

IMPROVING THE EFFECTIVENESS OF ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT AND STRATEGIC ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT IN SOUTHERN AFRICA



WORKSHOP PROCEEDINGS

13-16 MAY 2003

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About these proceedings

This report is a record of the presentations and discussions held during the May 2003 workshops in Windhoek. 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 rather abbreviated in their present form. In the interests of sharing information quickly, neither the slides nor the papers have been edited.

The next step after this workshop is a more focussed consultative process that will take place during the annual meeting of the International Association for Impact Assessment (IAIA), in Morocco in June 2003. The second of the two workshops was one of a series of regional events being organized as part of a study of international experience of SEA being undertaken by IIED. It was also a contribution to an international learning initiative on SEA launched by the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD). This work aims to gather global experience of SEA and other approaches, which seek to integrate and mainstream environmental (as well as social and economic) considerations in decision-making and policy-making. It also aims to provide an opportunity for practitioners and different stakeholders to debate perspectives on the role and utility of SEA.

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

Introduction and purpose of the workshops

A selection of mid-level technical decision makers from government, non-government (NGO), academic and private institutions were invited to attend and contribute to two important, linked workshops, which were held back-to-back. The first workshop reviewed Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) policy and practice in southern Africa, and was organised and hosted by the Southern African Institute for Environmental Assessment (SAIEA). The second workshop, organized by SAIEA in collaboration with the International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED), focused on experiences and perspectives on Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) in the region. The purpose of these two workshops was to contribute to improving understanding and use of these tools in the region and beyond.

The Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs (DANNIDA) provided the funds for the first event, whilst the World Bank, OECD, NORAD, CIDA and GTZ sent their delegates at the cost of their own institutions. The Royal Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs provided funds for the second workshop on SEA.

The first workshop marked the conclusion of a DANNIDA funded study done by SAIEA in 2002 and the preparation of a book entitled "*EIA in Southern Africa*". Whilst this book is based on extensive research and consultation in the region, SAIEA sought to bring together some of southern Africa's foremost policy makers, administrators, practitioners and academics who have considerable experience in this field. Local knowledge was enriched by presentations on the latest global perspectives by some leading international experts.

By the end of the workshop, a clear picture emerged of the key issues affecting the use of environmental assessment in the region, and some innovative ideas and a roadmap of how best to apply environmental assessment tools in the promotion of sustainable development, were developed by the participants. The combined workshops were attended by 42 delegates from 17 countries (see appendix 1 for attendance list).

Dr Peter Tarr
Executive Director
Southern African Institute for Environmental Assessment

Programme for EIA workshop

Day 1 (Tuesday 13 May 2003)

Keynote addresses: setting the scene

The objective of the presentations was to provide insight into various aspects of EIA policy and practice, and stimulate thought and discussions so that delegates would be in a better position to brainstorm key issues on day 2. Facilitators captured points made during the discussions.

1. Global trends in EIA (B Dalal-Clayton)
2. EIA in southern Africa (P.Tarr, SAIEA)
3. Perspectives of an EIA practitioner in southern Africa (B.Walmsley, South Africa)
4. Perspectives of an EIA policy-maker, administrator and regulator (W. Fourie, DEAT, South Africa)
5. Perspectives of an NGO (E. Chonguica – IUCN, Harare)
6. Perspectives of a developer (L.Hangala, President of the Namibian Chamber of Commerce and Director of the Namibian Power Corporation)
7. EIA and Nepad: issues and options (H.Rucato and A.Weaver)

Discussions followed each presentation.

Day 2 (Wednesday 14 May)

All day workshop sessions

Theme 1: Establishing a conducive regulatory framework for EIA

Theme 2: Obtaining political commitment for EIA

Theme 3: Capacity development in EIA

Theme 4: Quality assurance in EIA in southern Africa

Theme 5: Marketing EIA

Theme 6: Screening in EIA

Theme 7: Community involvement in EIA

Programme for SEA workshop

EXPERIENCE AND PERSPECTIVES ON THE ROLE AND UTILITY OF STRATEGIC ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT (SEA) IN SOUTHERN AFRICA

Day 3 (Thursday 15 May)

A series of presentations, each followed by discussions

1. Global trends in SEA (B.Sadler, represented by B.Dalal-Clayton)
2. Opportunities for SEA in the context of sustainable development strategies, poverty reduction strategies and other strategic planning frameworks (B. Dalal-Clayton)
3. Status of SEA in southern Africa (P.Tarr and N.Rossouw)
4. Use of, and support of, SEA by development agencies in Africa (P. Croal - CIDA)
5. Case study presentation: Caprivi Sugar “SEA” – P.Tarr
6. Case study presentation: Kwando Tourism “SEA” – P.Tarr
7. Case study presentation: Cape Town Port SEA – S. Heather Clark)
8. Case study presentation: Sperrgebiet Land Use Plan – B.Walmsley
9. Case study presentation: Cape Action Plan – A.Weaver
10. Case study presentation: Cape Land Use Plan – S.Brownlie

Day 4 (Friday 16th May)

Brainstorm working groups:

Facilitated workshops were held on the following topics/issues that had emerged during the previous day, and from the EIA workshop.

Report back session on working groups

Theme 1: How SEA can contribute to Poverty Reduction Strategies

Theme 2: Applying SEA within NEPAD initiatives

Theme 3: Clarifying SEA

Summary of presentations (EIA and SEA workshops)

The following is a synthesis of the various presentations, since in most cases, a full paper was not prepared for inclusion in these proceedings. Where a paper was made available, it has been included as an appendix to the report. Moreover, all the PowerPoint presentations are also attached as appendices. It should be noted that all the graphics and colour schemes have been removed from the PowerPoint files in order to reduce their size and thus enable postage by electronic mail.

Global trends in EIA (Barry Dalal-Clayton)

This presentation provided a comprehensive overview of the history of EIA, which dates back to the USA in 1969. It traced the development of EIA, showing how its use grew in the “North” during the 1970’s and how various “offshoots” were proposed during the 1980’s. Dalal-Clayton argues against splitting EIA into too many offshoots, preferring a holistic approach. However, he emphasised the value of up streaming EIA and adopting strategic environmental assessment wherever circumstances allow. The presentation reported on the results of the IAIA (1996) EIA effectiveness study and various other research, which has tried to improve the use of EIA globally. The research suggests that EIA has some way to go before it meaningfully influences decision making, but there are encouraging signs and many examples of good practice. Dalal-Clayton concluded with a synthesis of a 5-year old study on the effectiveness of EIA in a southern African country. The study showed that the frame conditions for the successful implementation of EIA were generally un conducive, institutional arrangements were inefficient and EIA had little positive impact on decision making at that time.

See appendix 2 for PowerPoint presentation.

EIA in southern Africa (Peter Tarr, SAIEA)

This presentation summarizes the findings of a yearlong SAIEA research project that has evaluated the status of EIA in the southern African region. The findings confirm that most southern African countries now have policies and legislation in place, and that institutional structures have been created. However, the use of EIA as a planning tool remains variable, as decision makers continue to circumvent EIA when its use does not suit their preconceived ideas. However, both SADC and NEPAD provide an excellent foundation upon which to strengthen the use of EIA in the region. The presentation offered an 8-point plan to improve EIA practice in the region.

See appendix 3a for the PowerPoint presentation and appendix 3b for the paper.

Perspectives of an EIA practitioner in southern Africa (Bryony Walmsley, South Africa)

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 4 for the PowerPoint presentation.

Perspectives of an EIA policy-maker, administrator and regulator (Wynand Fourie, DEAT, South Africa)

South Africa is one of the SADC countries where EIA is mandatory and where a substantial institutional structure exists to guide and review EIA studies. In spite of the relatively sophisticated set-up in South Africa, Fourie is of the opinion that the national and provincial staff are unable to cope with the workload. Staff are generally inadequate in number and usually do not have the knowledge and experience to deal with more complicated EIAs. This situation is exacerbated by the fact that there are perhaps too many EIAs being conducted, and the unrealistic workload leads to unnecessary time delays in reviewing EIA reports. Fourie questions whether EIAs really add value to the decision making process, and argues that in many cases, other planning tools (e.g. land use planning, town planning, etc.) would perhaps be more appropriate than EIA. His conclusion is that fewer, but more focussed EIAs would be preferable to the current situation.

See appendix 5 for the PowerPoint presentation

Perspectives of an NGO (Eben Chonguica – IUCN, Harare)

This presentation focussed on the issue of transboundary and cumulative impacts, and argued the case for a SADC protocol on EIA. Whilst most countries in the region are aware of the need to address transboundary issues, most TOR for EIAs do not require that transboundary impacts be assessed. In addition, EIAs tend to concentrate on specialist studies, which are often limited to a small area of impact. This is in spite of the fact that most SADC countries are Party to a variety of SADC protocols (e.g. shared water resources) that require a high level of bilateral cooperation.

See appendix 6 for PowerPoint presentation

Perspectives of a developer (Leake Hangala, President of the Namibian Chamber of Commerce and Director of the Namibian Power Corporation)

This presentation sought to provide a perspective from a person representing the commercial and industrial sector – someone who commissions EIA studies. Dr Hangala expressed the concern that environmentalists have a poor reputation in southern Africa, as many decision makers regard them as being anti-development. He looked forward to a situation where developers and environmentalists could build

consensus around a common vision for the future, since the environment is becoming increasingly important in business today.

See appendix 7 for the full paper (no PowerPoint presentation was made)

EIA and Nepad: issues and options (Hesphina Rucato and Alex Weaver)

Drs Rukato and 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 8 for PowerPoint presentation.

SEA trends and role in strategic planning frameworks (Barry Dalal-Clayton)

Dr Dalal-Clayton began by informing delegates of the current work of the OECD DAC Task Group on SEA, which is reviewing experiences and opportunities in SEA worldwide. The purpose of the project is to assess the potential of SEA as a key tool in the promotion of sustainable development and poverty reduction strategies. An important part of the project is holding consultations in selected regions, including southern Africa. He said he expected people from the region to contribute their knowledge, both at the workshop, and afterwards by documenting case studies for the publication that will result from the project.

Thereafter, he gave an overview of recent trends in SEA, highlighting the role of SEA in strategic planning. This included a brief history of the evolution of SEA, from the formative stage (1970-1990) to the current expansion stage. SEA is now widely practiced in developed countries as an “upstream” process that has been moderately successful in many cases in influencing strategic decision-making. However, much still needs to be done to improve the methodology and buy-in amongst key stakeholders.

See appendix 9 for the introductory presentation and appendix 10 for this PowerPoint presentation

SEA in southern Africa (Peter Tarr)

This presentation, which is accompanied by a paper, provided an initial overview of SEA in southern Africa. It considered the impacts of SEA from a decision-making perspective, arguing that decision-making processes in the region are sometimes not systematic or even rational. Centuries of colonial rule, resource mining and post-colonial mismanagement have left the region in desperate need for development. Consequently, politicians are under extreme pressure to facilitate development activities, almost at any cost. Nevertheless, there is progress in many SADC countries, some of which are incorporating SEA into new legislation. Similarly, there are some examples of good SEA practice, especially in South Africa. The presentation

concluded by proposing some key frame conditions that need to be met for SEA to be applied effectively in the region.

See appendix 11a for PowerPoint presentation and 11b for paper

SEA in South Africa (Nigel Rossouw)

The more general overview of SEA in southern Africa (see above) was complimented by a more detailed assessment of the use of SEA in South Africa. It is clear that South Africa is leading the region in the application of SEA, with awareness-creation documents on the use of SEA dating back to 1996. A selection of case studies was highlighted and lessons learnt, were shared with the other delegates.

See appendix 12a for PowerPoint presentation and 12b for paper

Perspectives on SEA by a donor/development agency (Peter Croal)

Canada CIDA is a good example of a donor/development agency that has adopted the Millennium Development Goals within its support programme. CIDA has a policy that integrates environmental considerations into decision-making, and that promotes the ideas of partnerships and local ownership. The presentation stressed the importance of supporting the consolidation of SEA/EA initiatives in the region, as NEPAD has not yet defined its approach in this regard. Croal emphasised though, that attempts should be made to keep SEA simple, concentrating on getting the fundamentals right, since SEA is just good planning in practice.

See appendix 13 for the PowerPoint presentation

Results of workshop discussions (EIA workshop)

Theme 1: Establishing a conducive regulatory framework for EIA

Key result	Action required	Who responsible	Supported by	Timing
A conducive legal and administrative framework exists in southern Africa, enabling more efficient EIA practice	Obtain political commitment for EIA (see also theme 3)	National EIA authorities to "market" EIA in their countries	SAIEA and other partners	Ongoing – report progress by April 2004
	Define the basic principles for a conducive regulatory framework for environmental management at national levels	National EIA authorities in each country	SAIEA and other partners	Ongoing – report progress by April 2004
	"Harmonize" EIA legislation and systems within the SADC region	SADC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ SAIEA ◆ IUCN ◆ Governments ◆ Donors ◆ Specialists 	ASAP – report on progress in April 2004

Theme 2: Obtaining political commitment for EIA

Key result	Action required	Who responsible	Supported by	Timing
Southern African politicians are convinced that EIA is a useful tool, worthy of their support	Document success stories and show how the lack of EIA has led to problems	SAIEA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Donors ◆ SADC 	December 2004
	Identify a high-profile personality who can be the patron for SAIEA	SAIEA Board	SAIEA Director	December 2004
	Develop scenarios for all futures for southern Africa, with/without sound environmental decision-making	SAIEA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ SADC ◆ Donors ◆ IUCN 	Start ASAP – ongoing
	Clearly show how poverty and HIV/AIDS can be alleviated by sound development through the use of EIA	SAIEA	IUCN	Start ASAP – ongoing
	Create high-profile recognition or awards for efforts in translating multilateral environmental agreements into action (e.g. SADC, UNEP, IUCN)	IUCN	SADC	Start ASAP – ongoing
	Promote awareness of EIA benefits to banks, insurance agencies, journalists, etc. for risks and liability reduction	SAIEA	SADC	Start ASAP - ongoing

