

**Environmental Assessment and Public Participation
in SADC region**

‘Project Advisory Team Meeting’

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Organised by

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<http://www.saiea.com>



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Project goal:

The capacity of civil society in southern Africa to actively contribute to decision making, related to sustainable development in SADC through meaningful public participation in EA is recognised, respected and enhanced.

Workshop Goal

“Establish a log frame which supports the Project Goal and captures discussions, analysis and recommendations in a workshop report.”

Workshop Objectives:

1. Review findings in Situation Assessment report
2. Review over all status and importance of civil society participation in environmental assessment in SADC region
3. Identify and prioritize project objectives
4. Identify and prioritize constraints and threats to achieving project objectives
5. Identify project success indicators, actions, responsibilities, timing (Log Frame)

Table of Content

ABBREVIATIONS	5
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	6
20 NOVEMBER 2003: A DAY OF DISCOVERY LEADING TO DISCUSSION	7
WELCOMING REMARKS AND INTRODUCTION	7
HISTORY AND PROGRESSION OF PROJECT TO DATE- PETER CROAL, SOUTHERN AFRICAN INSTITUTE FOR ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT (SAIEA)	7
PUBLIC PARTICIPATION AND ITS CONTRIBUTION TO EA, BETTER PROJECT OUTCOMES, GOVERNANCE AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT - JOHN BOYLE, WORLD BANK	9
WHY PUBLIC PARTICIPATION (PP) IS CRITICAL TO SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT (SD)-TISHA GREYLING, GOLDBER ASSOCIATES AFRICA	10
PUBLIC PARTICIPATION- COMMUNITY PERSPECTIVE –TITO KODIAGA, CIANEA (COMMUNITY IMPACT ASSESSMENT NETWORK OF EASTERN AFRICA)	12
SITUATION ASSESSMENT REVIEW AND DISCUSSION- NTLAFALANG CONSULTANTS	14
PERCEPTIVE SAMPLING TECHNIQUE – LIMPHO LETSELA	14
EA SYSTEMS IN SADC REGIONS AND PARTICIPATORY SYSTEMS - MAMPHO MOLAOA..	14
RESULTS – BORE MOTSAMAI	15
STRATEGIC AND CLARIFICATION ISSUES	16
BRAINSTORMING ON PROJECT ACTIVITIES	16
21 NOVEMBER 2003: A DAY OF ANALYSIS LEADING TO ACTION	18
PROJECT OUTPUTS/OBJECTIVES, ACTIVITIES AND INDICATORS (LOG- FRAME)	19
DISCUSSION ON LOG-FRAME	22
PROJECT STRATEGY ‘WHAT NEEDS TO BE DONE NEXT’	23
WORKSHOP EVALUATION	24
CLOSING REMARKS, SUMMATION AND THANKS	25
ANNEXES	26
ANNEX 1: LIST OF PARTICIPANTS (PROJECT ADVISORY TEAM).....	26
ANNEX 2: WORKSHOP PRESENTATIONS	28
ANNEX 2.1 EIA AND PUBLIC PARTICIPATION- PETER CROAL , SAIEA.....	28
ANNEX 2.2 WHY PUBLIC PARTICIPATION IS CRITICAL TO SD- TISHA GREYLING, GOLDBER ASSOCIATES AFRICA.....	32

ANNEX 2.3 PUBLIC PARTICIPATION- COMMUNITY PERSPECTIVE-TITO KODIAGA, CIANEA	35
ANNEX 2.4 PERCEPTIVE SAMPLING TECHNIQUE – LIMPHO LETSELA, NTLAFALANG CONSULTANTS	37
ANNEX 2.5 SITUATION ASSESSMENT OF PARTICIPATION OF CIVIL SOCIETY IN ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT IN SOUTHERN AFRICA, BORE MOTSAMAI, NTLAFALANG CONSULTANTS	43
ANNEX 3: STRATEGIC/ CLARIFICATION ISSUES	46
ANNEX 4: BRAINSTORMING OF ACTIVITIES (CLUSTERING OF ACTIVITIES)	48
ANNEX 5: OBJECTIVES, ACTIVITIES AND INDICATORS	51

Abbreviations

CBNRM	Community Based Natural Resource Management
CBO	Community Based Organization
CIANEA	Community Impact Assessment Network of Eastern Africa
EA	Environmental Assessment
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
MoV	Means of Verification
NGO	Non Governmental Organization
OVI	Objectively Verifiable Indicators
PP	Public Participation
SADC	Southern African Development Community
SAIEA	Southern African Institute for Environmental Assessment
SD	Sustainable Development
ToT	Training of Trainers

Executive Summary

The Southern African Institute for Environment Assessment (SAIEA), through support provided by the World Bank, is undertaking a 2-year project to develop a process to enhance participation and capacity of civil society to actively contribute to decision making, related to sustainable development in SADC through meaningful public participation in EA. This workshop was thus held to plan the project through establishing a log-frame, which will guide the implementation process of the project. The focus of the workshop was to come up with ideas on how to bridge the gaps between government (decision makers) and rural communities.

In addition to the log frame, other valuable recommendations and findings were raised which included:

- Defining key concepts in a rural context, such as stakeholder participation and sustainable development for example.
- Enhancing the capacity of communities in such a way that they are able to drive the process themselves. This can be done best through best practices such as the Namibian framework called Forum for Integrated Resource Management (FIRM) and other similar initiatives.
- Building the capacity of both civil society and government while identifying 'key players' within communities. Therefore it is suggested that this project also look at various players and develop key strategies to deal with each.
- Integrating regional perspectives within SADC on PP issues with international agreements such as NEPAD.

The major constraint highlighted during the workshop was **time**. Participants felt that the time frame of the project is very short to be effective, however it was concluded that the focus should be on 'what is achievable and practical within this short time frame' to bridge the communication gap between communities and decision makers. The project should be seen as a launching platform for future development.

