr gave a synopsis of the current situation with regards to the implementation of EA in Africa, stressing that this is his perspective and thus not necessarily the definitive word on the matter. He noted that 6 key factors affect the successful implementation of EA, namely political commitment, appropriate policies and legislation, adequate financial resources, skilled human resources, a culture of partnership and a critical mass of EA champions. He stated that, in spite of a generally improving policy and legislative environment, EA is implemented rather variably in Africa, with limited quality control and even less post-implementation enforcement and monitoring. However, an increasing number of Africans are being trained in EA and acquiring the skills to become competent practitioners and administrators. Moreover, donors remain committed to assisting Africa build its capacity and a good start has been made in establishing CLEIAA and various sub-regional nodes.

He expressed the view that the emerging network needs to be consolidated and strengthened, and that Africans should take advantage of the opportunities offered by high-level political initiatives such as NEPAD and the African Union.

See appendix 5 for PowerPoint slides.

#### **4. Capacity building gaps and needs in Africa (Koassi d'Almeida)**

To follow

See appendix 6 for PowerPoint slides

#### **5. Capacity building gaps and needs in Africa (Abdelmourhit Lahbabi and Jaafar Boulejiouch)**

Abdelmourhit Lahbabi provided the workshop with a comprehensive overview of EIA in Morocco, and the challenges, especially in terms of capacity building, that need to be overcome to make EIA more effective in the country. Like many African countries, Morocco has a voluntary EIA system at present, though a large number of EIAs are conducted and institutional structures exist to guide and monitor EIA processes. However, there are still obstacles, such as sectoralism and inadequate coordination between institutions.

See appendix 7 for PowerPoint slides

#### **6. The Africa PD programme (Abdularama Issa and Wes Fisher)**

Abdularama Issa reported on a pilot programme, funded by USAID, which provided hands-on experience and intensive training to a small number of emerging African EA practitioners during 2001-2. The “fellows” were identified after a rigorous selection process and then placed with host institutions where they worked alongside experienced professionals. The emphasis during this programme was to expose people with advanced theoretical knowledge, to real-life situations so that they could acquire skills. The programme has made a significant impact on the fellows, who have also been given opportunities to join the IAIA network and to attend various international conferences. Some of them have since been employed in more senior positions while others have continued with more academic training. He concluded by saying the PD Programme has been a great success thus far, and that a second phase is planned.

See appendix 8 for PowerPoint slides

Wes Fisher then provided information on the proposed second phase, which aims to fund 200 PD Fellows over a 5 year period, using the network provided by CLEIAA and the nodes to select the fellows and the hosts. An initial component of this phase is a process aimed at sensitizing donors about the programme and hopefully attracting their interest and support. It has already been established during phase 1 and at numerous workshops, that Africans desperately need the skills and that there is a huge demand for the opportunities on offer. It has also been demonstrated in phase 1 that the African network of sub-regional nodes has the ability to manage the programme.

See appendix 9 for PowerPoint slides.

#### **7. Perspectives of a donor/development agency with interests in EA in Africa (Peter Croal)**

Peter Croal, from the Canadian International Development Agency, and who is seconded to SAIEA for 2 years, gave an overview of the issues facing CIDA and donors with respect to the poverty/environment agenda. He described how CIDA and many other donors have similar mandates. Crucial to delivering on these mandates is to ensure the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) are well articulated in

development programming. CIDA has a Policy for Environmental Sustainability (1992) which is now being rewritten to reflect the growing poverty/environment agenda. The policy will centre of several key criteria for donor cooperation such as, policy coherence, donor coordination, local ownership, enhanced partnerships, new programming approaches and managing for results. Peter also described the key areas that Canada will provide support to Africa under the Canada/Africa Action Plan (\$CDN 6B over 5 years). Key areas of support will be social services, health, education, water, governance, agriculture and economic development. What is interesting to note is that EIA and environmental management per se are not clearly identified in the programming list. Therefore, it will be important for EIA practitioners in the developing countries and the donor community to ensure that sustainability tools such as SEA and EIA, are integrated into the programming frameworks that are developed as a result of NEPAD, WSSD, the MDG's and G8 Action Plans. As more and more donors move towards Sector Wide Approaches to programming (SWAPs in education, health, agriculture etc) the use and integration of SEA during the development of the SWAP must be accomplished to ensure the resulting projects are more sustainable."

See appendix 10 for PowerPoint slides

#### **8. Perspectives of an EIA practitioner in southern Africa (Bryony Walmsley)**

Walmsley pointed out that EIA practitioners face a number of challenges in southern African countries. Their work is hampered by a number of logistical and administrative constraints, whilst issues such as language, poor communications infrastructure and inadequate data seem difficult to overcome in the short term. Time delays and volatile exchange rates play havoc with cash flows, while the cost of flights in the region are relatively expensive. Whilst most officials are friendly and enthusiastic, there appears to be little commitment to implementing the recommendations of EIAs and inadequate capacity to review the reports in most countries.

See appendix 11 for PowerPoint slides

#### **9. Lessons from Eastern Europe (Jiri Dusik)**

Jiri Dusik gave a brief overview of the Regional Centre for Central and Eastern Europe, which focuses on improving EA capacity and practice in the countries within the REC constituency. Since REC is similar in some ways to some African institutions (e.g. SAIEA), he hoped that Africans could learn from the successes and mistakes made in central and Eastern Europe. He stressed the need for a following a consultative process that provides adequate opportunities for stakeholders to make their contributions. In their experience, a good strategy for improving EA is building on existing institutions and initiatives, rather than trying to "jump start" systems before the countries are ready and prepared. A good way to encourage the less advanced countries is to promote south-south (inter-African) learning, as well as taking advantage of best practice from the North (western countries). Jiri concluded his excellent and highly relevant presentation with an overview of the development of EA systems in eastern and central Europe. The success achieved by REC was encouraging since Africa is embarking on a similar approach of strengthening institutions and networks.

See appendix 12 for PowerPoint slides

### 10. Wrap up and the way forward (Peter Tarr and Abdularama Issa)

Peter Tarr and Abdularama Issa concluded the workshop, noting that the key challenges are:

- ♦ Ensuring political commitment to EA in Africa
- ♦ Promoting a culture of partnership within and between governments, with NGOs, academic institutions, donor and development agencies and individuals who share an interest in EA and sustainable development in Africa
- ♦ Improving the policy and legislative environment pertaining to EA
- ♦ Developing awareness, knowledge and skills
- ♦ Securing adequate financial resources, both from donors and locally, to support EA capacity building initiatives and institution building, and
- ♦ Developing and nurturing EA champions so that a critical mass of “sustainable development advocates” can be created in Africa.

They stressed the need for implementing a programmatic approach to capacity building, rather than the ad-hoc approach currently underway in many of the countries. A top priority is for CLEIAA, the sub-regional nodes, AMCEN, NEPAD and other key stakeholders to get together as soon as possible to develop a common vision and an implementation strategy for improving the use of EA in Africa.

See appendix 13 for the PowerPoint slides.

## Results of workshop discussions

### Theme 1. Strong political support for EIA

Indicator	Action required	By Whom	Supported by
Members of Parliament and senior government officials understand the benefits of EIA	Develop the following suite of public relations tools for MP's and government: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>♦ Popular booklet</li> <li>♦ Pamphlets</li> <li>♦ Short workshops</li> <li>♦ Radio/TV programmes</li> </ul>	CLEIAA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>♦ SAIEA</li> <li>♦ IUCN</li> <li>♦ Media</li> <li>♦ UN (UNEP, UNDP, UNECE, UN Habitat)</li> <li>♦ Local NGOs</li> <li>♦ Enviro. Ministries in each government</li> </ul>

### Theme 2: Local experts are used to conduct EIA's and communities are involved in the EIA process

Indicator	Action required	By Whom	Supported by
High class calibre of local experts are used for EIA jobs in Africa	Analyse bilateral agreements to see where local EIA people can be used	CLEIAA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>♦ CLEIAA nodes</li> <li>♦ IAIA</li> <li>♦ Chapters</li> </ul>
	Develop e-learning courses and an EIA mentoring programme	World Bank & other donors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>♦ CLEIAA &amp; nodes</li> <li>♦ Universities</li> </ul>

	Create a database of experts and make this readily available to users	CLEIAA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ CLEIAA nodes</li> <li>◆ IAIA</li> <li>◆ Chapters</li> </ul>
	Ensure TORs emphasise the need to use local capacity	CLEIAA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ CLEIAA nodes</li> <li>◆ IAIA</li> <li>◆ Chapters</li> </ul>
	Use local communities, CBOs, NGOs to assist with implementation and monitoring	Nodes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ CLEIAA</li> <li>◆ IAIA chapters</li> </ul>
	Develop centres of excellence	CLEIAA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Private Sector</li> <li>◆ IAIA chapters</li> <li>◆ Nodes</li> <li>◆ Governments</li> </ul>
	Use “traditional knowledge” in EIA	CLEIAA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Nodes</li> <li>◆ Governments</li> <li>◆ IAIA chapters</li> <li>◆ NGOs</li> <li>◆ CBOs</li> </ul>

### Theme 3: Create broad-based awareness of EIA

Indicator	Action required	By Whom	Supported by
EIA policies and laws are applied	Raise awareness of EIA amongst politicians	Environment ministers in all countries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ NGOs (e.g. CLEIAA &amp; nodes)</li> <li>◆ Civil society</li> <li>◆ EIA practitioners</li> <li>◆ Technical experts</li> </ul>
	Raise awareness of EIA amongst the general public	Media	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ NGOs (e.g. CLEIAA &amp; nodes)</li> <li>◆ Civil society</li> <li>◆ EIA practitioners</li> <li>◆ Technical experts</li> </ul>
Governments commit human and financial resources to EIA units	Demonstrate the financial, health, social and ecological risks of not undertaking EIAs	Research community	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ NGOs (e.g. CLEIAA &amp; nodes)</li> <li>◆ Civil society</li> <li>◆ EIA practitioners</li> <li>◆ Technical experts</li> </ul>
Number of ISO 14001 registrations	Provide tax incentives that encourage developers to undertake and implement EIAs	National governments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Private sector</li> <li>◆ Technical experts</li> <li>◆ Local authorities</li> </ul>

### Theme 4: Reduced donor dependence for funding EIA capacity building activities:

Indicator	Action required	By Whom	Supported by
Government and private sector funding is available and requests are submitted by communities and	Improve governance, so that funds are allocated to worthy causes	National governments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Civil society</li> <li>◆ Donors</li> </ul>

others for training			
	Charge fees for reviewing EIAs to achieve cost recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Environment ministers</li> <li>◆ Local authorities</li> </ul>	Technical experts
	Create markets for environmental quality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ All levels of government</li> <li>◆ Private sector</li> </ul>	Resource economists
	Communities (society) must articulate their environmental needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ NGOs</li> <li>◆ Local government</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Donors</li> <li>◆ Development Banks</li> </ul>