Theme 3: Capacity development in EIA

Key result	Action required	Who responsible	Supported by	Timing
Resources are available for tertiary education	Create a funding mechanism that supports worthy candidates to pursue tertiary education	SAIEA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Donors ◆ Corporations ◆ Governments 	Start ASAP - ongoing
Training courses are presented on a variety of EIA themes	Create a funding mechanism for the presentation of courses and to support the attendance of courses by southern Africans	SAIEA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Donors ◆ Corporations ◆ Governments 	Start ASAP - ongoing
	Develop a programmatic approach for the courses, and an annual training calendar	SAIEA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Donors ◆ Corporations ◆ Governments 	Start ASAP - ongoing
	Develop local materials to illustrate courses	SAIEA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Donors ◆ Corporations ◆ Governments 	Start ASAP- ongoing
In-service (learning-by-doing) opportunities are available	Secure funds and implement the CLEIAA professional development programme	SAIEA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Donors ◆ Corporations ◆ Governments ◆ EIA practitioners 	Start ASAP-ongoing
EIA units have the necessary equipment and information to perform their tasks efficiently	Undertake a needs assessment throughout the region	SAIEA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Donors ◆ Governments 	Start ASAP-ongoing
	Create a meta-database of the information available from various sources, and make available to all	SAIEA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Donors ◆ Corporations ◆ Governments ◆ EIA practitioners 	Start ASAP-ongoing
SADC, NEPAD and countries have access to appropriate guidelines that promote best practice in EIA	Develop a series of guidelines on various themes that make use of case studies to illustrate successes. The guidelines should champion EIA and promote best practice	SAIEA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Donors ◆ Corporations ◆ Governments ◆ EIA practitioners 	Start ASAP-ongoing
Help desk operational and network in place	Evaluate successes and failures of past and existing networks, and then develop a regional networking strategy	SAIEA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ IAIA ◆ Business Council for Sust. Dev. ◆ UNEP 	Start ASAP
	Create and maintain an electronic help desk and chat room	SAIEA	UNEP	Start ASAP
Specialist services are available and accessible (laboratories and waste disposal facilities)	Undertake an inventory of facilities in the region and a needs assessment amongst potential users to determine capacity gaps	SAIEA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ SADC ◆ Donors ◆ Governments 	Start ASAP

Theme 4: Quality assurance in EIA in southern Africa

Key result	Action required	Who responsible	Supported by	Timing
Certification of EIA practitioners	Establish a certification system that covers all of southern Africa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ SAIEA (regionally) ◆ Environmental authorities at country level 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Various existing professional bodies (e.g. SAIE&ES) ◆ SAIEA to seek funds for implementation. SADC and NEPAD should support 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Develop a concept paper as soon as possible – provide feedback by December 2003 ◆ Regional certification workshop by May 2004 ◆ Implement strategy by March 2005
Improved quality of EIA reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Develop review strategies at national level, and include criteria for external review 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Environmental authorities at country level (nationally) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ SAIEA (if requested) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ As soon as possible – individual countries to do this at their own pace
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Develop regional review strategy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ SAIEA (regionally) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ SADC and NEPAD should support conceptually 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Circulate a concept paper to key stakeholders by December 2003

Theme 5: Marketing EIA

Key result	Action required	Who responsible	Supported by	Timing
Improved awareness of EIA amongst key stakeholders	Present talks on EIA at as many workshops and conferences as possible	SAIEA	EIA practitioners throughout the region	Long term
	Educate the media about EIA via short courses and information dissemination	SAIEA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Media Institute of southern Africa (MISA) ◆ UNEP ◆ Environmental Journalists Network 	Start by December 2003
	Raise awareness amongst Parliamentarians about EIA	SAIEA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ GLOBE ◆ SADC ◆ AU ◆ National governments 	Ongoing
	Produce information materials about EIA, especially case studies and disseminate widely (e.g. flyers, videos, fact sheets, website, etc.)	SAIEA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ SARDC ◆ SADC ◆ National governments 	Start now!

Theme 6: Screening in EIA

Key result	Action required	Who responsible	Supported by	Timing
Full EIAs are only conducted when really necessary, and their improved focus adds value to decision making	Prioritise integration of environmental considerations into spatial planning	SAIEA to lead	Governments to implement	As soon as possible
	Revisit and amend existing EA “triggers” at regional and national levels to avoid too many, and often unnecessary EIAs, clogging-up the administrative machinery	SAIEA to lead	Governments to implement	As soon as possible

Theme 7: Community involvement in EIA

Key result	Action required	Who responsible	Supported by	Timing
Communities become more involved in EIA processes and contribute as equal partners in decision making	Develop a generic handbook and other materials on the communication tools that could be used under local circumstances	SAIEA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ SADC ◆ Donors ◆ practitioners 	Within a year
	Ensure genuine public involvement in project planning cycles, decision making and monitoring	Governments	SAIEA Other NGOs	Ongoing
	Create fora for relationship building between the public and private sector	IUCN	SAIEA Other NGOs	Ongoing

Results of workshop discussions (SEA workshop)

Theme 1: How SEA can contribute to Poverty Reduction Strategies

Key result	Action required	Who responsible	Supported by	Timing
Sustainable development principles are integrated into Poverty Reduction Strategies	Audit and review PRS	Appropriate national environmental authority	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ SAIEA & EAAIA ◆ Donors ◆ NGOs 	Ongoing
	Implement PRS after ensuring that SEA principles are included	National governments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ SAIEA & EAAIA ◆ Donors ◆ NGOs 	Ongoing
	Monitoring the implementation of PRS	National governments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ SAIEA & EAAIA ◆ Donors ◆ NGOs 	Ongoing

Theme 2: Applying SEA within NEPAD initiatives

Key result	Action required	Who responsible	Supported by	Timing
The planning of NEPAD initiatives takes account of sustainable development principles, using SEA as a key tool	Lobby NEPAD to proactively do sector analyses on a regional basis (e.g. transport, power, waste, water) and from this, prioritise investment needs and opportunities	CLEIAA	Regional nodes (e.g. SAIEA and EAAIA)	As soon as possible
	Harmonize EA/SEA requirements between countries, investors and donors (see theme 1 in EIA workshop)	SADC	SAIEA & EAAIA IUCN Donors	As soon as possible
	Champion sustainability awareness at senior government levels throughout Africa	CLEIAA	Regional nodes	As soon as possible – ongoing
	Champion EA/SEA capacity building in both public, private and parastatal sectors	CLEIAA	Regional nodes	As soon as possible – ongoing
	Build capacity of NEPAD Secretariat (tools, personnel, knowledge and skills)	SAIEA	Donor	As soon as possible – ongoing
	Ensure that “environment” is given due consideration in NEPAD	NEPAD secretariat	SAIEA	As soon as possible - ongoing

Theme 3: Clarifying SEA

Key result	Action required	Who responsible	Supported by	Timing
SEA is defined in a southern African context and is clearly understood by key stakeholders	Develop an EA/SEA protocol for the SADC region, to include generic EA principles, integration of EA into PPPs, outcomes-based approach, etc.	SADC	SAIEA IUCN Governments Donor	Priority!
	Prepare a guideline document to support the implementation of the protocol	SAIEA	SADC Donor	ASAP
	Obtain international recognition of the protocol to eliminate contradictory processes	SADC	SAIEA	ASAP
	Re-evaluate current PPP processes to identify where EA principles are not properly applied	Individual countries	SAIEA	ASAP – ongoing
	Explore ways of formalizing or giving legal status (where currently absent) to spatial and land use planning systems	Individual countries	SAIEA	ASAP

Results of informal round table reports on SEA in various countries

Delegates presented brief overviews of SEA in their countries, highlighting the legal, administrative and institutional frameworks. The discussion confirmed that “classic SEA” is rarely applied, though there are a variety of “near SEA” activities that include national visions, national development plans, sector plans and land use plans. The results of these discussions will be elaborated, in some instances as case studies, and incorporated into the forthcoming IIED publication on SEA.

Appendix 1: List of participants

FirstName	LastName	Institution	E-mail	Country
John	Boyle	World Bank, Africa Region	Jboyle@worldbank.org	USA
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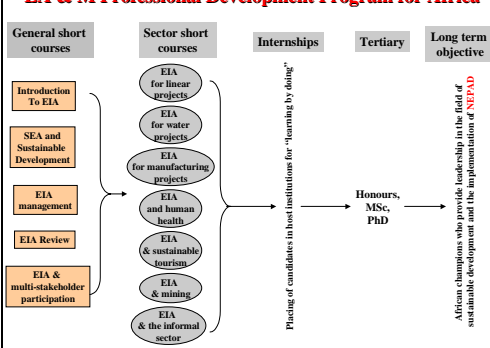
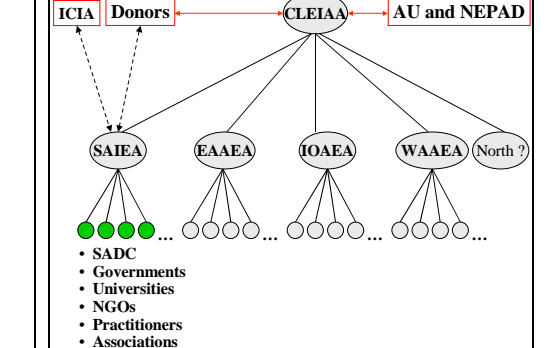
Appendix 2: Global trends in EIA (Barry Dalal-Clayton)

<p style="text-align: center;">Environmental Assessment Some trends and challenges</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Barry Dalal-Clayton IIED</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Trends in EA</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •EIA emerged (NEPA 1969) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - (Also provided for SEA) •1970s - Introduced – mainly in North <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Development/experimentation with methods •1980s - Offshoots (eg social, risk, cumulative) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - some argue for holistic approach (not parceled) - Practice still mainly in North - European EIA Directive (1985) - Donors start introducing EIA 1989 – WB O.D. on EIA - Some uptake in South
1	2
<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Trends – 1990s</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •More offshoots (eg biodiversity) •Revised European EIA Directive (1997) •More donor use (WB Sourcebook, handbooks, guidelines) •Moving EIA upstream to PPPs (emergence of SEA, IAIA workshops) •EIA uptake in developing countries (legislation/institutions/consultants) •International/regional agreements & conventions (Espoo transboundary 1991) (Negotiating European SEA Directive) 	<p style="text-align: center;">European Directive on EIA: 1997</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Preparation of an environmental report •Specified the information to be included in the statement •Consideration of alternatives •Arrangements for public consultation •Factors to be considered in decision-making
3	4
<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Trends – 2000+</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •European SEA Directive (2001) to be implemented by 2004 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Modelled on EIA Directive 1997 - Promotes standardisation + accession countries (25 countries) + broader •New SEA protocol to Espoo (to be signed at Kiev inter-ministerial May 2003) •Towards sustainability focus(Sustainability assessment)•Integration with planning processes (EIA + SEA) •Role in NSDS/PRSP •UNEP – integrated assessment of trade-related policies; strategic integrated planning 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Donor interest in SEA growing <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - OECD DAC Task Force - World Bank Learning programme •Recognised tool to improve trade-offs for SD •Northern model exported to South (skills, capacity? Challenge in Africa) •Institutionalised (EPAs etc, EA systems) •Regulated (EA legislation and guidelines)
5	6
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • International Study of Effectiveness of EA (1996) • Focus mainly on North • Framework for ‘sharpening’ EIA as sustainability instrument by: • Staying within source and sink capacities • Undertaking full cost analysis of natural capital stock to determine impact acceptability • Applying in-kind compensation for all residual impacts to meet the ‘no net loss rule’ • Ambitious & optimistic - assumes poorer countries can afford to implement/manage such recommendations • EIA performance in developing countries? 	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>EIA Performance Study in African country (1998)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Most past studies relied on indirect and impressionistic evidence <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Questionnaires to practitioners and bureaucrats (vested interests) •Review of 16 yrs of EIA practice •Interviews (broad range organisations + individuals) •Review of 26 EIS (criteria, indicators, RTs) •7 detailed case studies (field work – proponents, practitioners, govt., NGOs, local communities, etc)
7	8

<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Findings</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Little impact on decision-making • Late in starting (often an after thought) • Inadequate scoping•Poor TORs • Under-resourced So 'quick & dirty' EIAs = 'cheap and ineffective' • Less attention to process (ended with submission of EIS - seen an end in itself) • 70% of EIA used foreign consultants 	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Findings</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of meaningful participation – no well-structured, timely, broad-based stakeholder involvement) • Denied access to EIA process (eg no provision for involvement, not made aware of proposals, used only as a source of information, etc.) • Denied access to findings eg • EIS and summaries not available for consultation in project localities • in English only • Few public meetings • Used only 'written' communications when many people illiterate • Documents kept 'confidential' • Local views omitted
9	10
<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Findings</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • So - EIAs not influential on planning and implementation • Developments fail to deliver environmental and social benefits • Focus on outputs (reports) • EISs long, descriptive, weak analysis • Socio-economic issues often not addressed • Cumulative impacts not seriously considered • EIS rarely defined, costed or integrated environmental management into project design 	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Findings</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Few defined compliance responsibilities – circumnavigation • Consideration of alternative project options weak, often absent • Dialogue between practitioner & proponent seldom led to design modification before EIS submitted • Many (private sector, senior tiers of govt) still see EA as an impediment to development • Many viewed EIA as donor imposition
11	12
<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Donors</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Donor-supported processes did not lead to more effective EIA • Used expensive consultants + donor guidelines • Donors lost interest after EIS and internal needs satisfied • No examples of donor interest extending to ensure EIA recommendations adhered to during implementation, post completion or audit phases • Donors failed to learn from own experience 	
13	