20 November 2003: A day of discovery leading to discussion

Welcoming remarks and introduction

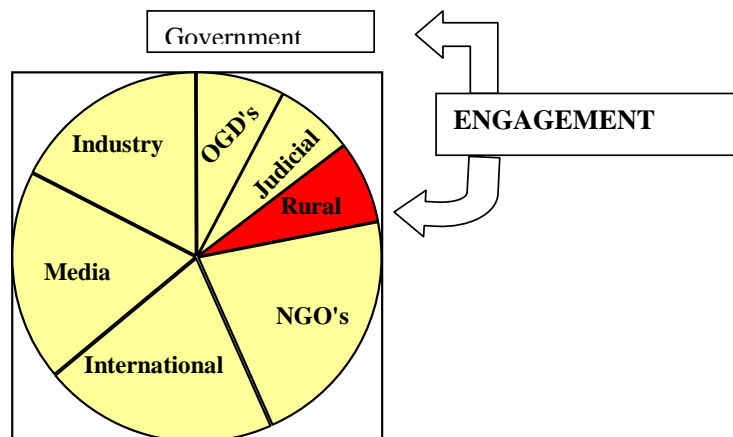
Tom Kroll (facilitator) opened the workshop, extending a warm welcome to all participants and gave a brief overview on the layout of the workshop. He introduced the concept of working in a log frame within the project goal. The participants then were given an opportunity to introduce themselves, in order to familiarize themselves with each other (See list of participants-Annex 1). The participants gave presentations on key themes that were identified.

Note: the questions highlighted in text boxes throughout this report was put up by Peter Croal on flip chart paper around the conference room to stimulate discussion. They did not need to be answered per se.

Presentation 1

History and progression of project to date- Peter Croal, Southern African Institute for Environmental Assessment (SAIEA)

Peter reiterated the welcoming message, and mentioned that everybody at the workshop is involved as ‘voices of the poor’, and at the end of the day the proposed project will belong to all participants of the workshop. He mentioned that this workshop will also be an excellent learning opportunity and that participants should seize this opportunity. This Environment Assessment project was proposed 3 years ago, arising from a problem statement that the poor and weak communities are not engaged in environmental processes. He referred to the drawing below; pointing out that the purpose is to bring together rural communities, including CBOs and NGOs, to increase their capacity to become actively involved in the EA process.



He further referred to articles in the newspaper- the Namibian- “village to fight mine”- A mine was opened in a Namibian community area without prior consultation of community. The community asked questions such as “ why did this happen”, “why there was a mine without consultation”. Peter further continued the line of questioning with “Is it because the government does not know anything about public participation”, “what caused government not to consult?” This question triggers more questions such as “why do information channels break down?” “What is missing between government and local communities?”. In contrast, he referred to another newspaper article: “ *Dental reform in US*” which tells about a novel idea which a dental organization had to approach the public on what their needs were- they ran a competition in the paper and received great response. Again the question here was “ what was it that caused these people to consult the public?”

“Once people articulate their needs and rights – no government can resist. Is this so?”

The focus of this workshop will thus be an attempt to come up with ideas on how to bridge the gaps between government (decision makers) and rural communities. His presentation ended with a high note of hope that the participants would be able to give input on how to deal with public participation within the environmental assessment process.

The participants of this workshop should regard themselves as ‘the project advisory team’. This workshop will clarify what should be key outputs of this project. “The doors are open for ideas”.

Discussions

The discussions that followed this presentation included many questions on specifics about the project outputs, and whether there was any major shift since the planning phase of the project. Peter responded that there were no major changes in the project and that there is still a lack of clarity about the notion of ‘participation’, involving communities using tools of EA. He also mentioned that there is a distinction between EA support for general participation and the focus of this project, which is on full participation of communities in decision-making.

There was much discussion and many questions with regard to the project’s abilities and capabilities to achieve its goal given the short time frame (2 years). It was then agreed in the workshop that it is not a big project and the financial resources are limited, however it was necessary to focus on both activities within this short timeframe. The project scope covers all SADC countries, but will not be able to work in each of these countries. Since the project is short it should be considered as a pilot with the possibility of expanding at a later stage; therefore, it is important not to loose sight of the bigger picture.

“Does participation offer real opportunities for positive change?”

Another comment from the participants was that it is important to understand that participation does not necessarily lead to sustainable development. There are many affected persons in the community- some get heard and some not. There is much potential in such a project but if not done well it might go wrong. The project should also look at how it can contribute to empowering of communities. A suggestion coupled with that comment was that there should be scope in this project to build the capacity of CBOs and NGOs, so that they in turn can build capacities of communities.

Presentation 2

Public participation and its contribution to EA, better project outcomes, governance and sustainable development - John Boyle, World Bank

The World Bank is committed to participation within long term-larger projects; these should at least have a communication element with communities. The process is owned by involved governments, such as the Finnish government, which contributes to World Bank funds to assist with development processes in developing countries. There is a realization that there are pitfalls with regard to participation of communities in development. However, without participation the connection between government and communities is lacking. ‘Participation’ could consist of a range of methods/ approaches given the short frame in most decision-making processes. Therefore there is great need to stay focused.

This project could be the beginning of longer-term programme and should be seen from that point of view as well. The most crucial issue however is ‘what is achievable within this short time frame, which could be built upon in ‘a potential phase 2’ of the project. It should be a launching platform for future development.

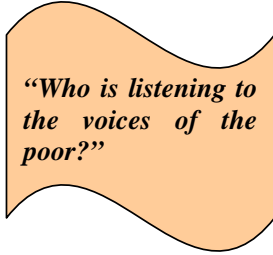
The focus area:

- Participation for improved development outcomes (interested in better results) to enhance participation for improved decision making
- Think strategically- what are key opportunities in the region and the lessons learnt to decrease fear or reluctance of community participation
- What can be done- what tools can be used and- seen as opportunities that can encourage and enhance sustainable development.

Discussion

The participants raised their fears of dealing with issues such as strengthening democracy and governance, especially looking at the project timeframe and urged that it is important to remain realistic and only focus on issues or activities that can be practically implemented. Trying to change power relations needs a bigger vision and a longer time than that of the project and is something that is outside this project scope. However, if indeed the project focus on participation leads to democracy that will be an added bonus, but the focus should not be on democracy *per se*. Having identified the problem as creating incentives to close the gap/connection between government and rural communities, the project implementers should focus on the causes of this problem and the potential of EA in this process, rather than getting bogged down in identifying the deficiencies of EA (regulation and legislation) which is a process that could be circumscribed by macro level activities. In this regard the need to be realistic in the nature of the project intervention was reiterated.