### **Theme 5: Develop a strategy for EIA capacity building and networking in Africa**

<b>Indicator of achievement</b>	<b>Action required</b>	<b>By Whom</b>	<b>Supported by</b>
Periodic national, sub-regional and regional capacity building needs assessments are completed and available	Formulate a plan of action and undertake assessments	CLEIAA and all sub-regional nodes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ African Union</li> <li>◆ AMCEN</li> <li>◆ NEPAD</li> <li>◆ Governments</li> <li>◆ Funding agencies</li> </ul>
Capacity building needs are prioritised	Prioritise the needs at a series of regional workshops	CLEIAA and all sub-regional nodes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ African Union</li> <li>◆ AMCEN</li> <li>◆ NEPAD</li> <li>◆ Governments</li> <li>◆ Funding agencies</li> </ul>
Capacity building strategy (which includes monitoring and evaluation) in place	Appoint a “steering committee” to develop the strategy and guide and monitor implementation	CLEIAA and all sub-regional nodes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ African Union</li> <li>◆ AMCEN</li> <li>◆ NEPAD</li> <li>◆ Governments</li> <li>◆ Funding agencies</li> </ul>

## Appendix 1: Attendance register

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## PowerPoint presentations

### Appendix 2: Welcome (Peter Tarr)

<p style="text-align: center;"><b>EIA CAPACITY BUILDING IN AFRICA</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Peter Tarr</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;">Marrakech, June 2003</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Background</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• SAIEA was mandated by CLEIAA, WAAEA, EAAIA and other groups and individuals to organise this workshop on behalf of SS Africa</li><li>• Open invitation to contribute presentations</li><li>• IAIA and SAIEA advertised</li><li>• World Bank support</li></ul>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>1</b></p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>2</b></p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b><u>The process</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Durban AMCEN meeting – 1995</li><li>• Nairobi African stakeholder conference – 1998</li><li>• African Stakeholder Action Plan (1999)</li><li>• Hague African stakeholder meeting (2000)</li><li>• CLEIAA and regional nodes established (2000)</li><li>• Maputo SADC harmonization meeting (2002)</li><li>• Windhoek strategy meeting (May 2003)</li><li>• Marrakech IAIA'03 meeting (June 2003)</li><li>• AU meeting (Maputo – July 2003)</li></ul>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>SHORT AND LONG TERM PURPOSE OF THIS WORKSHOP</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Share ideas on how to improve EIA/SEA capacity building</li><li>• Develop a programmatic approach towards capacity building</li><li>• Interest partners who might assist us with implementation</li><li>• Contribute towards NEPAD position paper</li></ul> <p>Network, form partnerships, achieve critical mass, add to the existing momentum and create a culture of self belief</p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>3</b></p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>4</b></p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b><u>Programme</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Combination of presentations and brainstorm</li><li>• Informal and interactive</li><li>• Think “Africa”</li><li>• Free your mind</li></ul>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b><u>Outcome</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Proceedings report</li><li>• Capacity building strategy</li><li>• Integrate with donor plans</li></ul>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>5</b></p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>6</b></p>

**Appendix 3: Environmental Assessment and NEPAD (Alex Weaver and Hespina Rukato)**

**Environmental Assessment and  
NEPAD**

*Hespina Rukato and Alex Weaver  
IAIA 2003, Marrakech*

1

**Outline**

- NEPAD
- EA and Sustainable Development
- Challenges for EA in Africa
- Conclusions

2

**Origins of NEPAD**

- 1979 - Monrovia Strategy
- 1980 – LPA (Lagos Plan of Action)
- 1986 – APPER (Africa’s Priority Program for Economic Recovery); UNPAAERD – UN Program of Action for Africa’s Economic Recovery and Development)
- 1989 – AAF-SAP (African Alternative Framework to Structural Adjustment programs for Socio-economic Recovery and Transformation)
- 1990 – ACPPD (African Charter for Popular participation for Development)
- 1991 – UN-NADAF (UN New Agenda for the Development of Africa)
- 2002 – NePAD (New Partnership for Africa’s Development)

3

**“The fundamental objective of  
NEPAD is to promote sustainable  
development on the African  
continent, in a manner that  
embodies social, economic and  
environmental dimensions”**

*NEPAD, July 2002*

4

**What is NEPAD?**

The New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) is a recent initiative by African leaders, based on a common vision and a shared conviction, that they have a duty to eradicate poverty and to place their countries both individually and collectively on a firm path of sustainable growth and development

5

**SADC goals for Sustainable  
Development**

- Accelerate economic growth with greater equity and self reliance,
- Improve the health, income and living conditions of the poor majority, and
- Ensure equitable and sustainable use of the environment and natural resources for the benefit of present and future generations.

•<http://www.un.org/esa/earthsummit/sadc-cp.htm>

6

The main goal of NEPAD "... is to eradicate poverty by meeting the [UN] Millennium Development goals ..."

*NEPAD, July 2002*

7

At the Johannesburg World Summit, (September, 2002), NEPAD was adopted as the cornerstone of sustainable development in Africa.

International community pledges support to Africa -  
financial, technical, institutional, capacity building, s&t excellence...etc

8

## **Sustainable Development for Africa**

(WSSD outcomes ch 8)

International community agrees to "Provide financial and technical support to strengthen the capacity of African countries to undertake environmental legislative policy and institutional reform for Sustainable Development and to undertake environmental impact assessments and, as appropriate, to negotiate and implement multilateral environmental agreements"

9

## **6 Sectoral Priorities**

- Infrastructure
- Human Resource Dev
- Agriculture
- Culture
- Science and Technology
- Environment

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Many of the NEPAD sectoral priorities are multi-project / policy and transboundary.

... Egs (from infrastructure initiatives):

11

## **Energy Sector**

- Mozambique - Malawi Power System Interconnection
- West African Gas Pipeline (WAGP)
- African cooperation in new and renewable energy.

12

## **Water**

- Water Resource Planning and Management - Nile Basin
- IWRM Policies for development of National Water Sector Policies and Strategies (SADC)
- Water Resources Assessment in SADC

13

## **Transport and Communications**

- Rehabilitation and upgrading Ports, e.g. Mombassa, Nacala
- Program for better and safer roads to bring Africa together
- Railway rehabilitation, eg Benguala corridor, Nakura-Kisuma
- Upper Airspace control
- Telecommunications and ICT strengthening

14

## **Challenges**

- Priorities have environmental implications
- Environment covered in standalone action plan
- Danger of lack of integration
- Position paper on integrating environmental considerations into NEPAD initiatives *in prep*

15

Environmental Assessment has been recognised internationally as a key tool in guiding us on the path to sustainable development (*IAIA, 2002*)  
Reaffirmed at WSSD  
*in ch III (patterns of consumption and production), ChIV (protecting natural resource base), Ch VIII (SD for Africa) and Ch IX (Means of Implementation)*

16

Of 13 SADC countries covered in SAIEA book  
 11 have EA policy  
 10 have specific EIA law  
 rest...in prep  
 EIA well established as a decision-making tool in Africa.

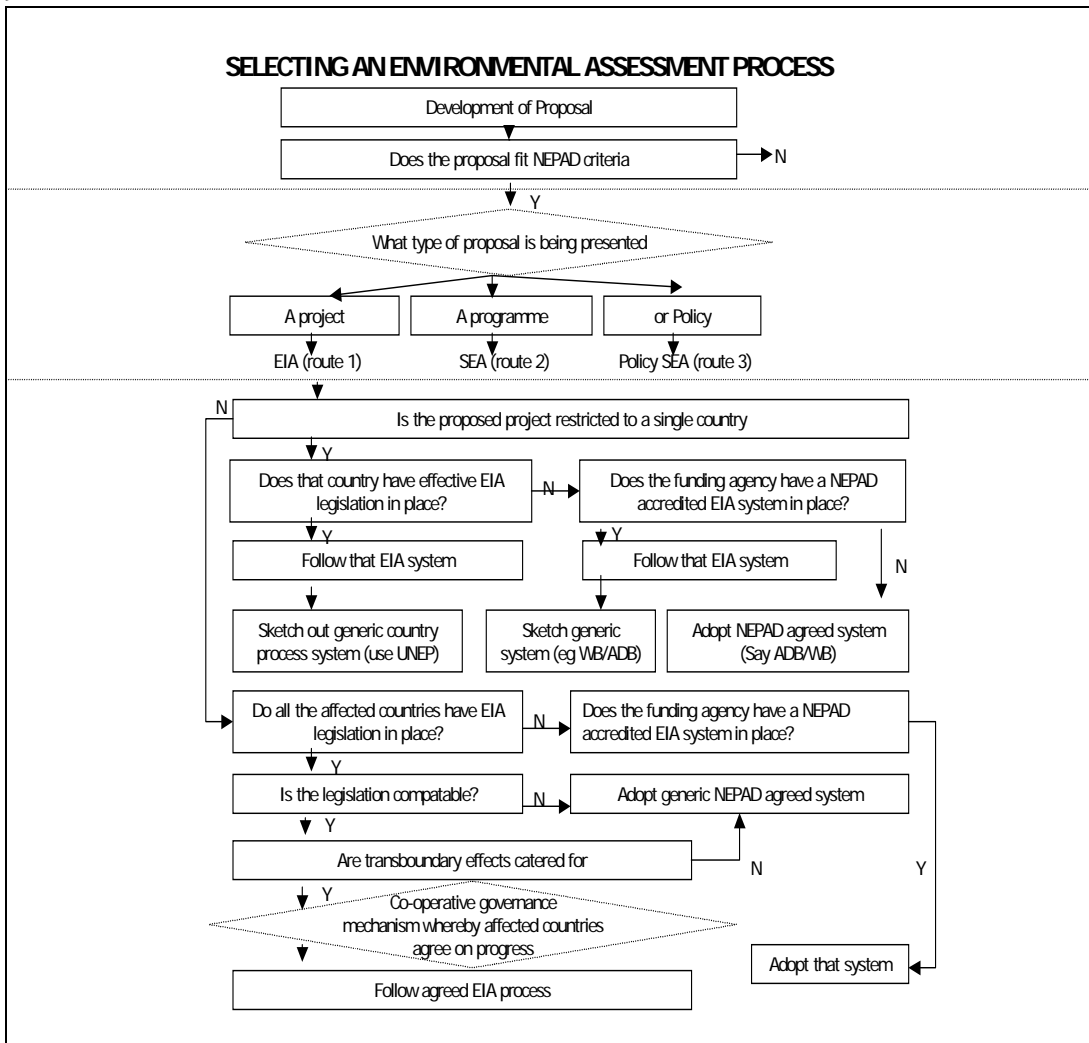
17

Environmental Assessment, therefore, has the potential to play an important role in the successful implementation of NEPAD.