Appendix 3a: EIA in southern Africa

<p style="text-align: center;">Key issues Social environment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ⊗ HIV/AIDS ⊗ Poverty ⊗ Inequalities ⊗ Civil and regional conflicts ☺ Improved social investment ☺ Renewed peace efforts ☺ New hope 		<p style="text-align: center;">Key issues Institutional environment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ⊗ Inadequate capacity ⊗ Inefficient administration ⊗ Sectoralism ⊗ Limited strategic planning ☺ Dedicated government institutions ☺ Improved skills-development programmes ☺ Strong donor, NGO & private sector support 																																																																						
1		2																																																																						
<p style="text-align: center;">Current status of policy, legal and administrative environment</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th>Country</th> <th>EIA policy</th> <th>Specific EIA law (or framework law)</th> <th>EIA guidelines</th> <th>EIA department</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>Angola</td><td></td><td>✓</td><td></td><td>✓</td></tr> <tr><td>Botswana</td><td>✓</td><td></td><td></td><td>✓</td></tr> <tr><td>Lesotho</td><td>✓</td><td>✓</td><td></td><td>✓</td></tr> <tr><td>Malawi</td><td>✓</td><td>✓</td><td>✓</td><td>✓</td></tr> <tr><td>Mauritius</td><td>✓</td><td>✓</td><td></td><td>✓</td></tr> <tr><td>Mozambique</td><td>✓</td><td>✓</td><td></td><td>✓</td></tr> <tr><td>Namibia</td><td>✓</td><td></td><td>✓</td><td>✓</td></tr> <tr><td>Seychelles</td><td></td><td>✓</td><td></td><td>✓</td></tr> <tr><td>South Africa</td><td>✓</td><td>✓</td><td>✓</td><td>✓</td></tr> <tr><td>Swaziland</td><td>✓</td><td>✓</td><td></td><td>✓</td></tr> <tr><td>Tanzania</td><td>✓</td><td></td><td>✓</td><td>✓</td></tr> <tr><td>Zambia</td><td>✓</td><td>✓</td><td></td><td>✓</td></tr> <tr><td>Zimbabwe</td><td>✓</td><td></td><td>✓</td><td>✓</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Country	EIA policy	Specific EIA law (or framework law)	EIA guidelines	EIA department	Angola		✓		✓	Botswana	✓			✓	Lesotho	✓	✓		✓	Malawi	✓	✓	✓	✓	Mauritius	✓	✓		✓	Mozambique	✓	✓		✓	Namibia	✓		✓	✓	Seychelles		✓		✓	South Africa	✓	✓	✓	✓	Swaziland	✓	✓		✓	Tanzania	✓		✓	✓	Zambia	✓	✓		✓	Zimbabwe	✓		✓	✓		<p style="text-align: center;">Key issues Policy and legal environment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ⊗ Inadequate and fragmented ⊗ Not enough “African ownership” ⊗ Too sophisticated ☺ Many new policies and laws ☺ Realize need for integration ☺ Constitutional clauses
Country	EIA policy	Specific EIA law (or framework law)	EIA guidelines	EIA department																																																																				
Angola		✓		✓																																																																				
Botswana	✓			✓																																																																				
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Zimbabwe	✓		✓	✓																																																																				
3		4																																																																						
<p style="text-align: center;">Key issues Natural environment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ⊗ Abundant but fragile natural resource base ⊗ High dependence on natural capital ⊗ Widespread degradation ⊗ Some resources are under extreme stress ☺ Improved awareness of the environment ☺ SADC protocols – joint management 		<p style="text-align: center;">Priorities for the Future: EA and sustainable development</p>																																																																						
5		6																																																																						
<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Implement SADC’s vision</u></p> <p>“promote development, peace & stability and achieve equity-led growth and sustainable development”</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accelerate economic growth (equity) • Improve health, income & living conditions • Equitable & sustainable use of resources 		<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Capitalize on strategic opportunities</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SADC • African Union and NEPAD • Improved policy & legislation • Some dedicated institutions • Willing local partners • Comparative advantages 																																																																						
7		8																																																																						

<p style="text-align: center;"><u>EA priorities?</u></p> <p>EA must address regional and national priorities :-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poverty reduction • Improved socio-economic development 	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>8-point plan to improve EA</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Commit to EA • Improve governance • Smart partnerships • Build local capacity • Quality control • Market EA • Diversify EA • Make EA relevant
<p>9</p>	<p>10</p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Commit to EA</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EA needs more exposure in SADC protocols • EA needs to be applied more consistently • EA needs to be an integral part of NEPAD 	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Improve governance in EA</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interested and affected stakeholders must participate fully in EA processes • Encourage media involvement • No “bullying”
<p>11</p>	<p>12</p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Smart partnerships</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Governments and interested and affected parties • NGOs • Media • Donors • Academia 	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Build local capacity</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training • Hardware • Technical support • Enabling environment • Growth opportunities
<p>13</p>	<p>14</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">EA & M Professional Development Program for Africa</p> 	
<p>15</p>	<p>16</p>

<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Quality control</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve laws • Harmonize laws? • Training • Certification • EA guide & review • Implementation follow-up 	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Market EA</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrate the benefits of EA • Share best practice • Reward best practice • Local ownership
17	18
<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Diversify EA</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strategic EA • EA for “non-traditional” sectors (agriculture, tourism, forestry, fisheries, urban expansion) • EA for small and informal sectors • Trans-boundary impacts 	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Make EA relevant</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Focus on decision making • Useful to decision makers • Logical and accessible • Value for money
19	20
<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Conclusion</u></p> <p>Southern Africa faces considerable challenges, but the use of EA is likely to escalate & expectations are that the AU & NEPAD will stimulate new investment & improved governance</p>	
21	

Appendix 3b: Environmental Impact Assessment in southern Africa: An overview

Peter Tarr (SAIEA)

Over the past thirty years there has been a growing awareness of environmental issues – a realisation that the earth’s natural resources are under serious threat and that development needs to be managed in a manner that is in harmony with the environment. This interest has led to the creation of a new tool – and the legislation to enforce the use of it – to help decision-makers direct development in a sustainable way.

Environmental impact assessment – or EIA – was first formally established in the USA in 1969, spreading to other developed countries in the 1970s and more recently to the less developed countries. Over the past ten years, southern Africa¹ has made considerable progress in the adoption and implementation of EIA as a planning tool.

What is EIA?

Environmental impact assessment is a process that assesses the impact of a planned activity on the environment – physical, social and economic – providing decision-makers with an indication of the likely consequences of development actions. When it is an integral part of the planning process, EIA enables potentially negative impacts to be mitigated (and positive impacts to be maximised) early in the design stages. Through the EIA process, the developer can improve the way a project is planned, implemented and, in some cases, decommissioned.

The southern African situation

In contrast with the Western world, environmental policies in southern African countries were not created in response to local public pressure but were largely initiated by Governments in response to international pressure regarding global environmental issues. Although this is indicative that the harmful consequences of development on the environment had not reached the levels of those in the developed world, it did mean that early attempts to introduce EIA in southern Africa were not very successful and that change in this regard has been relatively slow.

Nevertheless, EIA can potentially play a significant role as a key support tool for sustainable development in southern Africa. To effectively enhance sustainable development in the region, EIA must contribute to poverty alleviation, employment creation and improved economic development. In particular, EIA has a vital role to play in the successful implementation of the New Partnership for Africa’s Development (NEPAD) – a recent initiative by African leaders to eradicate poverty and to place African countries on a firm path of sustainable growth and development.

¹ Southern Africa refers to the countries in the Southern African Development Community (SADC) Region. These include Angola, Botswana, Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), Lesotho, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Seychelles, South Africa, Swaziland, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe. Unfortunately, a lack of available information on the DRC prevents us from including it in much of this paper.

The state of southern Africa's environment

Southern Africa supports significant biodiversity and is one of the world's most mineral-rich regions. Not surprisingly, the dependence – economically and socially – on natural resources, both renewable and non-renewable, is high. Mining and its associated industries currently form the cornerstone of most economies. The increasingly important tourism sector is largely dependent upon natural capital, particularly healthy wildlife populations and beautiful scenery. Millions of families still rely on subsistence farming for their livelihoods, despite a highly variable rainfall and susceptibility to drought in many areas. Wild foods and medicines derived from indigenous plant and animal populations are widely used, and wood is a key source of fuel and building materials for many rural southern Africans.

Traditionally, resource-use activities in southern Africa were largely sustainable, causing little, if any, harm to the environment. However, an increasing population (Figure 1), industrialisation, and its accompanying environmental problems, and the evolution of market economies are placing enormous pressures on the natural capital. These pressures are exacerbated by acute poverty, a high rate of urbanisation, one of the highest HIV/AIDS infection rates in the world, low public sector capacity, a high reliance on foreign technical experts and insufficient public awareness regarding social and environmental issues.

As a result, southern Africa has lost an estimated 30% of its wetlands due to degradation and/or over abstraction of water. Water demand continues to rise at a rapid rate and it is predicted that several countries will face water scarcity and extreme water stress in the decades to come. Alleviating this through sustainable management of river basins is difficult because three or more countries share each major river system.

Further degradation of the drylands, which support much of the region's grain and livestock production, will significantly impact food production and will also be detrimental to the migratory herds of wild species which depend on this habitat. Overuse of wood and other forest products as a result of high population growth rates and increasing poverty is exerting great pressure on the remaining forested areas.

Rapid urbanisation and other human activities such as tourism development, over fishing, clearing of mangroves, erosion and sedimentation also threaten large areas of the coastline. The growth in industrial activities such as informal and small-scale mining results in the production of hazardous waste, much of which accumulates in the environment because of poor waste management. Similarly, most countries have inadequate, or no, air quality standards despite expected increases in air pollution and this is likely to result in significant air pollution problems.

There is an urgent need for a strategic framework and an implementation strategy that can help to transform southern Africa from a region in decline into one on a path to prosperity. Many of southern Africa's non-renewable resources are rapidly being used up. The region's renewable natural resource capital is generally in poor health, and its ability to sustain future generations is uncertain. Current exploitation is generally not optimised and benefits are seldom distributed equitably or channelled towards long-term regional or national development. Poverty is widespread and the devastation

caused by HIV/AIDS and civil unrest on the social, economic and ecological components of the environment are profound. In addition the region needs to adopt innovative to solutions to overcome the effects of drought, floods and other natural phenomena. The response to these problems has typically been reactive thus far, with relief efforts intended to alleviate the effects rather than tackle the root causes. In this context, the use of strategic environmental assessment (SEA) would assist decision-makers by improving land-use planning. SEA provides a framework for assessing the implications and risks of various broad development scenarios and could, for example, suggest land-use options that result in better management of river catchments and rangelands.

Box 1: Key threats to sustainable development in southern Africa

- ◆ Poverty, high population growth rates and unemployment
- ◆ High levels of HIV/AIDS infection
- ◆ Inadequate capacity to implement policy and to monitor the consequences of policy, programme and project implementation
- ◆ Poor governance
- ◆ Degradation of natural habitat and loss of biodiversity
- ◆ Severe degradation of cropland and permanent pasture
- ◆ Deterioration of marine and coastal environments
- ◆ Variability of water availability and deteriorating groundwater quality
- ◆ Inadequate services and opportunities to cope with the high rate of urbanisation

Working towards sustainable development

“Sustainable development” encapsulates the concept of development that enhances the quality of human life without compromising the viability of natural systems. Given the low levels of human development in southern Africa, it is not surprising that the SADC (Southern African Development Community) goals for sustainable development focus on social, economic and equity issues (Box 2).

Box 2: SADC’s commitment to sustainable development

- The Southern African Development Community (SADC) aims to promote development, peace and stability in the region. In terms of the SADC vision for achieving equity-led growth and sustainable development, the region must –
- ◆ 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.
- In addition, the SADC Environment and Land Management Sector has identified the following seven key environmental goals:
- ◆ Securing sustainable water supply and quality
 - ◆ Preventing and reversing desertification
 - ◆ Combating coastal erosion and pollution
 - ◆ Ensuring sustainable industrial development
 - ◆ Making efficient use of energy resources
 - ◆ Maintaining forests and wildlife resources, and
 - ◆ Managing demographic change and pressures.

If the goals outlined in Box 2 are reached, many of the threats to sustainable development in the region will be alleviated. EIA could play a leading role in southern Africa in attaining these goals.

EIA in southern Africa today

Encouraging progress has been made regarding the promotion and implementation of EIA within the region since the 1992 United Nations Conference on Environment and Development. A relatively well-developed legislative and policy framework now exists in the region and EIA is being adopted as a planning tool in many sectors. There are, however, certain challenges to be met before EIA reaches its full potential as a key tool in the promotion of sustainable development in southern Africa.

Achievements

The rapid and systematic development of new policies and laws has been complimented by newly created institutions, and governments are making tangible efforts to improve their capacity to guide, administer and monitor EIAs. The growth of service providers (EIA practitioners) in the private sector has been substantial. Universities throughout the region now offer a wide range of EIA-related courses that are producing a small but growing number of skilled EIA practitioners. Employment and professional development opportunities in the field of EIA are improving each year, and decision-makers and proponents from all sectors are increasingly aware of the need to pursue the goals of sustainable development. Some areas of achievement are highlighted below.

Legislation, policy and guidelines

SADC recognises the central role of EIA, and important issues and options are clearly articulated in its Sustainable Development Strategy (SADC 1996). Expectations are high that SADC will become more successful in promoting sustainable development than has been the case thus far.

Most SADC countries have developed, or are in the process of developing, specific legislation covering EIA (see Table 2). The international community has responded positively to these developments, providing relevant and substantial technical, financial and capacity-building support.

Table 2: Summary of EIA policy, laws and guidelines that currently exist in selected Southern African countries

Country	EIA policy	Specific EIA law (or framework law)	EIA guidelines
Angola	None	Environmental Framework Law 1998	None
Botswana	1990 (National Conservation Strategy – not strictly EIA)	No – in prep.	None
Lesotho	1996	Environment Act 2001	None – guidelines are currently being prepared
Mauritius	1990 (National Environment Policy) and NEAP (2000)	Environmental Protection Act (1991) amended (1998)	None
Malawi	1996	Environmental Management Act 1996	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ EIA general ◆ Irrigation & drainage ◆ Mining ◆ Sanitation

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Waste Management ◆ Various Environmental Management System & auditing
Mozambique	1996 (National Environmental Management Programme – not strictly EIA)	Framework Environment Law (1997) with EIA regulations (1998)	In prep: General EIA guidelines
Namibia	1995	No – Environmental Management Bill in prep.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Mining ◆ Irrigation ◆ Water infrastructure & supply
Seychelles	None	Environmental Protection Act (1994) & regulations (1996) In prep. new Town and Country Planning Act	None
Swaziland	1998 (Environment Action Plan – not strictly EIA)	Swaziland Environment Act (1992). Amended by Environmental Management Act (1999) – EIA Regulations (2000)	None
South Africa	1999 (Environment Management Policy)	Environmental Conservation Act (1989) and Regulations (1998), National Environmental Management Act (1998). New IEM regulations in prep.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ IEM guidelines (6 volumes) ◆ Guideline for EIA Regulations
Tanzania	1997 National Environment Policy	Not yet – Environment Management Bill in prep. EIA is, however “environmental permitting” is a prerequisite	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ General EIA guidelines ◆ Screening and scoping guidelines ◆ Report writing guidelines ◆ Review and monitoring guidelines ◆ Checklist of environmental characteristics
Zambia	1985 – National Conservation Strategy (not strictly EIA)	Environmental Protection and Pollution Control Act (1990) and Regulations (1997)	In prep. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Social Impact Assessment ◆ Energy ◆ Forestry ◆ Tourism ◆ Fisheries
Zimbabwe	1997	No – Environmental Management Bill in prep.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Mining and quarrying ◆ Forestry ◆ Agriculture ◆ Transport ◆ Energy ◆ Water ◆ Urban infrastructure ◆ Tourism

Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Mauritius, Namibia, South Africa, Tanzania and Zimbabwe have developed national visions, most of which explicitly commit the State to promoting sustainable development. Namibia has entrenched these ideals in the National Constitution, while South Africa guarantees its citizens access to publicly held information. Many countries have policies or laws that protect the right to freedom of association and expression, although there is still a tendency to stifle criticism in some countries.