The participants from time to time referred to the project goal and debated whether this project should be looking at preparation of communities for when an EA comes to area instead of only enhancing capacity of communities in areas where EA are intended. In terms capacity building of communities it is important that they are made aware of their **rights** within the EA processes. This process of preparing the community to handle situations within EAs should start from an early stage and not only during the construction phase. The workshop further agreed that this project should focus on the participation aspect of communities and attempt to enhance it where needed. As was mentioned during the presentation the focus should be on practical/doable activities by government and community.



“Who is listening to the voices of the poor?”

Another concern that was raised related to the consideration of urban and peri-urban communities, which are just as disempowered as rural communities. It was agreed that these communities should also be considered because of possibilities of EAs occurring in those areas as well.

Presentation 3

Why Public Participation (PP) is critical to Sustainable Development (SD)-Tisha Greyling, Golder Associates Africa

Looking at the project goal a further question could be addressed: Why is PP in EIA critical to SD? In order to answer this question it is important to first define the general concepts such as EIA and SD. There is no blue print of what the outcome of an EIA should be that can be provided to decision makers (including the developer (government)). There is also a need to have sufficient information to determine if the project will contribute to SD or not. In terms of SD, all its pillars (environment, social

and economic) should be in balance. To establish this balance the developer should have a baseline that is measurable. The role of PP in SD is such that it contributes to the 'pulling points' of SD, for example the 'green' NGOs will pull environmental interest toward them and the same for socialist who will pull social issues to them, and the challenge is that these 'pulling points' should be in balance in order to contribute to SD. SD is measured by looking at the 'quality of life' as an indicator, however the challenge in this regard is that it should show that there has been improvement of the 'quality of life' and that it must endure throughout the project. People should be able to aspire to higher levels. There is a need to have a joint vision for the future and reasonable continuation by development. The developer should have an ongoing relationship with all stakeholders (including communities). If all stakeholders were on board the process from the beginning of the EIA, there would be a long and enduring pact. The detailed presentation is attached as Annex 2.2.

Discussion

This presentation raised questions such as whether the focus of this project is around project development? An example was made looking at Namibia/South Africa in terms of the biggest threat, which in most cases is environmental degradation and has been known to have different sets of impacts. Therefore the focus should maybe on the impacts resulting from projects rather than project development. Furthermore it also important that roles and responsibilities of stakeholders are clear once an EIA is triggered, especially to avoid rural poverty situations. This should be one of the concentration areas for this project. Once again, the issue of a small budget and limited time hindered the vision of trying to make a difference in the EIA processes.

For an EIA to be approved, the decision makers are usually the government. However there is a legal framework in South Africa in place, which makes provision for public concerns to be considered when approving tenders (or is it EIAs or is it developments?).

The participants mentioned that the component of SD that was raised during the presentation is more applicable in an ideal scenario, but the reality track in EIA processes should not be lost. Therefore there was an agreement that EA should be measurable-however the indicator 'quality of life' is difficult to measure and ensure and is a huge challenge. Therefore for the purpose of this project it is important to come up with objective indicators.

In terms of SD a million indicators/criteria exist thus this project should ensure that the indicator they choose is measurable and that it can be defined what 'quality of life is', for example, from the project point of view. The levels of 'improvement of quality of life' should be considered, whether it is at an individual or society level; at the same time there is a need to look at the different trade-offs against which to measure the levels.

This presentation further triggered the discussion to look at defining and operationalising concepts, because more often concepts such as SD have different meanings for different stakeholders. Therefore it is important for this project to define what it means by SD so

that everybody is on the same wavelength. In general it was agreed that those involved in EIAs need to build capacity and assist developers in the process towards SD.

The concept of a 'pact' is very 'loaded'. It could refer to an agreement or relationship but implies a range of interests from different stakeholders, for example the brief discussion on SD, and the challenge to reconcile those interests. This comment prompted the question of the role of EIA in that process. The response was that EIAs are not structures to build a 'pact' - but from this project interest can be raised to use this approach as a tool. The role of PP in this process recommends that consultation to communities becomes legally binding. This being the case, PP can also lead to ongoing relationships between governments and communities which can in turn lead to desired sustainable development. Thus PP must take place prior to the construction phase, unlike the common current situation where PP takes place during construction, which has been proven to be most destructive for communities. In South Africa a community relations plan forms part of EIA tenders, which shows that investors are willing to change modes to PP, but are not ready yet. These are the types of issues that this project should be able to follow up.

The issue of building capacity of civil society came up again, with the focus being that communities should be empowered so that they can take their own initiative in the long run to raise their concerns. However, it is important that there is identification of key players within communities as well. For example if traditional leaders are in favour of a development project it can be approved without consent of the rest of the community. Therefore it is suggested that this project also look at players and develop key strategies to deal with each.

Presentation 4

Public Participation- Community perspective –Tito Kodiaga, CIANEA (Community Impact Assessment Network of Eastern Africa)

CIANEA is a network formed during 2002. The network is USAID funded and is directed towards running development projects. These projects are focused on building the capacity of NGOs and CBOs. They basically concentrate on training small-scale activities for communities. This initiative arose out of a need for sharing information and understanding small-scale cumulative effects which can normally lead to large scale concerns.

A 'Training of Trainers' guide was developed through asking participants how USAID material could be used best. During the development of this guide people were skeptical about small scale versus large scale projects. In addition to the training guide, CIANEA also developed a resource book, which gave information about development initiatives such as pit-latrines, charcoal production, and informal roads. Through use of the resource book, CIANEA also tried to develop participatory methods, such as PRA, for example. In addition to that they have also looked at EIA in general and its different stages, such as the scoping process, especially with regard to involving the community in these processes.