18

Could apply EIA, as long as there is sufficient cross-border compatibility

19



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- ### Key challenges in Applying EIA
- EIA designed to project-level decision-making
  - Transboundary/ programmatic/ multi-project/ policy/ upstreamed nature of NEPAD initiatives
  - Governance
    - Legislation differences
    - Synergising decision making
    - Compliance
    - Capacity

21

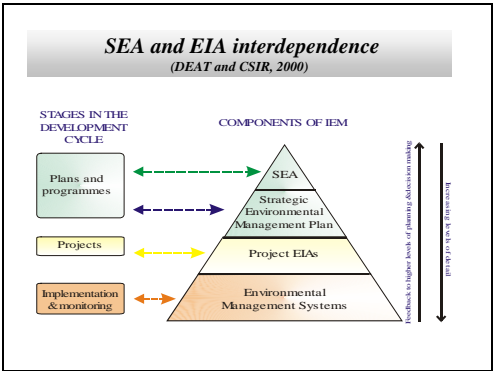
### Comparing EIA and SEA

EIA	SEA
Reacts to a development proposal	Is proactive & informs development proposals
Focuses on assessing the effect of a proposed development on the environment	Assesses the effect of the environment on development needs and opportunities
Addresses a specific project	Addresses areas, regions or sectors of development
Has a relatively well defined beginning and end	Is a continuing process aimed at providing information at the right time
Assesses direct impacts and benefits	Identifies implications and issues for sustainable development
Focuses on the mitigation of impacts	Focuses on maintaining a chosen level of environmental quality
Focussed with a high level of detail	Wide perspective and a low level of detail
Focuses on project -specific impacts	Creates a framework against which impacts and benefits can be measured.

22

**Need to shift emphasis towards the Strategic / Ecosystems Approach / Catchment-based / Bioregional ... etc type planning and decision making tools.**

23



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- ### PPP
- **Policy** - a statement that directs and guides decision making
  - **Plan** - a purposeful, forward-looking roadmap that elaborates and translates policy into action
  - **Program** - a set of activities that implement the plan within a specified time frame
- Nile Basin Initiative, ENSAP, Addis Ababa, May 2003

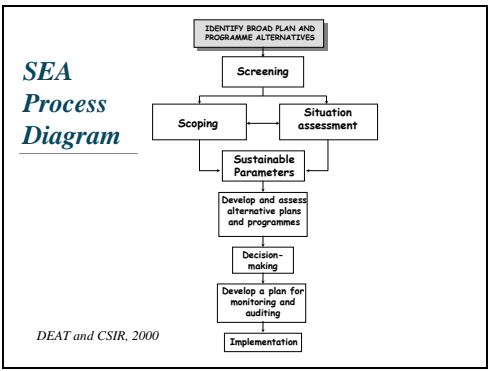
25

- ### Success criteria
- **Build on existing initiatives, institutions, programmes, plans and policies**
    - use leading African knowledge organisations
    - work closely with REC's
    - use African experts
  - **Establish regional centres of excellence**
  - **Build capacity through centres of Excellence in Africa.**

26

**SEA in Africa should focus on integrating sustainable development considerations into existing strategic decision-making frameworks.**

27



28

## Challenges for C. Building

### From:

- Complex jargon
- Outputs focus (eg reports, decision)
- Projects appraised alone
- EA obstructs development
- Legal compliance
- EA processes add to beaurocracy
- Pockets of good practice
- EA as add-on to NEPAD

### To:

- Informed debate
- Outcomes focus (eg Monitoring & Compliance)
- SD frameworks
- EA is the tool for SD
- SD alignment
- SD principles integrated into existing policy
- Shared best practice
- Integral to NEPAD

29

## Conclusions ... 1

- NEPAD provides us with the mandate for Sustainable Development in Africa
- EA provides tool for Sustainable Development
- EA has strong potential to support NEPAD
- EIA is fairly well established in Africa

30

## Conclusions ... 2

- EIA - project focussed
- NEPAD - programmes, policies, transboundary and collections of projects
- Need to fast-track development, application and upstreaming of appropriate Environmental Assessment and Management tools

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## Appendix 4: Additional perspectives on Environmental Assessment and NEPAD (Isaac Moussinga)

**Colloque IAIA-AIEI 2003  
17-20 Juin 2003 Marrakech-Maroc**

### **NEPAD : Renaissance de l'Afrique ou Nouveau Risque Écologique ? Par Isaac NJOUMBA MOUSSINGA**

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Directeur Exécutif du CODEV- B.P 13822  
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1

### **Qu'Est-Ce-Que le NEPAD ?**

**Définition:** Le terme NEPAD signifie  
**Nouveau Partenariat pour le Développement de  
l'Afrique**

Le NEPAD tire son origine de deux constats :

- Que la pauvreté et le retard de l'Afrique contrastent vivement avec la prospérité du monde développé,
- Que l'Afrique se sent de plus en plus marginalisée par rapport au processus de développement du reste du monde. A titre d'exemple, La consommation par tête d'habitant sur la période 1980 – 1996, c'est -à- dire les deux dernières décennies, en Afrique subsaharienne a diminué de l'ordre de par an 1,8% en moyenne.

♦ C'est fort de ce constat que les dirigeants africains ont mis sur pied ce nouveau programme qui se veut:

- Une prise de conscience de la part des africains eux-mêmes des maux qui minent leur développement,
- Une volonté de redéfinir leur partenariat avec les pays développés, et de participer activement à l'économie mondiale. Ceci, afin d'éviter leur marginalisation dans un monde sans pitié « *un monde intolérable* » pour reprendre l'expression célèbre de Jean ZIEGLER.

2

### **Pères Fondateurs du NEPAD**

♦ Les pères fondateurs du NEPAD sont ABDOULAYE WADE, président du Sénégal auteur du **Plan Omega** et THABO MBEKI, président Sud Africain initiateur du **Millénium Plan**.

□ **Le Plan Omega** était au départ un plan de relance économique du continent noir,

□ Alors que le **Millenium Plan**, se voulait un plan de renaissance culturelle.

□ Au lieu de se télescoper, les deux plans vont fusionner pour donner naissance au **NEPAD**, confirmant ainsi l'idée selon laquelle, le continent noir pouvait (enfin!) se doter d'un véritable programme de développement, qui ne soit pas imposé par les bailleurs de fonds et autres institutions de Breton Woods.

3

### **Processus de Validation du NEPAD**

♦ Il est important de noter que ces deux chefs d'États ont été appuyés par les présidents OBASANJO du Nigeria et BOUTEFLIKA d'Algérie.

♦ En juillet 2001, le sommet des chefs d'États tenu à Lusaka en Zambie adopte cette nouvelle initiative africaine

♦ En octobre 2001, le sommet d'Abuja au Nigeria rebaptisent les deux projets en NEPAD, finalise le texte, et met en place les structures opérationnelles.

4

♦ Ces structures sont:

♦ La direction politique du NEPAD confiée à dix chefs d'États couvrant les cinq régions d'Afrique ( Afrique de l'Ouest, Afrique Centrale, Afrique du Nord, Afrique Australe, Afrique de l'Est) à raison de deux par régions.

♦ Elle met sur pied une commission de mise en œuvre du NEPAD ainsi que le steering committee composé des quatre chefs d'État initiateurs du NEPAD, auxquels se sont ajoutés le président Égyptien MOUBARAK

5

### **L'Accueil de la Communauté Internationale**

♦ Très rapidement le NEPAD a dépassé le cadre du continent et a reçu un accueil très favorable de la communauté internationale.

♦ Le G8, lors de son sommet de Gènes en Italie a le NEPAD à son ordre du jour,

♦ L'Union Européenne, la Banque Mondiale et le FMI lui ont apporté sa caution,

♦ Chaque pays du G8 a nommé un envoyé spécial pour le NEPAD chargé de faire maintenir le contact,

♦ Le Canada lors du sommet de Kananaskis a adopté un plan d'action pour l'Afrique,

♦ Le dernier sommet du G8 à Evian en France avait comme principal point à l'ordre du jour le NEPAD.

6

### **Pré- Conditions à la Réussite du NEPAD**

- ♦ Pour que le NEPAD réussisse, ses pères fondateurs et l'ensemble des Chefs d'États qui l'ont adopté ont posé des conditions préalables:
  - la démocratie, le pluralisme politique, l'existence de plusieurs partis politiques et de plusieurs syndicats. L'organisation des élections démocratiques, libres, transparentes et justes, afin de permettre aux populations de choisir librement leurs dirigeants et non le contraire.
  - la bonne gouvernance dont l'objectif est de contribuer au renforcement du cadre politique et administratif afin d'améliorer la gestion des affaires publiques nécessaires pour progresser sur la voie du développement et de l'éradication de la pauvreté.

7

- la paix et la sécurité: conditions nécessaires pour attirer les flux de capitaux, l'accès au marché et la mise en valeur des ressources humaines.
- la sécurité juridique et judiciaire en vue de garantir et de sécuriser les investissements étrangers. Car, l'investisseur potentiel ne se décidera à venir en Afrique que s'il est convaincu que là où il va s'installer, les magistrats disent le droit, et que, les pouvoirs publics s'interdisent de changer du jour au lendemain la législation sur les investissements et le capital.

8

### **NEPAD: Les Secteurs Clés**

- **L'éducation.** Car les derniers développements de l'économie montrent que les ressources humaines sont le facteur le plus important de la croissance. Des pays comme le Japon, la Corée, Taiwan ou Singapour ont montré qu'un pays pouvait se développer uniquement en investissant massivement dans l'éducation. L'Afrique devrait faire de même, sinon mieux!
- **La santé.** Un autre pari important à cause de la résurgence des maladies endémiques (paludisme, tuberculose, sida) et un taux de mortalité particulièrement élevé

9

- **L'agriculture** dont le développement est impératif, compte tenu d'énormes potentialités dont recèle l'Afrique dans le domaine. La bataille pour le développement devra passer par une modernisation du secteur agricole.
- **L'énergie,** qui est le nerf de la guerre et sans laquelle aucune économie ne peut tourner. Le NEPAD envisage la construction des oléoducs et des gazoducs pour approvisionner le continent.
- **La compétitivité économique, la conquête des marchés extérieurs et les NTIC** qui vont achever de plonger l'Afrique dans la modernité.