Institutional structures and staffing

Most Governments have created EIA Units to guide and implement EIA and discussions are underway to seek ways of harmonising EIA throughout the SADC region.

In Seychelles and Tanzania, environmental management has been placed under the Office of the Vice President in recognition of its importance and cross-cutting nature. In South Africa, the implementation of EIA has been delegated to the provinces and local authorities, thus helping to spread the load. Zambia has created a multi-sector

Environment Council, whilst in many other countries, committees exist where various ministries collaborate in terms of planning and project implementation.

EIA practice and implementation

EIA is widely applied in southern African countries, and some examples of excellent EIA practice exist. There is a growing realisation that EIAs need to consider cumulative and transboundary in addition to the local impacts. Collectively, SADC countries have agreed to cooperate regarding natural resource management. Whilst the SADC Protocol on Shared Water Resources is perhaps the most significant achievement in this regard, other areas of collaboration include fisheries management, combating desertification, wildlife management and promoting the concept of regional tourism. These steps provide excellent entry points for the application of planning tools such as EIA.

In some countries advanced tools such as SEA are being utilised to create a better framework within which EIA can be applied. Moreover, some use is being made of sophisticated predictive modelling techniques, health risk assessment, and social impact assessment within EIA processes.

There is increasing demand from public and private sector leaders for accountability. Although not yet widespread, public participation processes are beginning to be developed with progressive methodologies such as participatory rural appraisal being applied.

Obstacles

Although these are notable achievements, EIA has not yet fulfilled its potential as a key tool in the promotion of sustainable development in southern Africa. The main reasons for this are:

- ♦ EIA is seldom used strategically and continues to be implemented in a highly variable way. Most laws are sectoral, there is inadequate cohesiveness between them and the structures put in place to administer the implementation of EIA are often not effective.
- ♦ The sectors traditionally exposed to EIA are industries that are either resource extractive (e.g. mining, oil and gas extraction) or developments that are highly visible and require the construction of major infrastructure. Important sectors such as agriculture, fisheries and tourism receive very little attention in terms of EIA.
- ♦ The widespread impression that EIA is an obstructive process that prevents development and keeps people in poverty rather than one that promotes sustainable development and ensures that future generations will enjoy resource security and a good quality of life.
- ♦ The EIA process is often undermined by aspects of poor governance such as insufficient opportunities for public participation, limited access to information, inadequate freedom of speech and, in some cases, corruption.

- ♦ Representation at Government multi-sectoral fora is often low-level and the committees seldom achieve strategic results. Most EIA units have neither the skilled staff nor the resources to fulfil their mandate. They are usually located in environment or nature conservation ministries, which generally have low political status and are often ignored by more powerful sectors such as agriculture, mining, water, trade and infrastructure. Moreover, there are often conflicts of interest as, in many countries, the environment ministry includes other sectors such as tourism, agriculture, fisheries, water and even mining. Thus, the parent ministry itself is often the proponent, the policeman and the judge.

The way forward

For EIA to reach its full potential within the region, four key challenges need to be met:

Establish conditions conducive to EIA

Consistent EIA legislation and policy is required within each country, and across the region. However, even with optimal legislation, the current perception of EIA as a “green tool” must be reversed before EIA will be embraced and used to help meet critical priorities such as poverty reduction and improved socio-economic development. Ideally, this process needs to occur in the context of peace, stability, good governance and a healthy macroeconomic environment.

Improve strategic planning

EIA should be integrated into large-scale issues such as regional and transboundary initiatives, and partnerships with civil society as well as into the core national strategies, the African Union and the New Partnership for Africa’s Development. To be fully effective EIA should be linked with the full project life cycle.

Improve human and institutional capacity

Inadequate expertise in EIA within the region is a severe limitation. Existing fragmented EIA expertise needs to be consolidated, and a strong culture of sharing best practice across the region promoted. A substantial effort is required to build and maintain human capacity, especially to reverse the “brain drain” from Government into private institutions, non-governmental organisations and parastatals, and – to a lesser extent – the exodus of skilled EIA practitioners from the region. Capacity can be optimised through adopting flexible institutional arrangements and diversifying approaches towards decision-making processes through, for example, forming partnerships between Government departments, and between Governments and non-governmental institutions.

Improve EIA implementation

The implementation of EIA across the region could be enhanced through demonstrating the social, economic and ecological benefits of good practice and ensuring that existing policy is put into practice. Regular monitoring is necessary to ensure that developers implement the agreed-upon mitigation measures that result from EIAs, and to assess the effectiveness of these measures. Diversifying EIA to include strategic (including regional), cumulative, transboundary, and “fast-track” environmental assessment would ensure that it improves strategic planning, project implementation and the growth of Africa’s small-scale and informal sectors.

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Appendix 4 : Perspectives of an EIA practitioner in southern Africa (Bryony Walmsley)

<p>PERSPECTIVES OF AN EIA PRACTITIONER</p> <p>By Bryony Walmsley, WSP Walmsley</p>	<p>THINGS THAT HELP!</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Most countries have well formed EIA legislation and some even have comprehensive guidelines •Friendly, helpful and educated environmental authorities •Interesting projects – you can make a difference
1	2
<p>IMPEDIMENTS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Logistical • Financial • Country factors • Skills • Services 	<p>LOGISTICAL PROBLEMS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor road infrastructure • Infrequent flights • Costs/time of travel • Lack of communications facilities especially with email/internet • Long time frames for approval
3	4
<p>FINANCIAL</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Volatile exchange rates • Dollar pricing • Volatile inflation • Risk and insurance • Additional costs e.g. costs of importation of equipment and freighting of samples 	<p>COUNTRY FACTORS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Safety and security • Health issues and emergency facilities • Physical climate • Climatic variability • Poor governance • Historical legacy • Language barriers • High biodiversity • Land ownership/tenure • Unequal application of EIA policies
5	6

<p style="text-align: center;">SKILLS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of experience of Authorities • Rapid turnover of personnel • Lack of follow-up and monitoring/auditing of EIA implementation • Lack of SEAs for cumulative impacts 	<p style="text-align: center;">SERVICES</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of waste disposal sites and management • Lack of hazardous landfills within cost-effective distances • Lack of certified laboratories • Lack of office equipment • Specialist sub-consultants
7	8
<p style="text-align: center;">SERVICES contd.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of data <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Air photos – Maps out of date, out of print – Climate – Soils – Groundwater – borehole data, quality data – Surface water – runoff data, quality data – Biodiversity – Archaeology – Integrated planning studies, land use plans – Socio-economic data 	<p style="text-align: center;">CONCLUSIONS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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
9	10

**Appendix 5: Perspectives of an EIA policy maker, administrator and regulator
(Wynand Fourie, DEAT, South Africa)**

<p>BACKGROUND ♦ COMPULSORY EIAs SINCE 1997 I.T.O. ECA</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ LIST OF ACTIVITIES ♦ APPROPRIATE TIME TO EVALUATE ♦ PROVISIONS OF NEMA ♦ CURRENT AMENDMENTS TO NEMA ♦ NEW REGULATIONS IN TERMS OF NEMA 	<p>CRITICAL EVALUATION ♦ CAPACITY:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - TOO FEW EXPERIENCED STAFF - TOO MANY JUNIOR OFFICIALS - NEED SPECIALISTS TO EVALUATE WORK OF SPECIALISTS - SALARY STRUCTURE NOT APPROPRIATE TO SKILLS - BUT- CAN'T JUSTIFY FULL TIME SPECIALISTS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contract specialists & recover cost
<p>1</p>	<p>2</p>
<p>CRITICAL AVALUATION (continued) ♦ TIME DELAYS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ COST OF STUDIES ♦ INDIRECT COSTS FOR DEVELOPERS ♦ LEGAL ISSUES ♦ TOO MANY EIAs ARE BEING DONE ♦ EIA PROCESS SOMETIMES UNECESSARY LONG ♦ EIA IS ONLY TOOL AND OFTEN WRONG TOOL! ♦ TOO MUCH INFO SOMETIMES ♦ NOT THE RIGHT INFO? 	<p>CRITICAL EVALUATION (continued) ♦ EIA SEEN AS "MAGIC WAND"</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ ABUSED TO BUY TIME OR AVOID DIFFICULT DECISION ♦ OFFICIALS "TOO GREEN"? ♦ QUESTION OF ADDED VALUE IS RARELY ASKED (e-test?) ♦ ISSUES RAISED AT LAST MINUTE ♦ RIDICULOUS ISSUES THROWN IN ♦ SPECIALISTS SOMETIMES ALSO DIFFER <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Are EIA specialists only hired guns?
<p>3</p>	<p>4</p>
<p>CRITICAL EVALUATION (continued) ♦ PLANNING VERSUS EIA</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - JURISDICTION OF OTHER DEPARTMENTS - REGIONAL PLANNING <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • E.g. Golf estates & wind farms - CHANGE IN LAND USE <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • E.g. Filling stations & pubs! ♦ PUBLIC PARTICIPATION <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - WHAT IS ENOUGH? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inconsistencies re advertising - DOUBLE STANDARDS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tolling of roads - TOO MUCH LOCUS STANDI <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nimby & banana 	<p>QUESTIONS ♦ WHAT DO WE REALLY NEED?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ WHEN & WHY IS EIA REALLY NECESSARY? ♦ WHEN IS IT THE RIGHT TOOL? ♦ VALUE ADDED? ♦ CONTRIBUTION TO SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT?
<p>5</p>	<p>6</p>
<p>CONCLUSION ♦ PERHAPS MORE QUESTIONS THAN ANSWERS?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ FEWER BUT BETTER EIAs? ♦ SHORTER LIST OF ACTIVITIES? ♦ "CLASS SCREENING" ETC? ♦ MORE FLEXIBILITY & DISCRETION TO PROVINCES? 	<p>WAY FORWARD ♦ "FIX" NEMA</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ REVISIT LIST OF ACTIVITIES ♦ NEW EIA REGULATIONS ♦ DEVELOP MORE TOOLS
<p>7</p>	<p>8</p>

Appendix 6: Perspectives of an NGO (Eben Chonguica)

<p style="text-align: center;">Regional Approach to EA Accounting for Trans-boundary and Cumulative Impacts of Development Investment in Southern Africa (IUCN-ROSA, 2002) By Ebenizario Chonguica A Development Partner of First Choice</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Background• Advent of regional economic integration (SADC) – Trans-boundary development initiatives</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Spatial development initiatives • Trans-frontier conservation areas • Development corridors•Trans-boundary nature and natural ecosystems • Ethnical and cultural links beyond political borders <p style="text-align: right;">A Development Partner of First Choice Our vision is Greater Environmental and Human Security in Southern Africa</p>
1	2
<p style="text-align: center;">The Problem• Differences in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – National development agendas and policies – Legal frameworks – Institutional arrangements <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interrogate level of effectiveness of current EA approaches & practices in: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Accounting for trans-boundary impacts – Cumulative impacts – Effects on NR essential to agriculture or people depending on agriculture 	<p style="text-align: center;">Methodological approach• Case studies selection for review</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Lubombo SDI - (EEU/Prof. Fuggle: Janet) – Lesotho High Land Water Project (LHWP) (Matela) – Sugar Cane Irrigation Industry in Swaziland (Dr. Absalom) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relevance to unfold issues • Existence of supporting EIA reports • Regional significance • Potential impact on NR essential to agriculture • Review approach • Underlying assumptions
3	4
<p style="text-align: center;">Methodological approach (cont.)• Review approach</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – De-briefing meeting to map out review approach – Collection of Scoping and/or IS reports and associated primary and secondary data – Review of reports and data analysis 	<p style="text-align: center;">Methodological approach (cont.)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Underlying assumptions – Common conceptual understanding of trans-boundary and cumulative impacts – Attention is give to these issues – Approaches applied are flexible to coupe with integrated needs across sectors – Methods adopted go beyond project/sector dealing with comprehensive review of socio-economic ad physical environment – Good capacity to consider multiple-use of land issues – Required resources and institutional mandates are adequate
5	6
<p style="text-align: center;">Methodological approach (cont.)• Case study objectives</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Understand how conducted EIA did account for trans-boundary and cumulative impacts – Review policies and legislation to ascertain how the issues are accounted for – Assess potential legal incompatible aspects among countries – Assess existing relevant regional agreements and protocols – Provide recommendations on approaches and procedures for improved EIA processes in the region 	<p style="text-align: center;">Key findings• Technical aspects in EIA application– Nature of TOR's</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Judging from content of approved EIA studies trans-boundary and cumulative impacts were not requested in the TOR's • Need improved capacity in drafting of TOR's <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Notion of trans-boundary and cumulative impacts • Concept is know and commonly understood • Issues are not actually addressed • Inadequate consideration of space and time scales • Affected parties tend to be limited to the immediate vicinity of the project site
7	8

<p>Key findings– Critical obstacles include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Dilemma in determining who should pay – Technical capacity to address cumulative impacts – No legal or technical obligation to consider them – Excessive project focus in the EIA approach – Use of the wrong EA analytical tool (e.g EIA vs. SEA) 	<p>Key findings• EIA vs. SEA</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> –Reviewed case studies dominated by strict application of conventional EIA methods • Initial environment report, detailed EIA reports • Environmental audit reports, environmental mitigation plans <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – SEA where not considered in all cases • Although most regional DI are conglomerate of multiple projects of trans-boundary nature • Considerations of alternative options or development scenarios for decision making not considered at all <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Multi-dimensional decision making principles not explored
9	10
<p>Key findingsTesting/validating the assumptions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National policies and legislation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Most of SADC countries have developed NEAP & ratified to a number of critical environmental conventions and regional protocols (CBD, CCD, etc) – National by-laws are being developed – Critical stumbling block resides on enforcement capacity • Weak institutional arrangements; technical and financial capacities •Environmental governance 	<p>Institutional arrangements at national & regional levels• Basically framed to address issues of national interest</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existing trans-country arrangements (TFCA technical committees, RBO) skewed to involve specialist related to the particular NR category at stake – Assumption is that water mgt is an hydrological problem only that deal with hydrologists only – Government oriented in most cases – No inclusion of private sector, NGO's and civil society at large
11	12
<p>Impacts on NR essential to agriculture• Trans-boundary areas dominated by rural poor</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Subsistence strategies include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – agricultural practices, fishing, hunting – harvesting of a variety of natural products • Development investments do impact on existing human/nature survival interactions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – access to markets; new sources of household income (off-farm) – Skew to tourism – Risks of converting rural areas into tourism destinations 	<p>Conclusions• Increased social and economic development noble goal</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Economic growth needs to be balanced with sustainable use on NR • Development planning mechanisms need to go beyond political boundaries <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – mechanisms that account for trans-boundary implications – Adoption of appropriate EA techniques – EA practitioner to face the technical challenges – Professional ethics
13	14
<p>Conclusions (cont.)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National & regional policies and legal frameworks–To be customised to prevailing challenges – Harmonisation to be viewed as enhancing synergies and complementarity within prevailing national differences 	<p>Recommendations• Develop regional protocols</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish co-operative arrangements • Improve trans-boundary links • Identify country entry points/systems • Establish information-sharing mechanisms • Engage in training and capacity building • Use appropriate tools and methods (professional ethics) • Promote best practices • Use economic incentives
15	16

Appendix 7:

Perspectives of a developer (Leake Hangala, President of the Namibian Chamber of Commerce, Managing Director of the Namibian Power Company)

We are gathered here today to reflect on how collectively we could improve the effectiveness of the environmental impact assessments in Southern Africa and to take stock of the achievements and challenges that we are in the sub-region are faced with in relation to how we manage our environments sustainably.