CIANEA also conducted training of trainers that resulted in qualified trainers for small-scale EIA tenders. They were equipped as trainers, especially working with communities. They (trainers) are now able to have a trickle-down effect by working with communities.

CIANEA also looked at best practices and what mitigating measures exist for different projects. The resulting document can be used as a working reference, facilitating the understanding process of potential impacts to be expected, how to deal with them and who to contact. In Kenya there are clear regulations with regard to PP in EIAs, therefore trained or aware communities can sue government if improper EIA procedures are followed. More information on CIANEA could be found on the internet. See Annex 2.3 for detailed presentation.

Discussion

The benefits of CIANEA's work were identified as appreciation from the community as well as learning or using local knowledge. For example, when constructing pit-latrines the communities were able to identify the best location. The knowledge of communities on such matters was found to be impressive.

CIANEA only focuses on small-scale projects or interventions, however it was noted that the communities could also look at big projects. When communities were involved in bigger projects politicians saw this as a big investment and subsequently compensations to communities were low. NGOs questioned these issues and noted that politics plays a big role that requires attention.

This presentation reminded one participant of work being done in Gauteng where one of the challenges is lack of PP (e.g. posters, notices). Usually posters and notices are erected at the construction site, but people do not know what these mean. In terms of building capacity, there are many lessons to be learnt from this presentation and CIANEA's work. The issue of NGOs/CBOs acting on behalf of communities was also raised. Tito responded that the selection of NGOs/CBOs is done very carefully on the basis of having a good track record and a long consistent relationship with communities. Thus the credibility of NGOs is assessed before being funded or trained.

When discussing issues such as 'stakeholder participation' the participants found that there is a need to define issues for the purpose of this project. The roles of NGOs within the EIA process should also be clarified. The legitimacy of NGOs should also be looked at. For the purpose of this project, NGOs should be entities that are legally registered. Furthermore, SD should be defined in a rural context, because from experience the aspirations of rural communities are very short term because they live for the moment. The need to unpack issues instead of using generic terms was recognized by participants, however due to time limitation of this workshop this was not addressed. It is recommended that the project coordinator deal with this issue at a later stage.

In Namibia a framework is developed called Forum for Integrated Resource Management (FIRM) to address community problems. The capacity of the community is enhanced in such a way that they are able to drive the process themselves. They are also at a stage where they use their own initiative and contact NGOs or government if they need to discuss issues. This approach could also be another vehicle that could be considered during this project, as a 'best practice' example.

Presentation 5

Situation Assessment Review and Discussion- Ntlafalang Consultants

To meet the terms of reference for this report, different data/secondary data were used to obtain information from various institutions in various countries visited during the fieldwork. Information on countries that were not visited due to time and financial constraints were obtained from various sources such as close contacts and Internet.

Perceptive sampling technique – Limpho Letsela

The selected countries visited were South Africa, Namibia, Lesotho, Zimbabwe and Swaziland. Key institutions within these countries were identified and information was obtained by using questionnaires. For example, in Zimbabwe, project sites were visited to see ongoing activities such as Campfire. However, there were various constraints encountered, such as the problem of limited petrol availability, which impacted on the data collection. Similarly in South Africa it took much effort/time to arrange appointments with government officials, which made it impossible to gather relevant information.

The presentation included descriptions of operational concepts such as democracy; it also reflected on historical patterns of participation towards SD. It also included issues such as conflict resolution by various interest groups. It further described CBNRM components. For detailed information refer to Annex 2.4.

Presentation 6

EA systems in SADC regions and Participatory systems - Mampho Molaoa

The summary reports of countries that were visited were presented. There are EIA systems in place in some of the visited countries. Some degree of contradiction was noted within these EIA processes.

The majority of EIAs have a narrow focus; with interested parties being mostly governments and thus do not filter to communities and in this sense are not user friendly. Consultation meetings were held with no proper recording mechanisms. It was also noted that transparency and accountability do not exist when it comes to licenses granted to consultants and consultations within EIA processes are weak. The timeframe for PP for local communities is usually short because they need to be empowered. EIA reports, even

if advertised in media reports, are very technical and are not understandable by communities. During PP meetings consensus on issues raised are not met, therefore there is still much work to be done. Feedback mechanisms after compiling reports are lacking. The countries are at different stages of this process. At some places the language in which messages are conveyed is problematic and it leads to problems of empowerment, therefore training in PP is very crucial.

Looking at international PP methods, PRA is mostly used versus appreciative enquiries. The question however is “are the international methods suitable for communities”? The answer is unknown, since appreciative methods have not been piloted, therefore it is difficult to conclude that it can or cannot work. It is also imperative to consider traditional methods of PP. Other issues such as mining, gender and HIV/Aids are also coupled with poverty problems because the communities are concentrating on benefits from these projects and forgetting about other negative effects. It is recognized that there are many of activities facilitated by NGOs in this regard- “ BUT SO WHAT?” This is the question that needs to be address during this workshop.

Presentation 7

Results – Bore Motsamai

The international and regional perspectives show that there is need to work within SADC on PP issues as well as linking it up with international agreements such as NEPAD. On a regional level there are policies in place but there is very little PP contained within these policies. There are certain myths related to PP, which should also be considered during EIA processes. The issue of dealing with concepts such as democracy was agreed to be too broad and can be ignored for the purpose of this project. However there is a need for consensus on the objective of PP in EIA. Refer to Annex 2.5 for detailed presentation.

Discussion

There was no differentiation between government and communities during the sampling procedure; all interviewed interested parties’ results were lumped together due to time constraints. The difficulties of implementation of PP in EIA was discussed at length and it was concluded that people in general are not aware of their role in EIA and this project can be used to clarify this. The issue of participation for what and with what effect was also discussed and was left for this project to define. It was further agreed that this project cannot address all SADC issues, but it can be used to replicate measures/projects/methodologies where benefits can be shared. One of the aims of this project should be to identify opportunities from which to learn, therefore the need to be strategic was emphasised.

Women’s participation was reported to be poor in these consultation processes due to reluctance. However, there is an age issue that also plays a role in terms of younger

women not expressing themselves properly in the presence of other older women, for example.