10

### **Les Infrastructures : Priorité des Priorités**

- ♦ Le NEPAD voudrait combler le déficit d'infrastructures que connaît l'Afrique afin de la placer au même niveau que les pays développés. Il s'agit des infrastructures telles que : les routes, les aéroports, les ports maritimes, les chemins de fer, les télécommunications à conditions que ce soient des infrastructures à caractères régional ou continental.
- ♦ Il s'agit d'initier de grands projets susceptibles d'entraîner des effets immédiats en termes d'amélioration des conditions de vie des africains. Ces projets d'infrastructures ont pour objectif final d'œuvrer pour l'intégration effective des sous-régions.

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- ♦ *« Si l'Afrique était dotée des mêmes infrastructures de base que les pays développés, elle serait mieux en mesure de se consacrer à la production et à l'amélioration de la productivité pour faire face à la concurrence internationale. Les insuffisances structurelles des infrastructures handicapent sérieusement la croissance économique et la réduction de la pauvreté. Améliorer les infrastructures, y compris le coût et la fiabilité des services, serait dans l'intérêt de l'Afrique comme de la communauté internationale qui pourrait obtenir des biens et services africains à meilleur marché. »* NEPAD N° 98.

12

### **L'Environnement : Le Parent Pauvre ?**

- ♦ Ces grandes infrastructures dont parle le NEPAD, auront un impact immédiat sur l'environnement. Le texte du NEPAD y a aussi pensé, en posant comme postulat *« qu'un environnement sain et productif est une condition indispensable à la réussite du NEPAD. »*

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Dans cette perspective, le NEPAD vise sept interventions prioritaires :

- ♦ 1. **Lutter contre la désertification.**
- ♦ 2. **Protéger les zones humides.**
- ♦ 3. **Empêcher l'implantation des espèces exotiques et envahissantes.**
- ♦ 4. **Gérer les côtes**
- ♦ 5. **Lutter contre le réchauffement de planétaire**
- ♦ 6. **Instaurer des zones trans-frontières de protection de l'environnement**
- ♦ 7. **Initier la gouvernance écologique**

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- ♦ Comme on le voit donc, *« l'initiative pour l'environnement offre le net avantage de regrouper de nombreuses initiatives qui peuvent être engagés dans des délais très courts et dont le rendement par rapport aux investissements est exceptionnel en termes de création d'une base socio-*

### **Le NEPAD: Un Vaste Chantier**

- ♦ De ce qui précède un constat se dégage. A savoir que, le NEPAD reste un vaste chantier pour tous ses acteurs, et plus particulièrement pour les experts en évaluations environnementales.
- ♦ Si les financements du NEPAD ne sont pas encore totalement acquis malgré les avancés notoires, la

*écologique permettant au NEPAD de prospérer. »*  
NEPAD N°139

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- ♦ Mais que des normes de protection de l'environnement à l'échelon continentale soient mis en œuvre.
- ♦ Bien plus, la gouvernance environnementale suppose, une plus grande implication des populations au processus de développement. Comment donc comprendre que le NEPAD soit resté jusqu'à présent l'affaire des chefs d'États et d'une poignée d'experts sans une plus grande implication des populations africaines à la base?
- ♦ Des exemples de grands projets mis en œuvre sur le continent ces dernières années, comme le pipeline Tchad- Cameroun ont montré quand une des études d'impacts ne sont pas menées de façon rigoureuses, cela peut avoir des conséquences graves pour les populations.
- ♦ Pourquoi le NEPAD reste-t-il étrangement muet sur la question des impacts environnementales des projets?

17

- ♦ La diffusion à très grande échelle du Plan d'Action Environnemental du NEPAD qui doit être la feuille de route en matière d'environnement pour ce nouveau programme,
- ♦ La réappropriation du NEPAD par les populations africaines pour que ce nouveau programme ne connaissent pas le même sort que ses prédécesseurs comme par exemple le Plan d'Action de Lagos.

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- ✓ Accueil à Yaoundé il y a quelques mois de la réunion du Steering Committee regroupant les envoyés spéciaux, les experts, les représentants personnels des chefs d'États du comité de pilotage du NEPAD, sous la présidence du Pr. WISHMAN NKULU représentant personnel du président Thaboo MBEKI.
- ✓ Rencontres d'informations autour du NEPAD pour la communauté universitaire, les associations et la presse
- ✓ Sensibilisation des leaders d'opinion

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- ♦ Ce plan d'action de renaissance du continent préconise notamment:
- ✓ L'organisation d'un référendum africain pour l'adoption du NEPAD par les peuples africains,
- ✓ Le lancement d'un Corps de Volontaires Africains, de sorte que chaque africain puisse consacrer deux années de sa vie pour travailler au bénéfice de son continent,
- ✓ L'autofinancement grâce à l'instauration d'une taxe spéciale africaine.
- ✓ Toutes ces idées ont été notamment défendues par le Pr. Maurice TADADJEU

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question environnementale reste un défi majeur.

- ♦ Celle-ci implique que les projets liés à l'environnement ne soient pas seulement des projets vendables à la communauté des bailleurs de fonds,

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#### Défis du NEPAD

- ♦ Une plus grande mobilisation de la communauté des experts en évaluations environnementale,
- ♦ Des stratégies de lobbying pour prendre en compte l'expertise africaine en évaluation d'impacts,
- ♦ Le resautage pour l'échange d'information et d'expertise,
- ♦ Le monitoring indépendant des grands projets notamment infrastructurels autour du NEPAD,

18

#### Implémentation du NEPAD: Cas Du Cameroun

- ♦ A titre de rappel, au Cameroun on a plus de deux cents ethnies, autant de langues et de cultures pour presque 15 millions d'habitants.
- ♦ Comme beaucoup de pays africains, le Cameroun a très vite intégré la question du NEPAD dans son option gouvernementale:
- ♦ Quelques exemples concrets
- ✓ Nomination d'un ministre représentant personnel du chef de l'État pour le NEPAD

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#### L' Apport de la Société Civile

- ♦ Ici aussi, on peut noter quelques actions:
- ✓ L'organisation d'une journée d'information sur le NEPAD au Centre Jean XXIII de Mvolyé à Yaoundé par le CODEV,
- ✓ La mise sur pied d'un programme Pôle NEPAD auprès de plusieurs établissements secondaires et quelques instituts supérieurs du pays,
- ✓ Le lancement à Yaoundé de l'Organisation de la Société Civile Africaine, avec l'adoption de son plan d'action de renaissance panafricaine.

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#### Conclusion

- ☐ Le NEPAD reste un processus qui commence seulement à prendre corps. Il demeure embryonnaire et doit encore se doter d'arguments sur bien de domaines.
- ☐ Son caractère intégrateur, en fait une occasion historique pour le continent noir de se sortir de la misère.
- ☐ Cependant, Il pose à la communauté des experts en évaluations environnementales, des questions urgentes se rapportant à la fois, aux législations en la matière, aux normes, aux renforcements des capacités, tout comme à la mobilisation même de l'expertise pour ne citer que celles là.
- ☐ Quelques exemples d'implémentation du NEPAD existent. Mais l'avenir appartient plus que jamais aux grands réseaux dont la création se fait plus qu' urgente compte tenu du fait que l'Afrique n'aura plus d'excuses cette fois-ci de s'être mise elle-même en marge de sa propre histoire.

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## Appendix 5: EA capacity building in Africa – the “big picture” (Peter Tarr)

**EA in Africa:**

**Towards a vision for Building capacity**

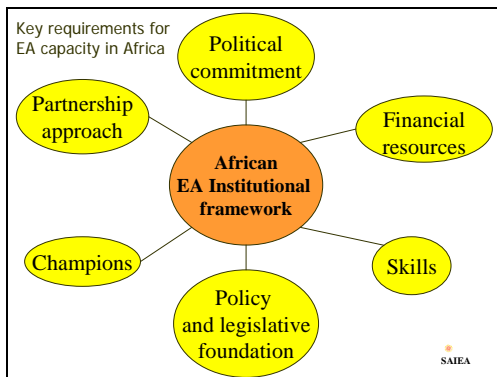
Peter Tarr  
Southern African Institute for Environmental Assessment  
Marrakech, June 2003

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**Contents**

- **Frame conditions**
- **Current situation**
- **Assessment of progress**
- **Framework and vision for the future**

2



3

**Political Commitment**

- **Variable commitment (low priority)**
- **Too much suspicion**
- **Inadequate knowledge**
- **AMCEN, AU and NEPAD**
- **Constitutional clauses**
- **Institutions for EA**

4

**Policies and legislation**

- **Inadequate, outdated & inappropriate**
- **Not enough “African ownership”**
- **Too sophisticated**
- **Sectoral contradictions**
- **Many new policies and laws**
- **Realize need for integration**
- **New generation of EA laws**

5

**Financial resources**

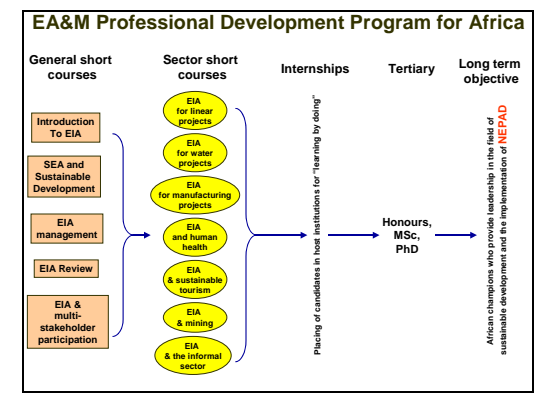
- **Inadequate from African governments**
- **Donors fashion conscious**
- **Other priorities**
- **Donor interest**
- **Good support recently**
- **Possibilities for local income**

6

**Skills**

- **Inadequate and fragmented**
- **“Brain drain” – migration, HIV/AIDS, dilution**
- **EA/SD not attractive careers?**
- **“Expat” domination**
- **Many emerging African professionals**
- **Variety of courses and programs**
- **Increasing information exchange**
- **Donor support**

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### Partnership approach

- Governments are rulers, not servants
- Unwillingness to share responsibilities
- Suspicious of environmentalists & NGOs
- Some new (indigenous) NGOs
- EA laws require participation & information
- Cooperation increasing

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### EA champions

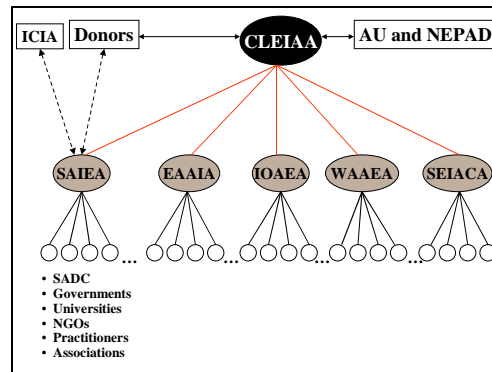
- EA not mainstreamed
- Insufficient evidence of cost/benefit
- Not enough good publicity
- Inadequate local momentum (advocacy)
- IAIA and chapters
- Growth in local NGOs
- CLEIAA and nodes

10

### Vision

**Africa has a critical mass of Environmental Assessment advocates, who combine their skills in pursuit of the common goal of sustainable development**

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### Best scenario

1. Common vision
2. Linkages to political processes (AMCEN, AU, NEPAD...)
3. Functional CLEIAA with high-level influence
4. Nodes with well defined constituency
5. Cultivate a culture of partnership
6. Focus on improving EA capacity and efficiency
7. Broad-based awareness creation
8. Nurture champions – tomorrow's leaders
9. Coordinated & strong donor and government support
10. Strategy for sustainability

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### What next?