I have been tasked to focus on the perspectives of developers, what do we as developers be it power utility, telecommunication, mining, etc would like to see in improving the effectiveness of the environmental impact assessments which is today seen as a prerequisite for major developmental projects.

At the onset, let me clearly state that we are aware of the importance of the environment and the role it plays in the ecosystem. We in the industry of developmental projects, which ostensibly has a bearing on the environment, are committed and continue to invest in the protection of the environment for the present generation and generations to come. We would definitely like to ensure that future generations inherit an environment that has been well taken care of and where fauna and flora of today could still be there in hundred years to come. We are similarly committed to the collective objective of working towards a sound environmental management of our ecosystem.

The main threats to the environment are poverty and ignorance. For as long as our people continue to live a subsistence lifestyle largely dependent on the environment for survival we should be assured that our fight against land degradation can not be easily worn. They rely heavily on the land for cultivation year-in and year-out with old-age farming methods. Our people rely on grass and trees for building their shelters and they continue to make use of hunting and gathering of wild fruits for survival. In my view, ignorance and poverty are therefore the main threats and challenges for sustainable environmental management. Efforts geared towards sustainable management of our environment should therefore include all stakeholders particularly those directly dependent on the environment for survival.

It is within this context that we can not look squarely at land degradation, reduction of huntable game and the clearing of the then forests without taking into cognisance the lifestyle and living conditions of people in rural areas as such notions defeats the purpose of environmental protection initiatives. What is required is educating and making them aware of other viable alternatives that have little adverse impact on the environment. Further more it is important that we introduce and expose them to new technologies, which are geared towards the eradication of poverty and ignorance.

There have been some environmentalists who do not understand the dynamics of Namibia as a people and country and who at times seems to have different agendas other than participating collectively in our quest for harmonising the protection of our environment and socio-economic development. We have also seen some environmentalist probably for good reasons and some for their own agendas who

advance the argument that our people are destroying nature by the inconsiderate cutting of trees, clearing of forest to make way for mahangu fields, etc. without attempting to analyse the dynamics of those communities.

It is within this context that I approach the issue of environmental protection from a relative and holistic perspective where an environmental impact assessment study is not an end in itself but a means to an end. To us it means people should drive the process of sustainable management of the natural resources which should be passed from one generation to another.

The concept of sustainable development should always be based on the principles of stewardship and responsibility in the use of and management of our resources. We therefore need to achieve a balance between the economic growth and technical development on one hand and environmental considerations on the other hand.

As I said earlier, economic growth, which is needed to give our people the means to improve their standard of living, has to respect the environment as well as being soundly based hence our vigour for development should not deny future generations the best of today's environment. This means being particularly aware of the impacts of development on the environment, which may be irreversible or very difficult to rehabilitate in future.

We in the NamPower Group are committed to environmental impact assessments when undertaking development projects. NamPower is an environmental sensitive company and believes and accords much importance in harmonising our relation towards our environment. We have a Policy in place that serve as a guide when constructing sub-stations and power distribution lines so that the environment is not adversely affected. We do pre-environment studies, impact assessment studies as well as the management and evaluation of projects after their completion.

It is general custom amongst developers such as NamPower that an environmental impact assessment study is commissioned to determine amongst others the significant effects of new developments on the environment and that we measure these effects against the benefits to be derived from the development projects should it go ahead.

We therefore look at several key considerations before judging whether the impact is likely to be significant or not and whether the intended project is worth taking the risk posed to the environment. Firstly, we look at the issue of whether the project is of a major one of more than local importance, especially in terms of its size. Secondly, we need to establish whether the project is intended for a particular sensitive location such as a preserved area or a site of special interest. For that reason the proposed industrial development may have significant effects on the environment.

You might for instance have observed some of our power lines taking diversions or being re-routed because of we do not want to harm the environment at a particular location of national importance. The third consideration which we take into account is whether the projects is likely to give rise to particular complex or adverse effects on the environment such as large scale debushing of preserved flora and fauna. All these scenarios are taken into considerations before we undertake major development projects.

NamPower for instance has not carried out development projects without undertaking environmental impact assessment studies as required by the Ministry of Environment and Tourism nor do we engage in major projects without consulting other stakeholders particularly the communities that might be affected by such development.

However, as much as we are committed to the environmental assessment studies, some consultants have at times disappointed us. Certain environmental impact assessment studies unnecessarily take too long to be completed, as some consultants seem to benefit from such extensions whereas others studies are conducted with already set agendas of blocking needed development without offering viable alternatives. Other environmental impact assessment studies are unnecessarily expensive and there is little stakeholder participation.

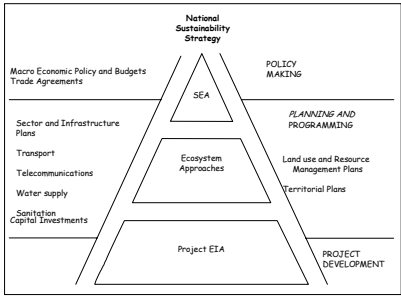
It is my concerted opinion that environmental concerns that borders to hindering much needed development and which has no major effects on the environment should not be used to advance individual or certain select group interests and agendas but we should look holistically at the conservation of our environment parallel to industrial development which creates much needed wealth and create jobs to improve the standard of living of all our people.

Ladies and gentlemen, for me, this conference is therefore an important forum to exchange ideas and experiences as to how best we could collectively improve the effectiveness of the environmental impact assessments in our region to the benefit of all our people.

Appendix 8: EIA and NEPAD (Hesphina Rukato (NEPAD Secretariat) and Alex Weaver (CSIR))

<p>Outline• Background to NEPAD</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ NEPAD and Sustainable Development ▪ EA and Sustainable Development ▪ EA and NEPAD ▪ Challenges for EA in NEPAD ▪ Conclusions 	<p>Origins of NEPAD•1979 - Monrovia Strategy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •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)
1	2
<p>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</p>	<p>NEPAD and Sustainable Development“The fundamental objective of NEPAD is to promote sustainable development on the African continent, in a manner that embodies social, economic and environmental dimensions”</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>NEPAD, July 2002</i></p>
3	4
<p>SADC goals for Sustainable Development</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. <p>•–http://www.un.org/esa/earthsummit/sadc-cp.htm</p>	<p>The main goal of NEPAD “... is to eradicate poverty by meeting the [UN] Millennium Development goals ...”</p> <p style="text-align: center;">NEPAD, July 2002</p> <p>At the Johannesburg World Summit, (September, 2002), NEPAD was adopted as the cornerstone of sustainable development in Africa.</p> <p>International community pledges support to Africa - financial,technical,institutional,capacity building, s&t excellence...etc</p>
5	6
<p>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”</p>	<p>6 Sectoral Priorities• Infrastructure</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Human Resource Dev • Agriculture • Culture • Science and Technology • Environment
7	8

<p style="text-align: center;">Challenges</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Priorities have environmental implications • Environment covered in standalone action plan • Danger of lack of integration • Position paper on integrating environmental considerations into NEPAD initiatives <i>in prep</i> 	<p style="text-align: center;">EA and Sustainable Development</p> <p>Environmental Assessment has been recognised internationally as a key tool in guiding us on the path to sustainable development (<i>IAIA, 2002</i>)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Reaffirmed at WSSD</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>in ch III (patterns of consumption and production), ChIV (protecting natural resource base), Ch VIII (SD for Africa) and Ch IV (Means of Implementation)</i></p>
9	10
<p style="text-align: center;">Of 13 SADC countries covered in SAIEA book</p> <p style="text-align: center;">11 have EA policy</p> <p style="text-align: center;">10 have specific EIA law</p> <p style="text-align: center;">rest...<i>in prep</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;">EIA well established as a decision-making tool in Africa.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">EA and NEPAD</p> <p>Could apply EIA, as long as there is sufficient cross-border compatibility</p> <p>Environmental Assessment, therefore, has the potential to play an important role in the successful implementation of NEPAD.</p>
11	12
<p style="text-align: center;">Challenges for EA and NEPAD</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Transboundary impacts ▪ Transboundary governance <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Legislation differences - Synergising decision making - Compliance - Capacity ▪ Power differences <p>... more?</p>	<p>Many of the NEPAD sectoral priorities are multi-project/policy and transboundary.</p> <p>... Eggs (from infrastructure initiatives):</p>
13	14
<p style="text-align: center;">Energy Sector</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Mozambique - Malawi Power System Interconnection ▪ West African Gas Pipeline (WAGP) ▪ African cooperation in new and renewable energy. 	<p style="text-align: center;">Water</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Water Resource Planning and Management - Nile Basin ▪ IWRM Policies for development of National Water Sector Policies and Strategies (SADC) ▪ Water Resources Assessment in SADC
15	16

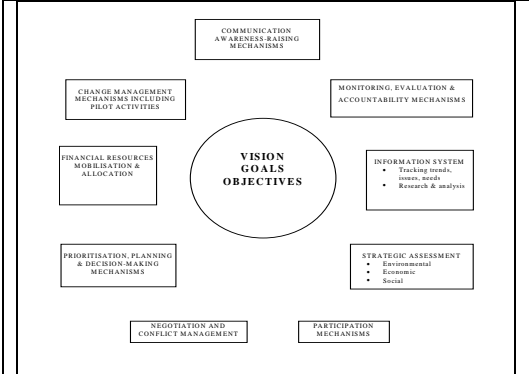
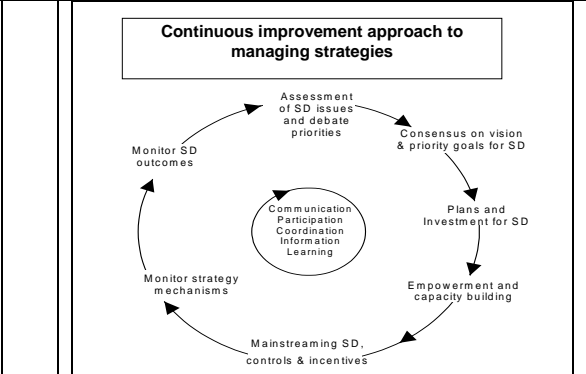
<p style="text-align: center;">Transport and Communications</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Rehabilitation and upgrading Ports, eg Mombasa, Nacala ▪ Program for better and safer roads to bring Africa together ▪ Railway rehabilitation, eg Benguala corridor, Nakura-Kisuma ▪ Upper Airspace control ▪ Telecommunications and ICT strengthening 	<p style="text-align: center;">... our really big challenge.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Transboundary/ programmatic/ multi-project/ policy/ upstreamed nature of NEPAD initiatives ▪ EIA designed to project-level decision-making 																		
<p style="text-align: center;">17</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">18</p>																		
<p style="text-align: center;">Comparison EIA and SEA</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: center; color: #A52A2A;"><i>EIA</i></th> <th style="text-align: center; color: #A52A2A;"><i>SEA</i></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Is reactive to a development proposal</td> <td>Is proactive & informs development proposals</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Assesses the effect of a proposed development on the environment</td> <td>Assesses the effect of the environment on development needs and opportunities</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Addresses a specific project</td> <td>Addresses areas, regions or sectors of development</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Has a well defined beginning and end</td> <td>Is a continuing process aimed at providing information at the right time</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Assesses direct impacts and benefits</td> <td>Assesses cumulative impacts and identifies implications and issues for sustainable development</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Focuses on the mitigation of impacts</td> <td>Focuses on maintaining a chosen level of environmental quality</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Narrow perspective and a high level of detail</td> <td>Wide perspective and a low level of detail to provide a vision and overall framework</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Focuses on project -specific impacts</td> <td>Creates a framework against which impacts and benefits can be measured.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	<i>EIA</i>	<i>SEA</i>	Is reactive to a development proposal	Is proactive & informs development proposals	Assesses 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 well defined beginning and end	Is a continuing process aimed at providing information at the right time	Assesses direct impacts and benefits	Assesses cumulative impacts and identifies implications and issues for sustainable development	Focuses on the mitigation of impacts	Focuses on maintaining a chosen level of environmental quality	Narrow perspective and a high level of detail	Wide perspective and a low level of detail to provide a vision and overall framework	Focuses on project -specific impacts	Creates a framework against which impacts and benefits can be measured.	<p style="text-align: center;">Need to shift emphasis towards the Strategic / Ecosystems Approach / Catchment-based / Bioregional ... etc type planning and decision making tools.</p>
<i>EIA</i>	<i>SEA</i>																		
Is reactive to a development proposal	Is proactive & informs development proposals																		
Assesses the effect of a proposed development on the environment	Assesses the effect of the environment on development needs and opportunities																		
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<p style="text-align: center;">19</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">20</p>																		
 <p style="text-align: center;">An integrated approach to EIA (Redrawn from Sadler, 1996).</p>	<p>Success criteria▪ Build on existing initiatives, institutions, programmes etc</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - use leading African knowledge organisations - work closely with REC's - use African experts <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Establish regional centres of excellence ▪ Build capacity through centres of Excellence in Africa. 																		
<p style="text-align: center;">21</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">22</p>																		
<p>Conclusions ... 1▪ NEPAD provides us with the mandate for Sustainable Development in Africa</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ EA provides tool for Sustainable Development ▪ EA has strong potential to support NEPAD ▪ EIA is fairly well established in Africa 	<p>Conclusions ... 2▪ EIA - project focussed</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ NEPAD - programmes, policies, transboundary and collections of projects ▪ Need to fast-track development, application and upstreaming of appropriate Environmental Assessment and Management tools 																		
<p style="text-align: center;">23</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">24</p>																		