Strategic and Clarification issues

During presentations, participants were asked to write strategic issues or issues for clarification on cards, so that it could be dealt with during discussion sessions. Most common issues arising from these cards are the need to:

- Define the project scope
- Elaborate on scope of EIAs and participation
- Identify key players
- Build capacity of NGOs/CBOs,
- Define and operationalise key concepts

For specific issues, refer to Annex 3.

Concepts that need to be defined:

- Public Participation
- Sustainable development in a rural context
- Stakeholder participation
- Strategic issues
- Civil Society
- ‘Quality of life’

“Is it really true that solutions require detailed understanding of local contexts. How do we know?”

Brainstorming on Project activities

The participants were given 3 cards each to write the activities that they think the project should take up, within the following criteria:

- Doable within one and half year framework
- Task manageable by SAIEA
- Within the available resources
- What can be done which has not been done before?

After clustering of cards (Annex 4) with similar ideas, the cards were given overall headings. The participants were asked to prioritize these activities according to what they think are most important for the project given the short timeframe. The five major activities that were selected are:

- Advocacy
- Pilot Projects
- Training
- Development of Tools
- Awareness creation

All these activities are overlapping, but it was important to keep them separated in order to develop concrete objective/outputs. The participants took time to discuss each of these activities in detail, before developing the outputs.

Advocacy- was explained as being an activity that the project can start by providing materials but can continue beyond this project period. To advocate participation within EA to government a document (part of communication strategy) is needed, but there is also need for implementation on grassroots level to show changes where necessary.


Pilot Projects- before pilot projects are done, specific methods need to be developed such as case studies or best practices. A set of tools needs to be developed and refined through application and needs to be taken through trials - this could be an opportunity to test tools. However for *tools development* there is need for a library (web-base resource center), which includes text on good practice guidelines. This could be something achievable and can take a lot of activities into account like networking and lobbying. Activities of CIANEA could also be included to look at best practices. While looking at pilot projects, there is also a need for real sectoral intervention and for looking at real projects as well, because every time an EA is done in Southern Africa with PP, it is in fact a pilot because if PP is required, it is a bit of an experiment.

Many *training and awareness raising* activities exist, therefore the participants felt there is no need to re-invent the wheel and that it should piggy-back and build on existing projects. The project should also take into account the literacy levels of communities, the target groups and other measures that could be in place. The accessibility of information to communities should also be considered during the project. In general the project has developed a draft communication plan, which includes approaching permanent secretaries of relevant ministries in Namibia to inform them about this project and its intentions. The plan also includes innovative approaches on community level, for example at the end of the day the community should be able to write a letter with their concerns to the relevant authorities. The plan should examine how to engage the communities in an EA process from the beginning. To realize that, there is need to:

- Develop simple tools
- Operationalise tools
- Test these tools

The tools would then consist of:

- Training tools
- Operational tools eg. Letters
- Awareness products or tools
- Advocacy tools/products



“Are governments now more guided by vocal interests?”

The project should also be able to improve the capacity of government in such a way as to create space for public participation to give government incentives to talk to civil society.

The project should also focus on civil society so that they are able to talk to government; it should make them aware of their rights and create tools through which they can talk to government. Thus project training could also include training packages to government.

21 November 2003: A day of Analysis Leading to Action

Tom Kroll quickly provided a recap on the previous day's activities. The participants were divided into five working groups with the task to develop outputs/ objectives for the identified 5 major activities. An output statement was explained to be appropriate, necessary and sufficient. After developing objectives, specific activities and indicators were developed (Annex 5). These are presented in a log frame below.

Project outputs/objectives, activities and indicators (Log-frame)

Outputs/Objectives	Objectively verifiable indicator (OVI)	Means of Verification (MoV)	Assumptions
<p><i>Project Goal:</i> The capacity of civil society in southern Africa to actively contribute to decision making, related to sustainable development in SADC through meaningful public participation in EA, is recognized, respected and enhanced.</p>			
<p><i>1. Willingness of public and private sector bodies at national and regional levels to actively support citizen participation in EA is increased.</i></p> <p>1.1 Identify and target individuals in different constituencies and countries 1.2 Targeted advocacy presentations at strategic for a/meetings 1.3 Develop and disseminate information on PP in EA throughout SADC 1.4 Country diagnosis on PP development needs and opportunities 1.5 Identify country champions to take forward advocacy at regional level (for example Mark Gordon)</p>	<p>- Number of people contacted by project</p> <p>- Number of people expressing interest in the project and providing feedback</p>		
<p><i>2 The effectiveness of approaches, methods and tools for citizen participation is tested through Pilot Projects</i></p> <p>2.1 Scope potential pilot projects 2.2 Develop criteria for selection of pilot projects 2.3 Select projects and ensure cooperation of key players</p>	<p>- x number of projects in which approaches methods and tools are tested</p> <p>- x number of evaluation reports are completed for pilot projects</p>		

<p>2.4 Development evaluation framework 2.5 Select, customize, train and implement approaches, methods and tools in pilot projects 2.6 Evaluate and draw lessons from pilot projects</p>			
<p>3 <i>CBOs, NGOs, Governments, environmental managers and practitioners (multisectoral) have been trained in public engagement rights, responsibilities, methods and approaches in EA.</i></p> <p>3.1 Plan, adapt and develop material for CBO/NGO and government in EA PP (2 distinct products) 3.2 Train targeted governments, NGOs/CBOs in EA and PP (2nd phase) 3.3 Application of training to real EA 3.4 Evaluate lessons learned and impact of intervention with targeted groups</p>	<p>- After 18 months, the training material has been developed for ToT, Government, NGOs, CBOs and targeted representatives from NGOs, CBOs have been trained - Unmet demand for more training in EA PP offer (8 months)</p>		
<p>4 <i>CBOs, NGOs, Governments, environmental managers and practitioners (multisectoral) are provided with innovations, accessible, appropriate and user friendly tools and approaches for engagement in EA processes</i></p> <p>4.1 Develop EA PP tools for targeted groups 4.2 Evaluate effectiveness and appropriateness of EA PP tools for targeted groups</p>	<p>- After 18 months EA PP tools have been developed and used by selected targeted groups. - Targeted groups welcome and use EA PP tools in EA processes</p>		
<p>5. <i>Civil society's capacity to meaningfully participate in the EA process has been increased by dissemination of awareness creation materials</i></p> <p>5.1 Find source material</p>	<p>-xx civil society organisations in xx countries have received xx awareness creation material. - By March 2004, a guide has been developed for the compilation of awareness creation</p>		