- CLEIAA & nodes must strategize
- Package a pan-African program
- Market to partners
- Implement!

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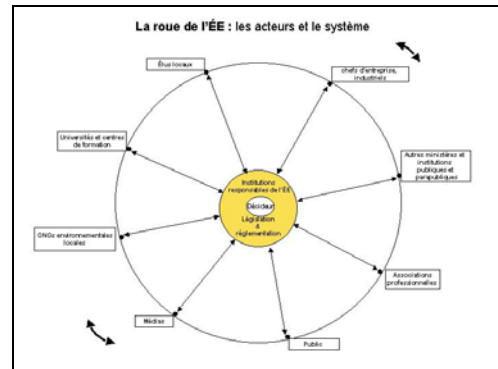
## Appendix 6: Capacity building gaps and needs in Africa (Koassi d'Almeida)

**Situation de l'évaluation  
environnementale en Afrique  
subsaharienne:  
les écarts fondamentaux et les besoins**

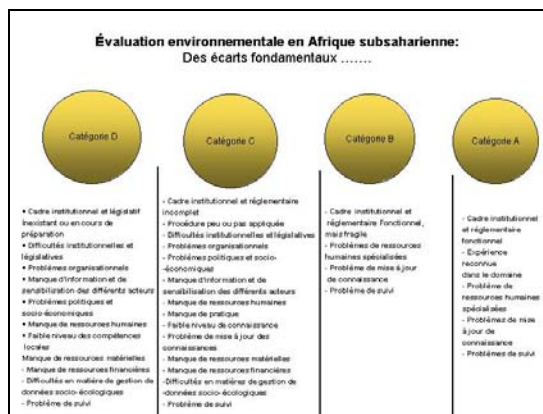
Koassi d'ALMEIDA, Ph.D  
Coordonnateur de programme  
Secrétariat francophone de l'AIEI-IAIA  
[koassi.dalmeida@aiei.org](mailto:koassi.dalmeida@aiei.org)

IAIA 2003, Marrakech, MAROC

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**Contenu des textes juridiques faisant référence aux ÉIE  
(situation de 13 pays francophones d'Afrique subsaharienne)**

	Institutionnalisation de l'ÉE	Création des institutions responsables de l'ÉE	Texte d'application	Réglemente et procédures d'ÉE
BÉNIN	Béni (loi-cadre, 1990)	ABE (décret 1990, 1990)	Arrêté 1989	
BURKINA FASO	Burkina (code de l'aménagement, 1987)	Cellule responsable de l'ÉE		
COMORES	Comores (loi-cadre, 1994)			
CONGO	Congo (décret 1988)			
CÔTE D'IVOIRE	Côte d'Ivoire (Code de l'aménagement, 1995)	Bureau d'ÉE au ministère de l'aménagement		Décret 1996
DJIBOUTI	Djibouti (loi-cadre)			Décret
GABON	Gabon (décret 1979)			
GUINÉE - CONAKRY	Guinée - Conakry (décret 1980)	Direction nationale de l'aménagement		Arrêté 1980
MAU	Mali (1994)			
NIGER	Niger (ordonnance, 1997)		Décret, 1992	Texte réglementaire, 2000
SENÉGAL	Senegal (code de l'aménagement, 2001)			
SEYCHELLES	Seychelles (1995)			*
TOGO	Togo (Code de l'aménagement, 1988)		Décrets 1995, 1996; arrêté 1995, 1997; décision 1995	

Source: L. DALMEIDA, 2001

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**Exemple 1**

- Togo

L'instabilité du ministère de l'environnement s'est illustrée par le fait que 10 titulaires de portefeuille se sont succédés entre 1991-1996. Pendant cette période, l'institution responsable de l'ÉE n'a jamais fonctionné.

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**Exemple 2**

- Congo

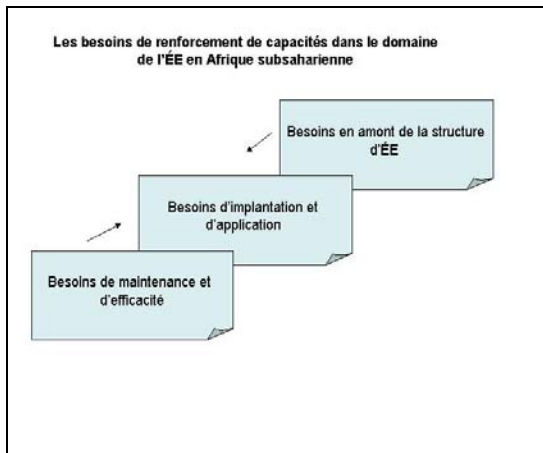
**En 17 ans, l'administration responsable de l'environnement a changé 11 fois de tutelle.**

**Exemple 3**

- Guinée -Conakry

La direction Nationale de l'Environnement, structure ayant en charge la conduite des ÉIE a été créée en 1986. Mais de 1986 à 1997, cette direction a changé 4 fois de tutelle.

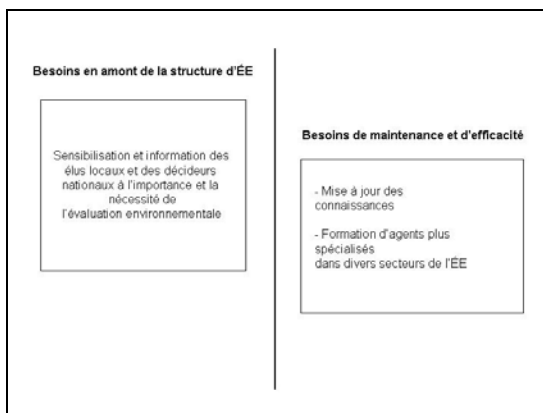
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- Besoins d'implantation et d'application de l'ÉE**
- Analyse institutionnelle ou analyse de besoins
  - Révision et harmonisation des textes législatifs et réglementaires existants
  - Élaboration de textes législatifs relatifs à l'évaluation d'impacts
  - Création de structures souples responsables de l'ÉE
  - Mise en place de mécanisme de suivi
  - Formation de base de acteurs (agents des administrations, des consultants, etc.)
  - Sensibilisation, l'information et l'éducation des population locales, des ONG privées et associatives, des médias, etc.
  - Renforcement des capacités organisationnelles des associations nationales
  - Renforcement des capacités matérielles (documentation, matériel technique et équipement informatique)
  - Participation aux colloques et conférences aux niveaux régional et international

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## Appendix 7: EA capacity building in Morocco (Abdelmourhit Lahbabi and Jaafar Boulejiouch

IAlA2003: Workshop on  
EA Capacity Building in Africa

### EA CAPACITY BUILDING IN MOROCCO

ABDELMOURHIT LAHBABI,  
Ph.D, ADS MAROC  
JAAFAR BOULEJIOUCH, EIA Department, SEE

Sunday, June 10, 2003

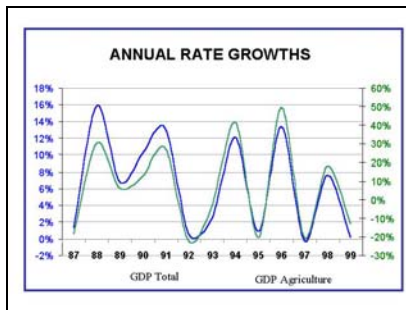
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### MOROCCO'S SD CONTEXT

#### IMPORTANT CHALLENGES TO SD OF MOROCCO:

- ◆ Prevalence of poverty, especially in sub-urban and rural areas.
- ◆ Important social and economical disparities.
- ◆ Growth rate largely driven by the unpredictable and erratic annual water fall
- ◆ Increasing pressure and rapid degradation of natural resources (water, soil and air in major cities)
- ◆ Necessary industrial modernization and restructuring to raise the productivity to international standards in the context of trade globalization

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### REFORMS IMPLEMENTED

#### FAR-REACHING REFORMS:

- ◆ **POLITICAL LEVEL:** political reforms to reinforce the democracy, governance and to empower local communities
- ◆ **SOCIAL LEVEL:** integration of the social concerns into the country main development strategic plan PDES
- ◆ **ECONOMICAL LEVEL:** favourable environment for investment and private sector development.

4

### ON THE ENVIRONMENT FRONT

#### **BUT ALSO:**

Raising awareness of the decision makers on the pollution risk/cost and the recognition of the environment protection as fundamental pillar of SD.



Recent reinforcement of the legal environmental framework with the passing of three major laws on: Environment Protection, EIAs and Atmospheric Pollution Control

5

### EA BACKGROUND

- Guidelines and procedures of the EIA established since 1994
- Practice of EIA in absence of a mandatory law and emissions/water pollution control norms
- The EIA office has a sectoral specialized staff and directly attached to the GS of the SEE;
- The EIAs are examined by a Interdepartmental National Committee under the presidency of the SEE (9 departments represented)
- Some 100 EIA have been examined by the Committee during the last ten years.

6

### EA PAST EXPERIENCE

Despite the absence of a mandatory legal framework requirements, important progress in the institutionalisation of EIA has been achieved;

#### **BUT:**

- ◆ Insufficient coordination and synergy building between the institutional stakeholders;
- ◆ Important number of EIA are still carried out according to a sectoral approach outside the official "track"
- ◆ Important disparities in the scope and extent of EIA
- ◆ Limited commitment and participation of some main institutional stakeholders
- ◆ Very limited institutional capacity at the local level.