Appendix 9: Introduction to SEA (Barry Dalal-Clayton)

<p style="text-align: center;">Menagerie of approaches/acronyms</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ANSEA – Analytical strategic environmental assessment • CEA – Country environmental assessment • EER – Energy & environment review • IA – Integrated assessment • IEM – Integrated environmental management • ITA – Integrated trade assessment • PA – Policy appraisal • PIA – Poverty impact assessment • PSIA – Poverty and social impact analysis • REA – Regional environmental assessment • SA – Sustainability appraisal • SEA – Strategic environmental assessment • SEAN – Strategic environmental analysis • SEF – Strategic environmental framework • SIA – Strategic impact assessment • SO – Strategic overview 	<p>SEA – Generations• First generation – project level EIA</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Second generation – SEA of policies, plans and programmes • Third generation – EA3 for environmental sustainability assurance (ESA) • Next generation – 3EA for sustainability appraisal
3	4
<p>Evolution of SEA• Three main phases</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formative stage – limited development (1970-1990) • Formalisation stage – take up and diversification (1990s) • Expansion stage – more countries, greater standardisation 	<p>Trends in perspective• Rapid development of practice</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More diversified than EIA • Family of approaches • Still political resistance • Use of SEA limited in LDCs • Now an area of MFI and donor interest • SEA adapted to PPP process • But can be used for reform those and other processes
5	6
<p>Types of provision• EIA legislation (POL, SLV, NLD)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Separate SEA law (CR) • Planning or other law (NZ, AUS) • Administrative order/policy directive (CDA, DK, HK, ND) • Non-mandatory guidelines (UK) • More than one type (FLD, NLD) 	<p>Different institutional models• EIA based (EC Directive)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EIA modified (DK, CDA) • Appraisal based (e.g. UK) • Dual or hybrid approach (e.g. the Netherlands) • Integrated approach (e.g. NZ – RMA)
7	8
<p>Aims and objectives</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Two broad thrusts - top down & bottom up • (a) Promote sustainability • (b) Round out and strengthen EIA • Integrate environment into PPP • Early warning of cumulative effects • Address need & alternatives 	<p>Some key principles of SEA</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fit for purpose -- customised to policy and planning process • Objectives-led ---- undertaken to achieve environmental priorities • Sustainability-driven --- focus on how proposals contribute • Comprehensive scope -- cover all types of decisions • Participative -- appropriate opportunity for public input
9	10
<p>Scope of application</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All levels and relevant sectors • Varies from country to country • Few examples of full coverage • Many apply SEA only or primarily to plans & progs • Less so to policy and legal acts•New areas and aspects emerging 	<p>SEA of policy and legal acts</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Position papers, guidelines, statements, draft bills • Policy-making often incremental • Fails to take account of perverse effects • SEA of policy is integral & iterative • Use of minimum, flexible procedure • Impact appears to be limited
11	12

<p style="text-align: center;">SEA of Sector Plans & Programmes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relatively long standing approach (since NEPA) • Main concern with energy, transport, water & waste • Increasing use of sector EA by World Bank • Modest impact so far • Greater use and take up likely (EC, WB) 	<p style="text-align: center;">SEA of Spatial Plans</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Well established (US, NL) • Elements in many CEE & NIS • Use of REA by World Bank • Still limited compared to sector EA • Increasing use and take up of REA (EC, CDA, AUS, ROC)
13	14
<p style="text-align: center;">SEA Methodology and Practice</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Now considerable experience – just doing it • Practice is rich & varied – run ahead of theory • Quality still problematical • Too many tick box studies • Lack of transparency • Inadequate public input • Concern with good practice 	<p style="text-align: center;">Toward SEA Good Practice • IAIA (+S.African) principles for SEA</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IAIA performance criteria for SEA • Step by step guidance – needed? • ‘Rules’ of application – needed? • KISS methods may be best • Learn by doing and build on experience in para-SEA - build on What Works wherever possible • Keep ‘pushing the envelope’ & exploring possibilities (role for SAIEA)
15	16

<p>Where to with SEA?• Make understandable & marketable</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use framework of goals, concepts, principles and indicators – forget labels • Two trends - when will they converge? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) SEA as environmental safeguard – holding the environmental bottom line (b) SEA as stepping stone to Sustainability Assessment • Assimilate into integrated policy and plan-making • Key tool in strategies (SD, poverty, etc) - link 3 pillars 	<p>SEA and strategies TARGETS• Agenda 21 – call for NSDSs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rio+5 (introduce by 2002) • MDG: Goal 7, target 7 (integrate principles of SD into country policies & programmes) • WSSD (begin implementation by 2005)
<p>17</p>	<p>18</p>
<p>WSSD Plan of Implementation<i>States should: Take immediate steps to make progress in the formulation and elaboration of national strategies for sustainable development and begin their implementation by 2005. To this end, as appropriate, strategies should be supported through international cooperation, taking into account the special needs of developing countries, in particular the least developed countries.</i></p> <p><i>Such strategies, which, where applicable, could be formulated as poverty reduction strategies that integrate economic, social and environmental aspects of sustainable development, should be pursued in accordance with each country's national priorities</i></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Paragraph 145(b)</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Rationale for a systematic approach to sustainable development strategies</p> <pre> graph TD A[SET OF OBJECTIVES Social Economic Environmental] -- Requires balance --> B[SET OF PROCESSES e.g. Participation Communications Analysis Debate Investment Capacity-strengthening Monitoring] B -- Requires co-ordination --> C[CO-ORDINATION SYSTEM] A --> D[STRATEGY FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT] C --> D </pre>
<p>19</p>	<p>20</p>
<p>NSDS DEFINITION<i>A co-ordinated set of participatory and continuously improving processes of analysis, debate, capacity strengthening, planning and investment, which seeks to integrate the short and long term economic, social and environmental objectives of society through mutually supportive approaches wherever possible - and manages trade offs where this is not possible</i></p> <p style="text-align: right;">(OECD DAC 2001)</p>	<p>PRINCIPLES & CHARACTERISTICS (OECD 2001, UNDESA 2002)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Integration of economic, social and environmental objectives ○ Coordination and balance between sector and thematic strategies and decentralised levels, and across generations ○ Broad participation, effective partnerships, transparency and accountability Country ownership, shared vision with a clear timeframe on which stakeholders agree, commitment and continuous improvement
<p>21</p>	<p>22</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Developing capacity and an enabling environment, building on existing knowledge and processes • Focus on priorities, outcomes and coherent means of implementation • Linkage with budget and investment processes • Continuous monitoring and evaluation. 	<p>The label is not important• PRSP</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agenda 21 • Sustainability action plan • Brand doesn't matter • Just satisfy the principles • PRSP à NSDS
<p>23</p>	<p>24</p>
 <p>The diagram shows a central circle labeled "VISION GOALS OBJECTIVES". Surrounding it are eight boxes representing different mechanisms:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> COMMUNICATION AWARENESS-RAISING MECHANISMS MONITORING, EVALUATION & ACCOUNTABILITY MECHANISMS INFORMATION SYSTEM (Tracking trends, issues, needs; Research & analysis) STRATEGIC ASSESSMENT (Environmental, Economic, Social) PARTICIPATION MECHANISMS NEGOTIATION AND CONFLICT MANAGEMENT PRIORITISATION, PLANNING & DECISION-MAKING MECHANISMS FINANCIAL RESOURCES MOBILISATION & ALLOCATION CHANGE MANAGEMENT MECHANISMS INCLUDING PILOT ACTIVITIES 	 <p>The diagram is titled "Continuous improvement approach to managing strategies". It features a central circle with "Communication Participation Coordination Information Learning". Surrounding this are several steps in a clockwise cycle:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assessment of SD issues and debate priorities Consensus on vision & priority goals for SD Plans and Investment for SD Empowerment and capacity building Mainstreaming SD, controls & incentives Monitor strategy mechanisms Monitor SD outcomes
<p>25</p>	<p>26</p>
<p>www.nssd.net</p>	
<p>27</p>	

Appendix 11a: Status of SEA in southern Africa (Peter Tarr)

<p style="text-align: center;">SEA in southern Africa</p> <p style="text-align: center;">An initial overview of current policies and practice</p> <p style="text-align: right;">May 2003</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Contents</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How are decisions really taken ? • Is southern Africa ready for SEA ? • What progress has been made ? • What needs to be in place ? • South African overview (Nigel Rossouw)
1	2
<p style="text-align: center;">Decision-making reality</p> <p>Rationality in real decision making is usually limited <i>(Nida and Rumelin 1997)</i></p> <p>Decisions are driven by values and political considerations <i>(Weston 2000)</i></p> <p>Decision-makers only ever use the information that they need</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Ideal circumstances for SEASEA works best in countries with well-structured, rational planning processes <i>(Partidario 2000)</i></p> <p>There are very few examples of SEA influencing policy level decisions <i>(Nilsson and Dalkmann 2000)</i></p>
3	4
<p style="text-align: center;">African culture?</p> <p>Africans have a long tradition of considering the environment in decision making, and inter-generational vision</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Is this aspect of African culture still alive? Colonialism</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Oppression • Cultural pollution • Resource mining • Post-colonial mismanagement • Unfair trade environment
5	6
<p>Where are we now ? EIA practice widespread, some SEA best practice</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policies and laws are improving (EIA and SEA) • Institutions are in place • Capacity is being strengthened • Partnerships are emerging • Awareness is growing • Commitments are being made <p>SADC</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • AU • NEPAD 	<p style="text-align: center;">Some examples of policies and lawsSADC policy on sustainable development</p> <p>“if an EIA review of a proposed policy or programme indicates that it will not lead to at least some improvement in the living conditions and prospects of the poor majority, then a sustainable alternative must be found that does”</p> <p style="text-align: right;">SADC 1996</p>
7	8
<p>More examples....South Africa's NEMA (No.107 of 1998)</p> <p>SEA guideline (2000)</p> <p>Mozambique's EIA Regulations (No.76 of 1998)</p> <p>Malawi's EMA (No.23 of 1996)</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Some examples of good practiceNational constitutions and long term visions</p> <p>Many master plans</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Botswana's National water master plan • SAPP

<p>Swaziland and Namibia's draft EMB's Legislative review in Botswana, Seychelles, Tanzania, Zimbabwe and Mauritius</p>	<p>Many land use, conservation & tourism plans</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sperrgebiet • Zambezi and Okavango basin management plans • Greater Addo Elephant park • Transfrontier conservation initiatives • CBNRM <p>City structure plans and LA21's</p>
<p>9</p>	<p>10</p>
<p>"Classic SEA's" South Africa</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Industrial development zones • Policy development • Port development • Forestry <p>Botswana</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ngamiland fences <p>Namibia</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Caprivi agriculture • Kwando tourism 	<p>How can we improve?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create the right frame conditions • Reform legislation and institutions
<p>11</p>	<p>12</p>
<p>Key frame conditions</p>	<p>Reforming legislation & institutions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Framework legislation • Institutional partnerships • Capacity building and retention
<p>13</p>	<p>14</p>
<p>Conclusion• Southern Africa is ready for SEA</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Governance is improving • Policies and laws are improving • Growing indigenous capacity • Good partnerships • Good practice 	
<p>15</p>	

Appendix 11b: Status of SEA in southern Africa (Peter Tarr)

Introduction

This paper provides an overview of the use of strategic environmental assessment (SEA) in southern Africa. Since this paper is not based on extensive research on the subject within the region, it is not definitive. The paper draws instead on the results of a more general overview of the use of environmental impact assessment (EIA) in the SADC region, conducted by the Southern African Institute for Environmental Assessment (SAIEA) during 2002 with funding provided by DANNIDA. The countries included in this overview are those that are members of the Southern African Development Community (SADC). Unfortunately, the Democratic Republic of the Congo was excluded in this overview because of logistical and safety considerations.

SEA is generally regarded as incorporating the principles of environmentally sustainable development into decision-making processes at the policy, plan and programme levels. Proponents for SEA argue that, by addressing sustainable development considerations at the strategic level, the subsequent development of individual projects will be guided by a well thought out “big picture” framework. This framework should consider cumulative and transboundary impacts and lay the foundations for effective intersectoral coordination (especially within governments) and cooperation between the various stakeholders that need to be included in decision making processes. SEA thus sets the scene for more streamlined, quicker, cheaper and more focussed EIA studies that will be done to guide specific projects. Depending on the scope and detail of the SEA, a formal EIA for some projects might not be needed at all, as a well-defined project implementation plan can in some cases be developed as a result of the SEA.

Unfortunately, this scenario of neatly tiered planning seldom exists in reality, as many governments in southern Africa tend to be far more ad hoc in their planning, resulting in the commissioning of project specific EIAs that often have a very limited ability to meaningfully influence important decisions. Instead, EIAs typically end up providing suggestions for mitigation that are often fairly nebulous. As a result, EIA is commonly regarded as an add-on process that gets done “later on”, after the government, board of directors, shareholders or other body has decided that the intended initiative is viable and thus worthy of detailed planning. This chicken-and-egg dilemma has not yet been overcome, although there are some excellent examples of how SEA has led to improved decision making and more cost-effective planning at both strategic and project levels.

It is recognised that the following three key models exist for providing an enabling framework for the integration of environmental considerations in strategic decision-making (EU 2001).

- ♦ The Constitutional/Legislative Model, which is based on the Constitution of a country as well as legislation that promote the idea of integrated planning.
- ♦ The Process/Strategy Model, where a government has initiated the compilation of sustainable development strategies, Local Agenda 21 programmes and a well defined land use planning system, and

- ♦ The Ad-hoc Institutional Model, where strong and preferably independent institutions (e.g. EPA) and Commissions or Councils exert significant influence in a country.