<p>5.2 Develop and Disseminate materials</p> <p>5.3 Categorized Civil society into sectors</p> <p>5.4 Establish A baseline of awareness and participation has been</p> <p>5.5 Compile guide to develop awareness, creation materials</p> <p>5.6 Put materials on web</p> <p>5.7 Develop a methodology for testing comprehension of civil society of materials</p> <p>5.8 Mobilise NGOs/CBOs/others to help analyse comprehension levels</p>	<p>materials</p> <p>- By Jan. 2004 a list of types/topics of awareness creation materials has been compiled</p> <p>- xx awareness creation materials disseminated were accompanied by questionnaires to test comprehension</p> <p>- Civil society have been provided with xx awareness materials by mid 2004 on their environmental PP rights, EA and PP processes and their role in it</p> <p>-By mid 2005 civil society participation in EA processes has been increased by xx%.</p>		
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Discussion on log-frame

After the log-frame was elaborated, the discussions were mainly concerned with the timeframe of the project. In general participants felt uncomfortable with using a log-frame to plan for such a short project. Participants also discussed the measurability and manageability of the outputs and indicators. Therefore the question was ‘what should the project manager do?’ Another question raised was will this project be able to make a difference and what is the value added looking at the log-frame? These questions all pointed back to the timeframe issue and participants agree that what is in the log-frame is doable. It should also be realized that one part of the project can be tested but there is another, longer-term part or project that cannot be done. After one year the group can meet again and see the effect of this project and plan ahead again. Thus planning should be done with a longer-term vision.

Information creation and dissemination should be seen as a “pebble thrown in the pond”- the pebble is the resource center and the ripples formed in the pond are the information that goes out to all. Information throughout SADC should be identified and replicated from countries where it has been successfully implemented. Therefore it is important to choose a country where real change is needed for the pilot activities.

This project needs good marketing to raise funding for extension of the project. This need is reflected in the second indicator of output 3 in the log frame. The major or overall output of this project could be ‘empowerment of communities to participate in EA processes’.

The communication strategy must be central to the advocacy output. Some of the participants felt that output 1- advocacy- is very broad, and that the indicators do not address this output. The activities need to be more strategic. The number of people demanding this service cannot be served within the project time frame. The demand is there but supply capacity is not - this could be an entry point for further funding.

The project coordinator will complete (MOV's and Assumptions) for the log frame at a later stage.

Project strategy ‘what needs to be done next’

The project will have a more action oriented plan at a later stage, however, participants looked at what needs to be done leading to that project plan. This exercise elaborates short term, more immediate plans for the project. The communication strategy should be sent to participants together with the workshop proceedings.

Next Steps					
No.	What?	Who?	With whom?	By when?	To whom?
1	Draft w-shop report	Anna Matros		5-Dec	Peter ; SAIEA
2	Send out report to participants & communication strategy	Peter Croal		10-Dec	All participants
3	Feedback by participants	All participants		19-Dec	Peter
4	Finalise the project strategy (Log frame)	SAIEA	John Boyle & participants	19-Dec	
5	Plan of operation	SAIEA		15-Jan	
6	Plan of operation send out for info	SAIEA		15-Jan	All participants
7	<u>Suggestion</u> : advisory team midterm review	.	.	Sep-04	.

Closing remarks, summation and thanks

Peter Croal on behalf of SAIEA, closed the workshop by thanking all participants for their active inputs and interest in this project. He further reiterated that this group could act as contact group to assist the project where needed. There is a lot of work ahead and he would need all the support that he can get to implement the suggestions that came from this workshop. He also extended his thanks to Tom Kroll, for a job well done, and Anna Matros for agreeing to be the rapporteur. The meeting adjourned at 13:10.



Figure 1: All participants of the workshop. Picture was taken on 21 November 2003.

Annexes

Annex 1: List of participants (Project Advisory Team)

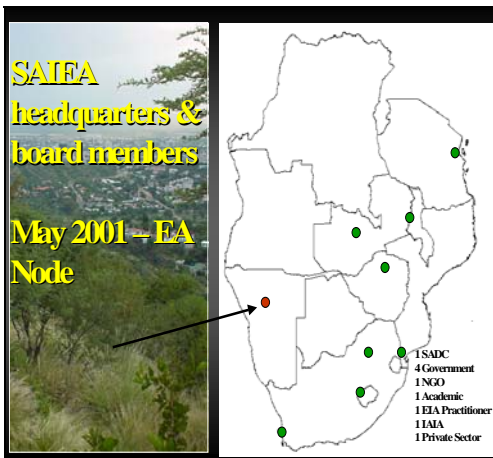
COUNTRY	NAME	ORGANIZATION	CONTACT DETAILS
Kenya	Tito Joel Kodiaga	Pact-Kenya	tjoel@pactke.org
Namibia	Sem Shikongo	Ministry of Environment & Tourism/DEA	sts@dea.met.gov.na
South Africa	Chris Tapscott	Dean, Faculty of Economic and Management Sciences of Management, University of Western Cape	gmelck@iafrica.com
South Africa	Marlene Laros	President Marlene Laros Associates Sustainability Matters	mtlaros@mweb.co.za
South Africa	David Shandler	Common Ground Consulting	dshadnler@commonground.co.za
South Africa	Herbert Modupi	Golder Associates	hmodupi@golder.co.za
South Africa	Tony Barbour	University of Cape Town	Barbour@science.uct.ac.za
South Africa	Tisha Greyling, Director	Manyaka Greyling Meiring (Pty) Ltd	tisha@liaison.co.za or tgreyling@golder.co.za
Swaziland	Thuli B. Makama	Yonge Nawe Environmental Action Group	btmakama@yongenawe.org.sz yonawe@realnet.co.sz
Zimbabwe	Charles Jonga- Director	CAMPFIRE Association	campfire@ecoweb.co.zw
Zimbabwe	Sylvia Chirawu National Coordinator	Women and law in Southern Africa Research trust	wlsazim@africaonline.co.zw