7

### CAPACITY BUILDING INITIATIVES FOR EA **VERY LIMITED INTERNATIONAL ASSISTANCE:**

- METAP I institutional support for the creation of the EIA unit (1994)
- METAP II technical assistance to the EIA unit: definition of seven EIA sectoral guidelines, implementation of pilot EIAs (1997)
- CIDA training workshop for consulting companies (1999)
- Limited and uncoordinated CB activities as part of sectoral development programs

*Most of the EA awareness raising and CB of the institutional stakeholders and private sector has been carried out by the EIA unit*

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**CAPACITY BUILDING NEEDS FOR EA  
IN THE CONTEXT OF THE NEW EIA LAW  
AND THE DECENTRALIZATION POLICY  
THERE IS A TREMENDOUS CB NEED:**

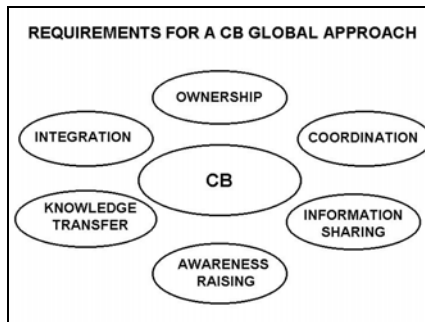
- ❖ At the national and regional institutional level
- ❖ For the national expertise to meet the expected exploding demand
- ❖ For private developers awareness raising and information

9

**REQUIREMENTS FOR A CB GLOBAL APPROACH**

- Coordination among institutions but also among and donors
- Ownership: ensure commitment and strong sense of ownership among the main institutional stakeholders
- Integration: integrate the EA to the implementation process of the national development programs to reinforce and build the EA capacity
- Knowledge transfer: associate local expertise in the EAs implementation
- Information sharing: Maximize the EA impacts through awareness and information sharing

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## Appendix 8: The Africa Professional Development Programme (Abdularama Issa and Wes Fisher)

<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Environmental Assessment Capacity Building</b></p> <p><b>Professional Development for African Practitioners - Pilot Program Experience</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Preamble</li> <li>◆ Goal</li> <li>◆ Process</li> <li>◆ Progress</li> <li>◆ Next Steps</li> </ul>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Preamble</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Program is a work in progress, responding to often expressed need since AMCEN Durban 1995: too few experienced African EIA practitioners</li> <li>◆ USAID's modest support 2001-02 to a pilot initiative, to launch a shared venture</li> <li>◆ Hope for a permanent home with CLEIAA, EAAIA, SAIEA, WAAEA, etc.</li> <li>◆ CLEIAA adopts as a Fellowship Program, Dec. 2001</li> </ul>																
1	2																
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Goals of Pilot EA Professional Development Fellowship Program</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Build broad-based practical experience</li> <li>◆ Strengthen the EIA network in Africa</li> <li>◆ Provide hands-on experience</li> <li>◆ Build relationships between African EIA professionals</li> <li>◆ Enhance current regional nodes of EIA expertise and institutions</li> </ul>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Process for Pilot</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Targeted announcements via internet listservs, websites, etc.</li> <li>◆ Screen by set criteria</li> <li>◆ Identify placement opportunities</li> <li>◆ Coordinate placements</li> <li>◆ Evaluate (and refine)</li> <li>◆ Professional engagement in associations of EIA practitioners</li> </ul>																
3	4																
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Progress</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Response/inquiries: 64</li> <li>◆ Applicants: 53 in all, 43 complete and on time</li> <li>◆ Countries: 16</li> <li>◆ Deserving: 20+</li> <li>◆ Awards (1<sup>st</sup> round): ca. 8 between SAIEA &amp; EAAIA</li> <li>◆ Unfunded 12+</li> </ul>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Gender Balance</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ 64 Applicants &amp; Inquirers: 12 Female (18.75%), 52 Male</li> <li>◆ 12 Semi-finalists 4 Female (30%), 8 Male</li> <li>◆ 8 Finalist Awardees (4 each programmed by SAIEA, EAAIA) 4 Female (50%), 4 Male</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Countries Represented</b></p> <table border="0"> <tbody> <tr> <td>◆ Botswana</td> <td>◆ Burundi</td> </tr> <tr> <td>◆ Cameroon</td> <td>◆ Ghana</td> </tr> <tr> <td>◆ Kenya</td> <td>◆ Madagascar</td> </tr> <tr> <td>◆ Mali</td> <td>◆ Malawi</td> </tr> <tr> <td>◆ Mozambique</td> <td>◆ Nigeria</td> </tr> <tr> <td>◆ Senegal</td> <td>◆ South Africa</td> </tr> <tr> <td>◆ Swaziland</td> <td>◆ Tanzania</td> </tr> <tr> <td>◆ Zambia</td> <td>◆ Zimbabwe</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	◆ Botswana	◆ Burundi	◆ Cameroon	◆ Ghana	◆ Kenya	◆ Madagascar	◆ Mali	◆ Malawi	◆ Mozambique	◆ Nigeria	◆ Senegal	◆ South Africa	◆ Swaziland	◆ Tanzania	◆ Zambia	◆ Zimbabwe
◆ Botswana	◆ Burundi																
◆ Cameroon	◆ Ghana																
◆ Kenya	◆ Madagascar																
◆ Mali	◆ Malawi																
◆ Mozambique	◆ Nigeria																
◆ Senegal	◆ South Africa																
◆ Swaziland	◆ Tanzania																
◆ Zambia	◆ Zimbabwe																
5	6																
<p><b>Countries Represented by Fellowship Awardees</b></p> <p>Limited to East and Southern Africa:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Kenya (2 Fellows), Malawi, Mozambique (in end, could not be placed, too busy on job), Tanzania (2), Zimbabwe (2) (one could not be placed, got a job with an EA firm)</li> <li>◆ 17 PD Fellow Placement Offers in: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Canada</li> <li>◆ Kenya (3)</li> <li>◆ Mozambique, Malawi, Botswana, Zimbabwe</li> <li>◆ Namibia</li> <li>◆ South Africa (7)</li> <li>◆ Tanzania</li> <li>◆ Uganda</li> <li>◆ Zambia (2)</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<p><b>Placement Offers</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Canada (NCR)</li> <li>◆ Kenya <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Eastern African Association for Impact Assessment</li> <li>◆ Land O'Lakes Dairy Consortium</li> <li>◆ A. Inamdar-Willetts, private consultant</li> </ul> </li> <li>◆ Mozambique, Malawi, Botswana, Zambia, and Zimbabwe <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Scott Wilson Africa group</li> </ul> </li> </ul>																
7	8																

**Placement Offers (cont'd 1)**

- ◆ South Africa (1 placement)
  - ◆ Bohlweki Environmental (Pty) Ltd, South Africa
  - ◆ Center for Environment & Development, University of Natal, Pietermaritzburg, South Africa
  - ◆ CSIR (Environmentek Integration Unit), South Africa
  - ◆ Sue Posnik and Associates
  - ◆ Tshukudu Environmental Services (Pty) Ltd
  - ◆ WSP Walmsley

9

**Placement Offers - (cont'd 2)**

- ◆ Namibia (4 placements)
  - ◆ SAIEA, Cheetah Conservation Foundation, USAID/Namibia
- ◆ Tanzania
  - ◆ WEGs Environmental
- ◆ Uganda (1 placement)
  - ◆ Land O'Lakes Dairy Consortium
- ◆ Zambia
  - ◆ Environmental Council of Zambia

10

**What the EA PD Fellows Did/Got**

- ◆ *EAAIA Launching Meeting (All Fellows)*, Nairobi, December 2001
- ◆ *Environmental Impact Assessment of the Cheetah Habitat Restoration (4 Fellows)*, SAIEA, Namibia, 15 February to 24 March 2002
- ◆ *Centre for Environment and Development*, University of Natal (Alexander Chambi), 12 Mar. - 11 Oct., 2002
- ◆ *Mentored preparation of Initial Environmental Examination for the USAID/Uganda Dairy Development Programme (Justin Miano)*, Feb.- May 2002

11

**EA PD Fellows Did/Got (2)**

- ◆ *Annual Conference of the International Association for Impact Assessment, IAIA '02 (6 fellows)*
- ◆ *Participation of two Fellows as trainers/resource persons in ENCAP course*
- ◆ *Three years IAIA membership for all fellows (2002-2004)*

12

**Lessons Learned & Impacts from Pilot Phase of EA PD Fellows Program**

- ◆ EIA internship programme provides an alternative and highly effective training ground for EIA professionals in Africa
- ◆ Learning by planning and executing an EIA, and participation in various meetings and short courses enabled fellows to increase their EIA knowledge, acquire experience in interdisciplinary interaction, team building, dynamics and leadership and exchange on experiences on environmental issues.

13

**Lessons & Impact, cont'd. 1**

- ◆ Fellows acknowledge an increased confidence in their EIA practices after participation.
- ◆ Some of the fellows have been able to make positive advancement in their carriers, such as:
  - ◆ increased leadership skills and efficiency in their private companies,
  - ◆ improvement in their preparations and success in bidding for tenders in EIA work,
  - ◆ secure better employment opportunities,
  - ◆ allocation of more EIA related responsibilities in their duties.
- ◆ Programme has enabled the strengthening of collaboration among the Africa EIA practitioners, networks and institutions.

14

**Lessons & Impact, cont'd. 2**

- ◆ Overall, the programme has heightened awareness, enhanced EIA skills and promoted networking and exchange.
- ◆ Many keen young potential and actual EIA experts are out there ready and eager.
- ◆ There is an untapped reservoir of interested hosts.
- ◆ Experience from the pilot phase helped immensely in the development of the multi-donor, multiple partner EA PD programme expansion proposal.

15

**Next Steps**

- ◆ Establish permanent program with greater scope and fuller definition of opportunities and partnerships
- ◆ Secure funding for other deserving budding and established professionals
- ◆ Web accessible database (clearinghouse?) of qualified African EIA specialists & hosting institutions, programs

16

**Appendix 9: Proposal for expanding the PD programme (Wes Fisher)**

**An Overview of the Proposal for an African Professional Development Programme in EIA**

IAIA 2003  
 June 15, 2003, Marrakech, Morocco  
 Weston Fisher SEI-B, Walter Knausenberger  
 USAID  
 Peter Tarr SAIEA

1

**What is the PD Programme?**  
**The five-year Professional Development Fellowship Programme for African EIA Professionals will fund 200 EIA learning-by-doing Fellowships for promising African EIA professionals throughout sub-Saharan Africa to further sustainable development and the environmental objectives of the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD).**

2

**Why fund the PD Programme?**  
**Operating premise:**  
**Enlarging the pool of skilled EIA professionals and the professional network resources available to them will directly and tangibly surmount barriers to inadequate African EIA capacity.**  
**Coordinated selection, management, evaluation & performance monitoring will benefit all EIA nodes in sub-Saharan Africa and provide for quality control oversight.**

3

**How will the PD programme meet its objectives?**

Objective	Fellowship activities
Provide practical EIA training and experience for promising professionals.	Participating in a professional EIA team 1 to 6 months; Engaging on projects that address specialized fields; and Mentoring by senior professionals in the host organization.
Link these individuals to national, regional, and international EIA professional networks.	Funded to attend conferences Receive a three-year membership to IAIA Form relationships with the other members of their EIA team

4

**Who are the PD programme project partners?**  
**The programme will be implemented by a group of five Project Partners:**

- Eastern African Association for Impact Assessment (EAAIA)
- West African Association for Environmental Assessment (WAAEA)
- Southern African Institute for Environmental Assessment (SAIEA)
- International Association for Impact Assessment (IAIA), and
- Stockholm Environment Institute-Boston Centre (SEI-B)

5

**How much funding will be required for the PD programme?**

The proposal seeks **US \$3.9 million** in multi-donor funding to support the five-year project.