Many southern African countries contain one or more of these models, as neither the models nor their key components are mutually exclusive. However, none of the SADC countries have an adequate policy or institutional set-up to promote the use of SEA.

SEA in the southern African context

A number of authors have argued that Africans have a long tradition of considering the environment in decision-making. Because southern African countries rely disproportionately on natural resources for their economies and the livelihoods of their people, and because nature features so strongly in cultural beliefs and customs, it is furthermore assumed that Africans value their environment as much, if not more than people in the West value theirs. Whilst these assumptions may be true, a number of factors severely distort reality.

These factors include decades of oppression, resource mining, aculturalization and poor post-colonial governance, which have resulted in a set of desperate socio-economic and political circumstances that to a large extent dictate the way planning is executed in southern Africa.

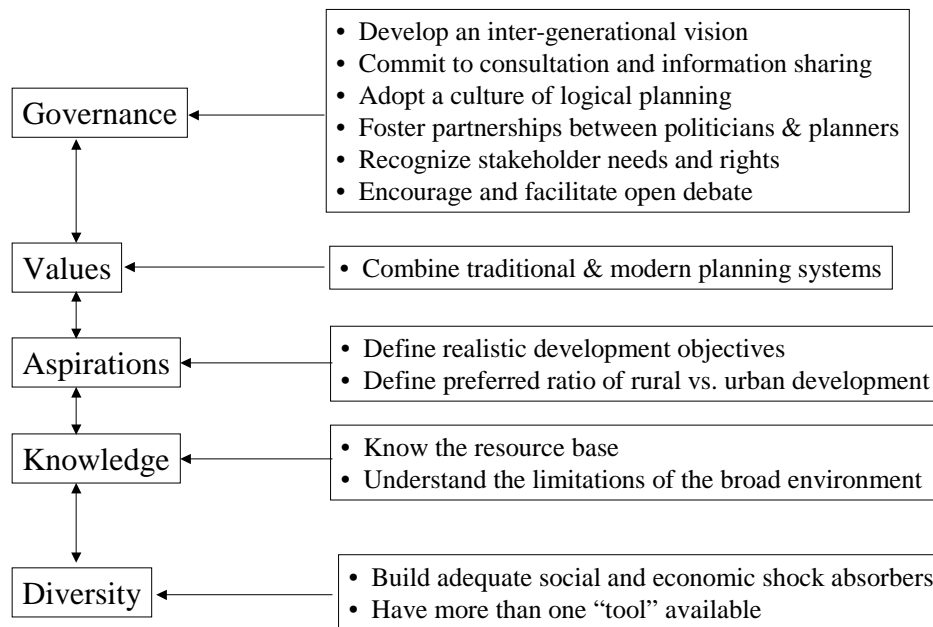
Decision-making is theoretically a rational process that strives for the good of the community in the long term (Nilsson and Dalkmann 2001). However, the pressures (be they external or personal greed) on high level decision makers in southern Africa are such that planning is often driven by forces and desires that result in extremely short-term time horizons. Similarly, entrepreneurs operating in developing countries with inadequate laws and inefficient bureaucracies, are all too often driven by quick profits rather than longer-term returns. This is exacerbated by the perception that developing countries tend to be unstable and that their investments are “unsafe”. Thus, many professional planners regard the decisions of politicians and private sector developers as environmentally and socially unsound and thus unsustainable. Indeed, it could be argued that the fast-growing economies of southern Africa are being built on a platform of unsustainable projects, many of which have been initiated in the absence of policies, plans and programmes.

The situation in southern Africa is perhaps not significantly different from that found elsewhere, as research has shown that rationality in real decision making processes is usually very limited (Nida-Rümelin, 1997) and decisions are usually driven by values and political considerations (Weston 2000). Partidario (2000) and other authors suggest that SEA works best where well-structured, rational planning processes exist. Moreover, Nilsson and Dalkmann (2001) report that there are very few examples of SEA influencing policy level decisions. The latter are typically characterised by non-rational processes.

This is the challenging setting within which to promote concepts such as SEA in southern Africa. However, there is no doubt that the idea of incorporating environmental concerns into development planning at the *project level*, has gained

wide acceptance in the region (SAIEA 2002). The use of EIA is now common practice in most SADC countries, and there is rapid progress in the formulation of policies, legislation and guidelines to ensure that EIA has an influence over the way that projects are planned and implemented. There are also discussions underway to harmonize policies and laws at the SADC level. The question remains, however, whether promoting SEA in southern Africa should follow the “EIA route” or whether a totally different approach, which recognises real decision-making dynamics, should be followed. The following five criteria are regarded as key requirements for implementing SEA in southern Africa.

Figure 1: Key requirements for implementing decision-focussed SEA in southern Africa



The foundation provided by the Southern Africa Development Community for SEA

According to the SADC *Policy and Strategy for Environment and Sustainable Development* (SADC 1996), current thinking within the organisation calls for “a break away from fragmented sectoral approaches to environmental management”. With the recent addition of South Africa to SADC, the policy anticipates “a new basis and more opportunities for the SADC countries to better manage their multiple transitions and together move toward sustainable development”. The most encouraging sign within SADC is the apparent realisation by the organisations’ policy-makers that the regions development over the last decade has been unsustainable, and that sustainable development and environmental health are inextricably linked. However, it is not clear how widespread this view is amongst decision-makers within the member states.

SADC recognises the fragmented nature of EIA policies and legislation within the region and calls for “a single agenda and strategy” and the consistent integration of EA in decision-making – possibly a call for an SEA approach. In one of its stronger

statements, SADC argues that at least one absolute policy should prevail in the region, namely that “If an EIA review of a proposed policy or programme indicates that it will not lead to at least some improvement in the living conditions and prospects of the poor majority, then a sustainable alternative must be found that does” (SADC 1996). This policy is consistent with the principle clause of the SADC Treaty of 1992 which is “to achieve development and economic growth, alleviate poverty, enhance the standard and quality of life of the peoples of Southern Africa and support the socially disadvantaged through regional integration”. The policy is, however, inconsistent with current reality, namely that of the SADC members who have an EA policy or legislation, none specifically require SEAs.

SADC claims to have the best record in Africa for regional co-operation on economic and environmental issues, since it has established a broad-based, decentralised network of co-ordinating units for various sectors and through this, it has fostered a feeling of ownership amongst its members. However there is little evidence that the organisation has had a significant impact on decision making in the region. Most bilateral or multilateral initiatives in the region (e.g. water and wildlife management, tourism, marine resources management) have been initiated between the respective countries because of shared concerns or mutually beneficial incentives. Moreover, development agencies and NGOs have generally been more pro-active in conceptualising and facilitating regional cooperation (in the context of sustainable development and natural resource management) than SADC itself. There is currently no evidence that SADC intends to influence its member states in the same way that the European Union has provided leadership through its decrees, including those relating to the environment.

Nevertheless, it must be recognised that consensus building in this politically fragmented region requires patience and persistence. Perhaps SADC is gradually influencing its member states and the excellent principles contained in its Policy and Strategy for Environment and Sustainable Development will attain the level of prominence they deserve.

It is becoming evident that southern African countries are beginning to define their preferred development pathways. Most countries in the region are currently highly dependent on natural resources and socio-economic development is closely linked to the availability of and access to natural capital. Economies are generally agriculturally based with the majority of the population living in the rural areas. Population densities in the rural areas are high in areas of good arable land and the pressure on natural resources such as cultivatable land, grazing land, water, timber, and fuel wood is continually increasing. However, many countries in the region have developed long term visions that state their desire for diversifying their fragile economies and increasing manufacturing and industrial activities. Concomitantly, the region is experiencing rapid urbanisation, but cities do not have the required infrastructure and social systems cannot cope with the spread of diseases, notably HIV/AIDS. The need for rational, long term planning is perhaps greater now than ever before, indicating a strong potential role for SEA in the region.

The application of SEA in southern Africa

a) The policy, legislative and institutional environment

Many southern African countries have adopted national constitutions that oblige the State to balance economic development with the long-term needs of the people and the sensitivities of the natural environment. Whilst this commitment to sustainable development provides an excellent foundation for the future, governments still need to translate the good intentions of their constitutions into legislation and action.

No countries in southern Africa explicitly require the use of SEA, though South Africa's National Environmental Management Act (No.107 of 1998) makes provision for the development of assessment procedures that aim to ensure that the environmental consequences of policies, plans and programmes are considered (DEAT 2000). Similarly, Mozambique's EIA Regulations (No.76 of 1998) stipulate in clause 1 of the appendix, a number of programme-level activities that require an "environmental impact study", and Malawi's Environmental Management Act (No. 23 of 1996) includes "major policy reforms" as an activity requiring an EIA.

Perhaps the most exciting new laws regarding the use of SEA in the region are the draft Environmental Management Bills for Swaziland and Namibia. Both countries have drafted framework acts that explicitly require SEAs for new legislation, regulations, policies, programmes or plans. Whilst the Swazi Bill was given royal assent in November 2002, the Namibian government has still not finalised its law, which has been under discussion since 1995. Other countries currently working on new EA legislation are Botswana, Seychelles, Tanzania and Zimbabwe. In the case of Mauritius, the government is currently in the process of revising its 1991 Environmental Protection Act, which will include clauses that require the use of SEA.

In spite of these encouraging signs of progress, most countries in the region do not have the resources within their institutions to adequately guide, administer or control EA processes. Moreover, there is virtually no monitoring of the implementation of EAs at any level. Research into the effectiveness of EIA and SEA is limited to the work of a handful of post-graduate students, mostly at South Africa universities and research institutions. Institutional support at national and regional levels is sorely needed, but this should perhaps be complimented by a strategy that encourages partnerships within the region. These partnerships should be between government departments within a country, between governments of neighbouring countries, and between governments, NGOs, the private sector and academic institutions.

Governments should seriously consider outsourcing selected functions to expert organisations to reduce the workload and improve the efficiency of their EA departments. Recent experience has demonstrated that the selective use of experts in guiding, reviewing and monitoring the implementation of EAs, significantly improve standards and the effectiveness of EA as a sustainable development tool. A culture of partnership will also enable the region to achieve a critical mass of expertise and knowledge. Southern Africa has a large and growing number of well qualified and experienced people, but they largely remain inaccessible to governments because of the mistaken belief that outsourcing results in the authorities losing control.

It must be recognised that experienced and well-trained professionals are extremely mobile and many people leave the civil service to improve their economic and professional circumstances. The only way for governments to retain this capacity is to conceptually consider all the professionals within the region as part of the “greater expertise pool”, and to use their skills. This is more efficient than relying on a handful of mostly inexperienced but overworked administrators within government departments to do all the work. The extra costs of contracting experts is compensated by improved standards and efficiency, and reducing the time taken for the authorities and permitting agencies to take decisions regarding development proposals. To the private sector (which is expected to create jobs and maintain the economy), time savings are extremely valuable, and governments, like all service industries, should deliver on time.

b) Practical implementation

The use of SEA in southern Africa has been extremely limited, though there are a growing number of strategic planning activities that might, in the broader sense, be regarded as SEAs. Very little research has been undertaken to assess the use of SEA in the region, or to evaluate what has worked and what has not. Consequently, information on this subject is limited.

In Botswana, the Department of Water Affairs, which has been at the forefront of EIA application in the country, undertook the first documented “SEA” process in that country when in 1991 it developed the National Water Master Plan. This plan identified topics that should be included in an environmental assessment of water development projects. These were hydrology, plant ecology, faunal studies, archaeology, medico ecological aspects, sociological aspects, land use changes, and tourism and recreation. It is not known how the master plan influenced subsequent projects in terms of environmental studies. A more conventional SEA was undertaken in 2000, when Botswana’s Department of Agriculture commissioned a study on the Veterinary Fences of Ngamiland. Fencing in Botswana is a controversial issue because of the impacts on free-ranging wildlife populations, and the critics of the study consider it to have been partly an audit rather than an SEA, since many of the fences were already in place at the time when it was conducted. Once again, the lack of follow-up research makes it difficult to assess the real impacts of this SEA.

SEA in Namibia is similarly a “mixed bag” of activities. At the highest level, an effort has been made to incorporate environmental and sustainable development issues into Namibia’s second national development plan (NDP II), for the years 2001–2006. In addition, Vision 2030 aims to help guide the country’s five-year development plans from NDP III through to NDP VII, while providing direction to government ministries, the private sector, NGOs and local authorities. Vision 2030 fully embraces the idea of sustainable development and refers to tools such as EIA and SEA.

Like many countries in the region, Namibia has also initiated a number of sector and land use planning processes that fit some of the SEA criteria because of the levels of integration achieved, their emphasis on environmentally sustainable development, and the stated need to balance strategic thinking with more detailed project specific

planning. These include the Sperrgebiet Land Use Plan, the northwest Tourism Master plan and the Walvis Bay structure plan. Special mention should also be made of the “Every river has its people” project, which has assessed the resource use potential and development options of the Okavango River in all three basin countries (Angola, Namibia and Botswana). This study included a comprehensive analysis of socio-economic and land tenure issues, and is a good example of a basin-wide approach to development planning. Namibia’s CBNRM programme has also included SEA-type activities, which include broad-based planning at conservancy level and more detailed tourism development planning at project level.

Perhaps the most “classic” SEA in Namibia is the current study on the development of the agricultural and fisheries potential of eastern Caprivi. This began as a project-specific EIA to assess the impacts of a proposed 10 000 ha sugar project, but soon shifted to an SEA. This change in status was prompted by an early realization that sugar was probably not the ideal crop for the area and it became evident that the Ministry of Fisheries was planning to rehabilitate Lake Liambezi, which was the area originally intended for the sugar project. Whilst the study is not yet complete, it is likely that a “mixed bag” of crops will replace the original sugar proposal, and that the SEA will provide detailed guidelines of how each “crop project” should be implemented and how the development of infrastructure and the provision of labour should be planned.

A much less comprehensive “SEA” was undertaken by Namibia’s Ministry of Environment and Tourism in 2000, when it assessed the potential for community-based tourism in the proposed Bwabwata National Park. This assessment, which included government, community and private sector participation, considered the combined impacts of at least three tourist camps in the Kwando area and the use of the area by three up-market lodges adjacent to the park. The assessment remains the guiding document for the development of the campsites, which have proceeded without individual EIAs.