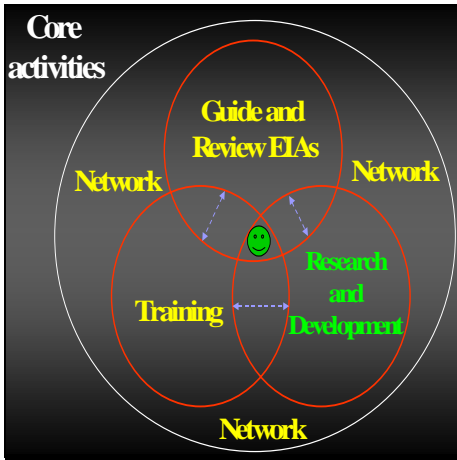
COUNTRY	NAME	ORGANIZATION	CONTACT DETAILS
Lesotho	Bore Motsamai	Consultant	bore@ilesotho.com
The Netherlands	Reinoud Post	Commission for EIA, Netherlands	rpost@eia.nl
Lesotho	Mrs. Mampho Molaoa	Ntlafalang Consultants	envdevcons@ilesotho.com
Lesotho	Mrs. Limpho Letsela	Ntlafalang Consultants	envdevcons@ilesotho.com
Botswana	Stephen Nanthambwe	SADC	nanthambwe@sadc.int
South Africa	Marie Hoadley	University of Witwatersrand	hoadley@egoli.min.wits.ac.za
South Africa	Lebo Molefe	City of Johannesburg, Environmental Impact Management	lebomol@joburg.org.za
USA	John Boyle	World Bank	Jboyle@worldbank.org
Namibia	Peter Croal	SAIEA	peterc@saiea.com

Annex 2: Workshop presentations

Annex 2.1 EIA and Public Participation- Peter Croal , SAIEA

Note: This presentation was not presented during this workshop, but was presented in Addis Ababa (Ethiopia), however it reflects what was presented during this workshop.





Guide &/ or review EA's

- Groundwater abstraction (2)
- Gas pipeline (1)
- Offshore gas field (1)
- Irrigated agriculture (1)
- Hydropower (2)
- Eco-tourism (3)
- Fisheries (1)
- Animal husbandry (1)
- Rangeland rehabilitation (1)
- Agriculture (3)
- Powerline construction (1)

Human capacity building

- CLEIAA PD programme
- EIA courses
- UNEP training manual

Research & development

- WSSD book
- EIA and civil society participation



EA and Public Participation

- EA can be viewed as a litmus test for **governance reform** due to public participation aspect
- EA core element of good **governance** (transparency, access to information, coherence, participation, human rights, accountability)



Overall Project

- Build **local** community and govt EA capacity for PP
- Improve civil society involvement in decision making (local focus)
- Develop “**grassroots**” environmental assessors
- 2 years



Key Outputs

- ✓ Situation Assessment
- ✓ Project Advisory Team
- ✓ Project Strategy Workshop (Windhoek)
- ✓ Web node with EAPP material compiled
- ✓ Community and govt EA/PP Process handbook
- ✓ Trainers kit for grassroots and govt assessors
- ✓ Test materials then refine
- ✓ Project report –EA as a governance tool
- ✓ Stakeholder Public Participation Barometer
- ✓ SADC EA and PP principles
- ✓ Better policy and practice for EA in SADC



Networking and Collaboration Key

- JAIA** biodiversity capacity building project
- ICMM** and Public Participation
- Pact Kenya** – Community Impact Assessment Network for Eastern Africa (CIANEA)
- UNEP Integrated Assessment**
- Others??



African Proverb on Democracy

Until lions have their historians, tales of the hunt shall always glorify the hunter.



Question for discussion



What needs to be done to move EA and PP forward in SADC as well as at the community level?



Thank you!

Peterc@saiea.com
www.saiea.com

Annex 2.2 Why Public Participation is critical to SD- Tisha Greyling, Golder Associates Africa

WHY PUBLIC PARTICIPATION IS CRITICAL TO SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT


With reference to EIA *
Tisha Greyling



The outcome of an EIA

Providing the decision-makers,
i.e. the developer and the regulatory authorities

With sufficient information to decide whether a project will contribute to sustainable development or not



This means ...


Will the proposed project incorporate all of:

- Economic growth
- Social equity
- Ecological integrity

In a balance such that it:

- will not cause undue negative impacts
- **enhances positive impacts**

Thus, the EIA should assist to establish the baseline against which the contribution to sustainable development should be measured over time

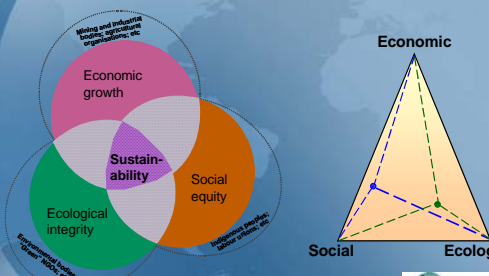
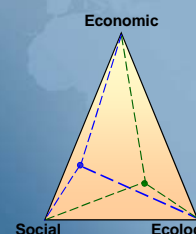



So what is the role of public participation in all of this?

Different sectors of society assisting to establish a vision for now and for their future based on local needs and circumstances




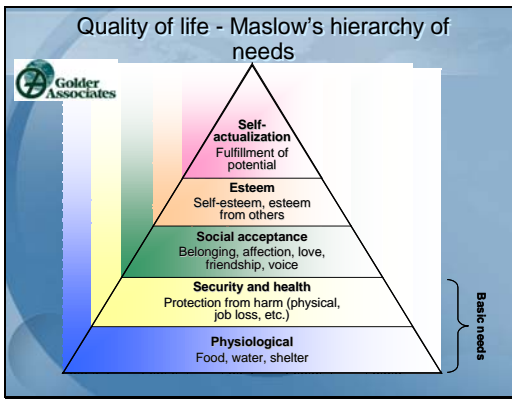
ACHIEVING SUSTAINABILITY

But how to measure contribution to sustainable development by a project developer?