There is an additional proposal that seeks funding on the order of **US \$25,000** to support the process of obtaining donor commitments for establishment of the five-year PD program.

6

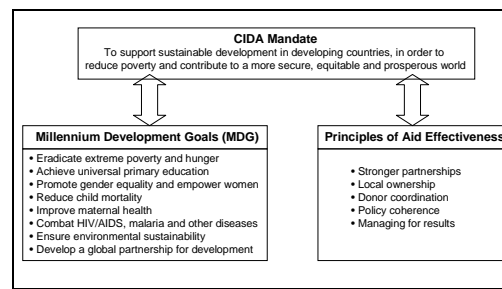
## Appendix 10: Perspectives of a donor / development agency (Peter Croal)

*Strengthening Aid Effectiveness*

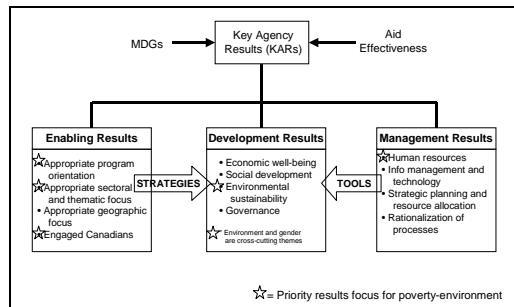
Making a Difference in the World:  
CIDA and the Poverty-Environment Agenda

Peter Croal – SAIEA  
June 15, 2003  
IAIA

1



2



3

**The Policy**

CIDA's Policy is to integrate environmental considerations into its decision-making and activities, and to work with its partners and developing countries at improving their capacity to promote environmentally sustainable development.

### CIDA Objectives for Environmental Sustainability

1. To increase the institutional, human resource and technological capacities of developing country governments, organizations and communities to plan and implement development policies, programs and activities that are environmentally sustainable.
2. To strengthen the capability of developing countries to contribute to the resolution of global and regional environmental problems, while meeting their development objectives.

4

1. To ensure that environmental considerations, including opportunities for enhancing environmental sustainability, are integrated into sector and cross-sector programs, program assistance, and project planning and implementation, taking into account views of beneficiaries and local communities;
  2. To promote and support environmental and broader socio-economic policy dialogue, program assistance and projects that directly address environmental issues;
  3. To implement design measures that minimize negative environmental impacts and enhance environmental benefits of projects, or identify alternatives;
  4. To encourage and support Canadian, international and developing country partner organizations to develop policies, programs and projects that further the objectives of environmental sustainability;
  5. To contribute to the development of knowledge and experience in Canada and in developing countries, on undertaking environmentally sustainable forms of development;
  6. To promote education and awareness among governments and the public in Canada and in developing countries of the importance of environmentally sustainable approaches to development.
- ...For the most part, the Policy remains valid. There a number of areas where it needs to be updated, but the crux of bringing the Policy to the next level is to systematically translate these operational objectives into operational results. We need to learn from our successes and our failures...

5

- Support criteria:**
- **Policy coherence:** building the bridges, in the Agency, OGD and internationally, to ensure that poverty-environment considerations are built into the social and economic agenda
    - e.g. What development impacts are there in the environment side agreements for the FTAA?
  - **Donor Coordination:** developing relationships with other donors bilaterally and multilaterally to work towards delivering the CIDA niche contribution
    - e.g. At a global level, is the multilateral UN system working for poverty and environment? How do we work to improve the effectiveness of these institutions?
  - **Local ownership:** opportunities for macro-micro linkages to situate on-the-ground work within a broader environment/natural resource focus
    - e.g. is the China Council replicable? Is the Agency equipped to actively seek out these opportunities and other success stories?
  - **Stronger partnerships:** opportunities to bridge CDPFs, PRSPs, etc. to the global environment agenda, and vice-versa
    - e.g. To what extent have we explored the DAC guidelines on mainstreaming the global environmental conventions, a document that proposes interventions beginning at the partner country level, up to and including the international level? Are there lessons to be learned from the 2002 review of mainstreaming environment in PRSPs?
  - **New programming approaches:** integrating the ecosystem approach as we move to program-based approaches
    - e.g. Is the Nile Basin Initiative a model for us?
  - **Managing for Results:** truly aligning our work to the Key Agency Results and the MDGs
    - e.g. Is the Agency's reporting system conducive to effectively measuring achievements?

6

### Moving towards an aid effectiveness-based agenda And in Africa?:

- \$6B over 5 years
- Trade and tariffs
- Africa Investment Fund
- Enhance African Trade Capacity
- Information Communications Technologies
- Strengthening African Public Sector
- Strengthening Parliaments
- Strengthening Local Governance
- NEPAD Outreach
- Conflict Prevention
- Education for all
- Vaccine research / Polio
- Agricultural Research
- Water Management
- Project Preparation Facility.

7

### Moving towards an aid effectiveness-based agenda Core Issues for Donor Support

- Water Supply and sanitation to meet MDG and WSSD objectives
- World Bank and EU will focus on Infrastructure, therefore SEAEA will be critical as NEPAD weak in these areas.
- Environmental Integration-mainstreaming will be extremely important as many donors will be involved in SWAPs (health, education, agriculture, HIV-AIDS)
- Mainstreaming environment into PRSPs...tools like SEA and Country Environmental Assessment will have to be refined and applied.

8

**Appendix 11: Perspectives of an EA practitioner working in Africa (Bryony Walmsley)**

**EIA ON THE GROUND:  
PERSPECTIVES OF AN EIA  
PRACTITIONER**

By Bryony Walmsley,  
WSP Walmsley

1

**THINGS THAT HELP!**

- Most countries have well formed EIA legislation and some even have comprehensive guidelines
- But it needs to be harmonised between SADC countries to allow a co-ordinated approach to regional projects

2

**THINGS THAT HELP!**

- Friendly, helpful and educated environmental authorities
- But need more experiential in-service training eg CLEIAA PD programme
- Need more SADC specific training courses in EIA, from general to specific

3

**THINGS THAT HELP!**

- In-country specialists
- But need a contact data base and a practitioner certification scheme

4

**IMPEDIMENTS**

- Logistical
- Financial
- Country factors
- Skills
- Services

5

**LOGISTICAL PROBLEMS**

- Poor road infrastructure
- Needs funding
- Infrequent flights
- Demand driven
- Costs/time of travel
- Lack of communications facilities especially wrt email/internet
- Needs funding
- Import/export and visa difficulties
- SADC customs union

6

**FINANCIAL**

- Volatile exchange rates
- Take out forward cover – at a cost
- Dollar pricing
- Need differential pricing mechanisms for SADC residents
- Volatile inflation
- Risk and insurance
- Additional costs eg costs of importation of equipment and freighting of samples
- Build in-country capacity

7

**COUNTRY FACTORS**

- Safety and security – government intervention
- Health issues and emergency facilities
- Climatic variability – need to plan for this
- Poor governance
- Historical legacy
- Language barriers – use local consultants
- High biodiversity – appoint in-country specialists
- Land ownership/tenure
- Unequal application of EIA policies – need legislative and policy review to harmonise

8

## COUNTRY FACTORS

- Long time frames for approval
- Empowerment of Authorities
- External review
- Reduce work load through screening and greater use of SEAs
- High costs of approval
- Need added value for fee eg active involvement and follow-up by Authorities
- Low profile of environmental issues
- Use NEPAD, MSSD and other initiatives to raise profile and link EIA to PRS
- Presentations at industry/financial/political fora
- Use the media

9

## COUNTRY FACTORS

- Lack of effective public consultation
- Use in-country facilitators – need database
- Use local consultants and NGOs
- Look at political risk
- Develop locally-applicable methods to consult rural communities

10

## SKILLS

- Lack of experience of Authorities
- Experiential/in-service training eg CLEIAA
- SADC specific EIA training courses
- Tool kit eg data base, help desk, EIA guidelines, regional networking
- Rapid turnover of personnel
- More funding
- Lack of follow-up and monitoring/auditing of EIA implementation
- Need resources eg vehicles, manpower etc
- Lack of SEAs for cumulative impacts
- Need funding for SEAs/structure plans/land use plans in high risk areas

11

## SERVICES

- Lack of waste disposal sites and management – funding!
- Lack of hazardous landfills within cost-effective distances – funding!
- Lack of certified laboratories – funding!
- Lack of office equipment, vehicles – funding!
- Specialist sub-consultants – need more environmental management courses at tertiary level to build in-country capacity

12

## SERVICES contd.

- Lack of data
- Develop national data bases
- Create meta-database
- Update air photos and maps
- Funding!