Similar planning has been undertaken in the context of transboundary natural resource management and tourism, particularly between Mozambique and South Africa. These two countries recently developed a transfrontier park and, as part of the planning, considered a variety of issues relating to the movement of wildlife, the erection of fences, tourism and various management issues.

In Tanzania, the Ministry of Tourism and Natural Resources took the first step towards incorporating environmental concerns into national planning and development, with the publication of the National Environmental Action Plan (NEAP) in 1994. At that time, six major national issues were identified as in need of urgent attention. These were land degradation, access to good quality water, pollution, loss of wildlife habitats, deterioration of marine and fresh water systems and deforestation. However, it is not known whether SEAs have been undertaken since this initiative.

Similarly, Zimbabwe developed its National Conservation Strategy in 1987, which was the first policy document to incorporate the concept of sustainable development in that country. The Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Policy, published by the Ministry of Mines, Environment and Tourism in 1994, reinforced the need to incorporate sustainable development into the management of Zimbabwe’s

environmental resources. The undertaking of SEAs is not yet a requirement in Zimbabwe although the Ministry of Environment and Tourism recognises its value in environmental management.

South Africa is regarded as the “EIA powerhouse” of the region, with a history of EIA application dating back to the 1970s. The EIA Committee of the Council of the Environment, set up in 1983, initiated research on EIA and published a document on Integrated Environmental Management (IEM). The following decade of practical experience in applying IEM led to the publication of six guideline documents on IEM. These documents are still widely used in South Africa. The six guideline documents formed the basis of several hundred voluntary EIAs.

In principle, IEM included application to policies and plans. It was originally intended that IEM and planning be integrated. However, two separate processes and decision-making procedures were developed for planning and IEM. Most of the new provincial planning legislation included provision for EIA. EIA regulations came into effect on 1 September 1997. These regulations only made provision for EIA and not monitoring, auditing and environmental management planning. The regulations also did not apply to policies and plans. The IEM philosophy (of integrating environmental issues into all stages of policy, planning and the project cycle) was therefore lost. However, the National Environmental Management Act, which was published in 1998, brought back the IEM philosophy and procedure. The EIA regulations are still currently in force.

Rossouw et al (2000) report that a number of SEAs have been undertaken in South Africa, in spite of there being no legislation to enforce this (Table 1).

Table 1. Selected examples of South African SEA case studies

Studies	Type	Scale	Tier
SEA for the KwaZulu-Natal Trade and Industry Policy	Industrial	Regional	Policy
SEA of the Cape Town 2004 Olympic Bid	Sport	Local	Programme
SEA of the proposed Industrial Development Zone at Coega	Industrial	Local	Programme
SEA of the East London Industrial Development Zone	Industrial	Local	Programme
SEA of the Cato Manor Draft Structure Plan	Development plan	Local	Plan
SEA of Forest Sector Development in the Eastern Cape	Forestry	Regional	Programme
Strategic Integrated Port Planning, Port of Saldanha	Port	Local	Programme
South Durban SEA	Industrial	Local	Programme

Source: Rossouw et. al. 2000

The above authors evaluated each of the case studies to determine where they fitted in the planning life cycle and the extent to which they influenced strategic planning (table 2).

Table 2. Evaluation of selected South African SEA case studies

Studies	Did the SEA provide information before decision-making?	Did the SEA precede EIAs?	Was the SEA linked to PPP formulation?	<i>Did the SEA apply the conceptual approach?</i>
SEA for the KwaZulu-Natal Trade and Industry Policy	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
SEA of the Cape Town 2004 Olympic Bid	No	No	No	No
SEA of the proposed Industrial Development Zone at Coega	No	No	No	Yes
SEA of the East London Industrial Development Zone	No	No	No	Yes
SEA of Forest Sector Development in the Eastern Cape	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
SEA of the Cato Manor Draft Structure Plan	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Strategic Integrated Port Planning, Port of Saldanha	Yes	No	No	Yes
South Durban SEA	No	No	Yes	Yes

Source: Rossouw et.al. 2000

Because of the growing interest in SEA by both government and the public, the South African government in 2000 published the only guidelines for SEA in the region. This excellent document re-defines SEA in the southern African context and provides a comprehensive outline of the key elements of an SEA process. During 2002, the CSIR, in collaboration with SAIEA, presented a well-attended course in SEA in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania. The materials for this course are available from the CSIR and can be ordered online.

Conclusion

The concept of SEA is not well developed in southern Africa, though some countries are in the process of incorporating SEA as a legal requirement in their statutes. Some examples of best practice exist, especially in South Africa, which is the most advanced country in the region in terms of EIA and SEA. There are also a number of examples of strategic planning in many of the countries in the region that incorporate some of the elements of SEA, though they are not necessarily recognised as SEA.

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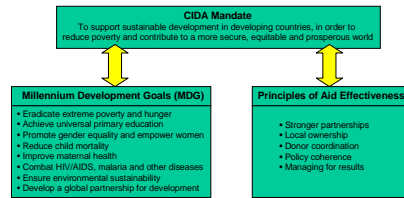

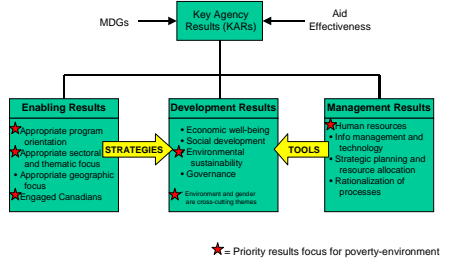



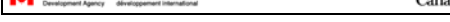


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Appendix 12: SEA in South Africa (Nigel Rossouw)

<p>Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) in South Africa</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Nigel Rossouw ▪ Michelle Audouin, Kogi Govender, Stuart Heather-Clark, Paul Lochner 	<p>General background</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ No specific SEA legislation ▪ SEA system supported by National SEA Guidelines (2000) ▪ Planning legislation requires SEA as part of planning process 																																																				
<p>1</p>	<p>2</p>																																																				
<p>Legislative Context for SEA</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ National Environmental Management Act No 107 of 1998 ▪ Municipal Systems Act No 32 of 2000 ▪ White Paper on Spatial Planning and Land Use Management (2001) ▪ White Paper on National Commercial Ports Policy (2002) 	<p>History of SEA Development</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>1996</td> <td>SEA Primer</td> <td>Inform debate and highlight benefits of SEA</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1996 – 1997</td> <td>Increasing SEA application</td> <td>Lessons captured</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1998</td> <td>Draft SEA Protocol</td> <td>Proposed SEA principles</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2000</td> <td>SEA Guideline Document</td> <td>SEA principles. Agreed understanding and methodology</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2001</td> <td>Strengthening sustainability in the local planning process</td> <td>Reference document on tools for sustainability planning</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2002</td> <td>Research on the integration of sustainability objectives into policy</td> <td>Criteria and an approach Work in Progress</td> </tr> </table>	1996	SEA Primer	Inform debate and highlight benefits of SEA	1996 – 1997	Increasing SEA application	Lessons captured	1998	Draft SEA Protocol	Proposed SEA principles	2000	SEA Guideline Document	SEA principles. Agreed understanding and methodology	2001	Strengthening sustainability in the local planning process	Reference document on tools for sustainability planning	2002	Research on the integration of sustainability objectives into policy	Criteria and an approach Work in Progress																																		
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<p>Selected Examples of SEA Case Studies</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Studies</th> <th>Type</th> <th>Scale</th> <th>Tier</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Impact Assessment of Hazardous Waste Policy Options (1992)</td> <td>Industrial</td> <td>National</td> <td>Policy</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SEA for the KwaZulu-Natal Trade and Industry Policy (1996)</td> <td>Industrial</td> <td>Regional</td> <td>Policy</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SEA of the proposed Industrial Development Zone at Coega (1997)</td> <td>Industrial</td> <td>Local</td> <td>Programme</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SEA of the Calo Manor Draft Structure Plan (1997)</td> <td>Municipal Plan</td> <td>Local</td> <td>Plan</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SEA of Forest Sector Development in the Eastern Cape (1997)</td> <td>Forestry</td> <td>Regional</td> <td>Programme</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Strategic Integrated Port Planning, Port of Saldanha (1998)</td> <td>Port</td> <td>Local</td> <td>Programme</td> </tr> <tr> <td>South Durban SEA (1999)</td> <td>Industrial</td> <td>Local</td> <td>Programme</td> </tr> <tr> <td>A SEA for SASOL Secunda (2000)</td> <td>Industrial</td> <td>Local</td> <td>Programme</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SEA for the Richards Bay Local Council (2000)</td> <td>Municipal Plan</td> <td>Local</td> <td>Plan</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Cape Action Plan for the Environment: A Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan for the Cape Floral Kingdom (2000)</td> <td>Biodiversity</td> <td>Regional</td> <td>Policy</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Strengthening Sustainability in the Integrated Development Planning Process (2001)</td> <td>Integrated Plan</td> <td>National</td> <td>Plan</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Integration of SEA knowledge into Port Policy (2001)</td> <td>Port</td> <td>National</td> <td>Policy</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Studies	Type	Scale	Tier	Impact Assessment of Hazardous Waste Policy Options (1992)	Industrial	National	Policy	SEA for the KwaZulu-Natal Trade and Industry Policy (1996)	Industrial	Regional	Policy	SEA of the proposed Industrial Development Zone at Coega (1997)	Industrial	Local	Programme	SEA of the Calo Manor Draft Structure Plan (1997)	Municipal Plan	Local	Plan	SEA of Forest Sector Development in the Eastern Cape (1997)	Forestry	Regional	Programme	Strategic Integrated Port Planning, Port of Saldanha (1998)	Port	Local	Programme	South Durban SEA (1999)	Industrial	Local	Programme	A SEA for SASOL Secunda (2000)	Industrial	Local	Programme	SEA for the Richards Bay Local Council (2000)	Municipal Plan	Local	Plan	Cape Action Plan for the Environment: A Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan for the Cape Floral Kingdom (2000)	Biodiversity	Regional	Policy	Strengthening Sustainability in the Integrated Development Planning Process (2001)	Integrated Plan	National	Plan	Integration of SEA knowledge into Port Policy (2001)	Port	National	Policy	<p>Examples of SEA applied at the policy level</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Impact assessment of Hazardous Waste Policy Options (1992); • SEA for KwaZulu-Natal for the Process of Formulating a Trade and Industry Policy (1996); • Impacts of the Growth, Employment and Redistribution (GEAR) Strategy on the Natural Environment (1998) (Research Project); • Cape Action Plan for the Environment: A Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan for the Cape Floral Kingdom (2000); • Integration of requirements for SEA into Ports Policy (2001) (Integration of SEA knowledge in policy formulation).
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<p>5</p>	<p>6</p>																																																				
<p>SEA: Impact of Environment on Development</p> <pre> graph TD DEV[DEVELOPMENT] --> ELAs[ELAs] ELAs --> ENV[ENVIRONMENT] ENV --> SEAs[SEAs] SEAs --> DEV </pre>	<p>SEA Approach</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Guideline document: SEA in South Africa ▪ Key concepts: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Context-specific ✓ Integrative ✓ Sustainability-led 																																																				
<p>7</p>	<p>8</p>																																																				

<p style="text-align: center;">SEA Process</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">At what level is SEA applied?</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">9</p> <p style="text-align: center;">In Practice SEAs have focused on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Vision - sustainable development ▪ Environmental opportunities and constraints ▪ Strategic issues ▪ Principles and guidelines for sustainability ▪ Potential strategic costs and benefits ▪ Cumulative effects and indicators ▪ Actions prior to development ▪ Development of Strategic Environmental Management Plan (SEMP) 	<p style="text-align: center;">10</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Lessons learnt</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ SEA can either be applied as an assessment-based approach or an integrative approach ▪ SEA is not seen as a step-by-step procedure, but rather an approach to establish a decision-making framework ▪ The strength of the SEA approach (i.e. flexible and context-specific) has meant that SEA applications have not been “straitjacketed” into a formalized, linear procedure
<p style="text-align: center;">11</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Lessons learnt</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ SEA is a strategic process at the policy, programme and plan level, which uses various tools and techniques to establish a decision-making framework (by means of limits of acceptable change, indicators, sustainability criteria, etc.) in which you have the ability to understand what strategic choices to pursue and what the trade-offs will be. 	<p style="text-align: center;">12</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">13</p>	

Appendix 13: Perspectives on SEA by a donor/development agency (Peter Croal)

<p style="text-align: center;">Strengthening Aid Effectiveness</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Making a Difference in the World: CIDA and the Poverty-Environment Agenda</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Peter Croal – SAIEA June 15, 2003 IAIA</p> 	<p style="text-align: center;">Supporting the Agency in delivering on our mandate means striving to meet the MDGs and applying the lessons learned in aid effectiveness</p>  
<p style="text-align: center;">1</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">2</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">The KARs connect the MDGs and the Principles of Aid Effectiveness with CIDA's policies and programming</p>  	<p style="text-align: center;">CIDA's Policy for Environmental Sustainability (1992) provides the framework for the Agency's work in Poverty and Environment</p> <p style="text-align: center;">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.</p> <p>CIDA Objectives for Environmental Sustainability</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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. To strengthen the capability of developing countries to contribute to the resolution of global and regional environmental problems, while meeting their development objectives. 
<p style="text-align: center;">3</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">4</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">To achieve the Policy, a number of operational objectives were established</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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; To promote and support environmental and broader socio-economic policy dialogue, program assistance and projects that directly address environmental issues; To implement design measures that minimize negative environmental impacts and enhance environmental benefits of projects, or identify alternatives; To encourage and support Canadian, international and developing country partner organizations to develop policies, programs and projects that further the objectives of environmental sustainability; To contribute to the development of knowledge and experience in Canada and in developing countries, on undertaking environmentally sustainable forms of development; 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. <p style="text-align: center;">...For the most part, the Policy remains valid. There is 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...</p> 	<p style="text-align: center;">Moving towards an aid effectiveness-based agenda</p> <p>Support criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> e.g. At a global level, is the multilateral/JN 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 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> e.g. Is the Agency's reporting system conducive to effectively measuring achievements? 
<p style="text-align: center;">5</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">6</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Moving towards an aid effectiveness-based agenda</p> <p>And in Africa?:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> \$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. 	<p style="text-align: center;">Moving towards an aid effectiveness-based agenda</p> <p>Core Issues for Donor Support</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 
<p style="text-align: center;">7</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">8</p>