13

## CONCLUSIONS

- Legal frameworks are in place
- DEAs are in place
- BUT, there are still many logistical, financial, and practical impediments in the way of effective delivery and implementation of EIA in SADC

14

## Appendix 12: Lessons from Eastern Europe (Jiri Dusik)

Jiri Dusik  
JDusik@rec.org

**EA Capacity Building: Lessons and mistakes from transitional countries**

Workshop on EIA capacity building in Africa. Marrakech, Sunday 15 June 2003

1

**Presentation outline**

- REC
- Lessons and mistakes from EA capacity building
- Annex 1: Evolution of project level EIA in Central and Eastern Europe
- Annex 2: Evolution of SEA in Central and Eastern Europe
- Annex 3: Examples of EIA and SEA capacity-building projects in CEE

2

**The Regional Environmental Center for Central and Eastern Europe**

- Not-for-profit institution promoting dialog between diverse stakeholders on env. issues
- established 1990, HQ in Hungary, 15 country offices (180 people) >30 member countries
- 9 Programmes - Sofia EIA Initiative (ministerial mandate 1997 – 2003)

3

**Sofia EIA Initiative**

Ministerial mandate - „Environment for Europe“ 1997-1999

- Comparative studies and regional workshops
- Recommendations for „Environment for Europe“ process (SEA Protocol to the UN/ECE Espoo Convention)

2000-2003

- Pilot/demonstration projects in 7 countries (SEA)
- Customised UNEP Training Resource Manuals (EIA and SEA)
- National capacity building (6 - EIA and 7 - SEA)
- Comparative studies and sub-regional networking

4

**Lessons and mistakes**

- Reforms of existing decision-making processes instead of quick jumps to new processes
- Reforms hampered by absence of wide consultative processes
- Capacity building strategy instead of atomised interventions
- East-East cooperation need to complement traditional West-East knowledge transfers

5

**New systems X Gradual reforms**

- Many EA elements (partial env. analyses and consultations) existed in established decision-making processes (EIA and SEA)
- Quick jumps to new processes (e.g. Czech Rep.)
- fresh approach – no legacy of previous systems
- often externally driven (favoured by donors)
- capacity building – learning new process
- Reforms of existing processes (e.g. Poland)
- upgrading of existing EA elements
- user-friendly to those who operate existing processes
- capacity building to change process management (unlearning)

6

**Proper consultative processes**

- EA reforms designed by only handful of available officials
- Lack of time and resources for consultations with sectoral ministries, regions, professional associations and NGOs
- Reform process controlled by env. authorities
- Quality of consultative process predetermines quality of EA system

7

**Capacity building strategy**

Why? To obtain critical mass of promoters of good practice!

- *Promotional materials* - to explain benefits of EA to planners and policy-makers
- *Pilot projects* – to test and develop EA methods in real-life situations and to establish precedents of good EA practice
- *Guidelines* – to support practical applications
- *Training* – to build capacity of EA practitioners
- *Professional networking* - to review practice and establish professional benchmarks for EA
- *Regular evaluations* – at least annual conferences, etc.
- *EA Centers* – to support research and capacity-building (operate effectively only without own consultancy services)

8

### East-East cooperation

- EA reforms pre-determined by nature of local decision-making systems and traditions
- Lessons from „more developed“ systems may be interesting but irrelevant
- Examples from similar backgrounds count twice
- East-east exchanges
  - „healthy competition“
  - self-help
  - Example: South-East Europe

9

## Annex 1: Evolution of project level EIA in Central and Eastern Europe

10

### Project level EA in CEE: 1992

- Initial stage of transition
- Environmental issues among the the key driving forces for collapse of socialist regimes (HU, CZ, PL) - REC established to support environmental problem solving
- Non-transparent permitting processes
- Forms of environmental and health evaluations within land-use permits
- Basic „technical,, environmental standards for water permits and forestry activities
- Most countries signed UN/ECE Espoo Convention (1991)
- Support of EIA by international donors (EU Phare, US AID, bilateral donors, EBRD, World Bank)

11

### Project level EA in CEE: 1997

- First generation of EIA laws as processes outside of the planning systems - modelled after the first EC EIA Directive (85/337/EEC)
- Gradual ratification of the UN/ECE Espoo Convention
- Poor linkage of EIA to actual project design
- Ineffective public participation – no scoping + public hearings at the end of the EIA process
- Solid technical expertise – no experience with taking account of public comments and social impacts
- EIA capacity building to address disillusionment with public participation (by proponents as well as NGOs)
- CEE countries active in negotiation of the UN/ECE Aarhus Convention (signed 1998)

12

### Project level EA - EU Accession countries: 2002

- second generation EIA laws – based on the new EC EIA Directive (97/11 EEC) and Espoo Convention
- Ineffective public participation – narrow interpret. EC EIA Directive – slow ratification of the Aarhus Convention
- EIAs becoming routine matter, but „copy pasting“ - process effectiveness limited by a lack of open scoping (exceptions in two-tier EIA systems : Poland, Hungary)
- EIA and HIA remain separate processes – no or limited cooperation among environmental and health authorities (Lithuania exception)
- No systematic treatment of social issues (except Slovakia)
- EIA professional exchanges limited by departure of foreign funding

13

### Project level EA in Balkan countries: 2002

- Croatia most advanced and promotes information sharing
- Remaining 4 countries (9 entities) in similar stage of EIA development as CEE in 1992
- High level of technical expertise
- Key issue – linkage of EIA to decision-making, sound screening systems, effective public participation (resistance to scoping)
- Support of domestic EIA networks – coordination of EIA capacity building by various donors

14

### Project level EA: Key issues for future

- Improve public participation (ratification of the Aarhus Convention – Art. 6.4. And 6.5) - introduction of scoping + more effective methods of consultations
- Better link EIA to project preparation – use of EIA in industry
- Improved coordination of EIA and HIA, experimentation with SIA
- Improvement of domestic EIA professional exchanges – annual conferences, national IAIA networks, transparent research, demonstration projects with capacity building component

15

## Annex 2: Evolution of SEA in Central and Eastern Europe

16

### EA of plans, programs, policies: 1992

- Land-use planning provided for public participation (esp. Yugoslavia) - Legal requirements not practised
- Limited environmental evaluation in land-use planning and programming (Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary)
- Attempts to abolish key planning systems within transition to market economy (planning perceived a part of socialist heritage)
- Support for environmental action plans by international donors – limited interest in EA of strategic development planning

17

### EA of plans, programs, policies: 1997

- SEA of national policies requested in Czech Republic (1992), and Slovakia (1994)
- Separate SEA of land-use plans also required in CZ, SK, Poland (1990), Bulgaria (1995) and Slovenia (1993)
- environmental evaluations in land-use planning still remain – unclear relations to separate SEAs
- Sofia EIA Initiative's review of pilot SEA applications and environmental evaluations in land-use planning reveal good potential for further development of SEA in CEE (Aarhus Conference, 1998)
- Czech Republic proposes development of SEA Protocol to Aarhus Convention (London Ministerial Conference 1999)

18

### EA of plans, programs, policies: 2002

- Extensive SEA application for national policies, plans and in Czech Republic, Slovakia – in Bulgaria and Poland for land-use plans
- Estonia and Poland establish SEA systems for national policies and undertake pilot projects (demonstration projects also in Slovenia and Hungary)
- EU is the key driving force - SEA Directive (for legislation) and EU Structural Funds (for practice)
- Different views of CEE and EU countries on scope of the SEA Protocol to Espoo Convention
- Flexible objective-led appraisal X strict impact assessment approach

19

### EA of plans, programs, policies: Key issues for future development

- Retain coverage of national policies (Slovakia, Czech Republic, Estonia, Poland)
- Clarify role of SEA – to provide information for decision-makers or to influence design of strategic actions
- Build on advantages of objective-led appraisals and impact assessments – effectively combine them
- Support practitioners interested in strategic Sustainability Assessments (initial pilot projects in Slovakia, Hungary, strong interest in Estonia)
- Establish domestic SEA professional exchanges
- Link SEA initiatives in CEE with other regional and global initiatives

20

## Annex 3 Examples of EIA and SEA capacity-building projects in CEE

21

### EIA capacity building projects

- Regional programme to exchange experience with EIA and SEA since 1997
- Regional Env. Reconstruction Program - delivered in 9 entities (Croatia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Albania, Yugoslavia and Macedonia)
- UNEP EIA Training Manual customised for local decision-making systems + to incorporate EIA requirements of IFIs, EC and Espoo and Aarhus Conventions
- National policy workshops and training of trainers,
- Support in-country networking („national associations for IAIA“)

22

### SEA - pilot projects

- CR: National Energy Policy (1998),
- CR: Development Strategy for Plzen Region (1999)
- CR: National Tourism Policy (2001)
- CR: Methodology of Ministry of Environment for SEA of Regional Development Strategies (2001)
- CR: National Development Plans (2001, 2002),
- CR: public review of National Waste Management Plan (2002)
- Slovenia: National Development Plan (2000)
- Estonia: National Development Plan (2002)
- Poland: National Development Plan (2002)
- Hungary: Regional Operational Programme (2002)


23

## Appendix 13: Wrap-up (Peter Tarr and Abdularama Issa)

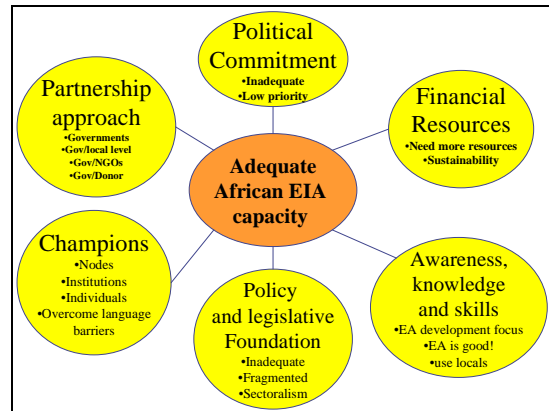
**EIA capacity building in Africa:**

**Report  
back on workshop(s)**

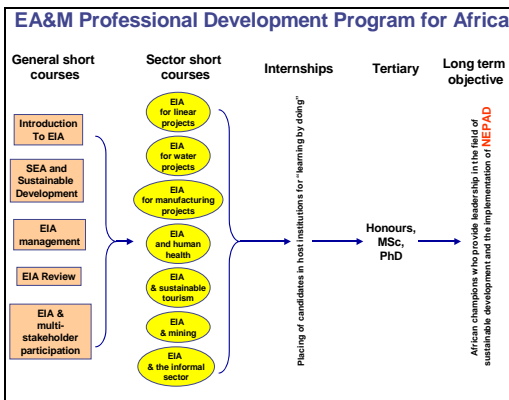
Peter Tarr  
Southern African Institute for Environmental Assessment  
Marrakech, June 2003  
On behalf of CLEIAA, WAAEA, EAAIA, IOAEA



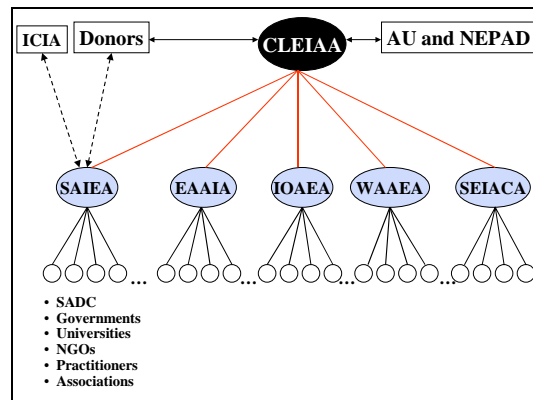
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4

## What next?

- **CLEIAA & nodes must strategize**
- **AMCEN & governments key players**
- **All-inclusive (all major stakeholders)**
- **Package a pan-African program**
- **Market to partners**
- **Implement!**

5