- A single (moving) indicator - improvement in quality of life.
- If the project can be said to have improved quality of life in any way, however small, it would have contributed to sustainable development.
- BUT, it must endure Feasibility, construction, operation, closure, post closure





Achieving enduring improvement in quality of life

A "pact" between developer, its neighbours and others stakeholders:

- That is collaborative
- In which all role players are committed to *enhanced and mutual benefits* in stead of merely mitigation of negative impacts
- Is established at the earliest possible stage
- Develops a joint vision for the development area, for now and in the future

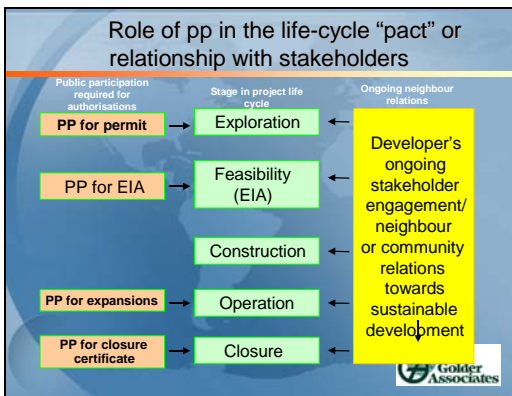
Joint vision

- Based on stakeholders' unfulfilled needs
- Applicable local and regional development policies and plans
- A reasonable contribution by the developer
- Is sufficiently flexible to accommodate changing needs and circumstances over time

So what does all this mean

For public participation during an EIA?

Public participation is **DECISION-ORIENTATED**



Public participation during EIA contributes to sustainable development

- During EIA, deliberating balance between dimensions of sustainable development, for now and future
- Assist through local knowledge and unfulfilled stakeholder needs to set the baseline for future measurement of contribution to sustainable development
- Is the beginning of an enduring "pact" between developer and stakeholders towards sustainable development

Providing we

- Facilitate a collaborative, constructive process and pooling collective wisdom
- Focus on enhanced, mutual benefits, rather than only mitigation of negative impacts
- Provide for the “pact” to endure beyond the record of decision either through:
 - Conditions in the ROD
 - Getting developer buy-in for ongoing stakeholder engagement



PUBLIC PARTICIPATION SPECTRUM

Developed by the International Association for Public Participation
 Increasing Level of Public Impact

Inform	Consult	Involve	Collaborate	Empower
<p>P2 Goal: To provide the public with balanced and relevant information to assist them in understanding the problem, alternatives and/or solution.</p> <p>Promise to the Public: We will keep you informed.</p> <p>Example Tools:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fact sheets • Web sites • Open houses 	<p>P2 Goal: To obtain public feedback on analysis, alternatives and/or decisions.</p> <p>Promise to the Public: We will keep you informed, listen to and acknowledge concerns and provide feedback on how public input influenced the decision.</p> <p>Example Tools:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public comment • Focus groups • Surveys • Public meetings 	<p>P2 Goal: To work directly with the public throughout the process to ensure that public issues and concerns are consistently understood and considered.</p> <p>Promise to the Public: We will work with you to ensure that your concerns and issues are directly reflected in the alternatives developed and provide feedback on how public input influenced the decision.</p> <p>Example Tools:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Workshops • Deliberative polling 	<p>P2 Goal: To partner with the public in each aspect of the decision including the development of alternatives and the identification of the preferred solution.</p> <p>Promise to the Public: We will look to you for direct advice and innovation in developing solutions and incorporate your advice and recommendations into the decision to the maximum extent possible.</p> <p>Example Tools:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Citizen Advisory Committees • Co-branding • Participatory decision-making 	<p>P2 Goal: To give final decision-making in the hands of the public.</p> <p>Promise to the Public: We will empower what you decide.</p> <p>Example Tools:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Citizen Juries • Ballots • Delegated decisions

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visit www.iap2.org

Annex 2.3 Public Participation- Community perspective-Tito Kodiaga, CIANEA




COMMUNITY-BASED IMPACT ASSESSMENT NETWORK FOR EASTERN AFRICA (CIANEA): BUILDING CAPACITY OF COMMUNITIES TO MITIGATE IMPACTS OF SMALL SCALE COMMUNITY-BASED ACTIVITIES

TITO J. KODIAGA
PACT KENYA
Email: tjoel@pactke.org




WHAT IS CIANEA

- Network representing organizations from 7 Eastern Africa countries – Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania, Ethiopia, Burundi, Rwanda and Sudan
- Provides capacity building for CB-EIA through ToT, networking, information exchange and dissemination
- Seeks to understand and access impacts of SSA and provides framework for community understanding to apply environmental safeguards for SSA
- Avenue for researchers, community groups, governments, donors to share experiences on SSA



HOW IT WAS FORMED

- In April 2002, during ENCAP training course in Naivasha, Kenya
- Participants demonstrated need for much better understanding of CDD: what they are; impacts and how to build capacity of communities for effective promotion of environmentally sound design for SSA in East Africa
- “Naivasha Declaration” endorsed formation of a network for coordinated approaches and focus on cumulative and regional impacts of SSA
- Pact Kenya acts as the fiduciary agent (secretariat) for coordinating the activities



OBJECTIVES

- Enhance capacity building in impact assessment for SSA through ToT
- Development of standardized/customized resource training manual for CDDs
- Promotion of awareness and sensitization of community-based EIA
- Networking, information exchange and dissemination on CB-EIA with other stakeholders

ACHIEVEMENTS SO FAR

- Focal country points established
- Website developed
- Pre-planning for premier ToT course on CB-EIA

WHY TOT

- CIANEA secretariat conducted a survey in April 2003 to find out:
 - Utility of knowledge acquired since training in Naivasha, Kenya
 - Effectiveness of training materials with regard to activities on the ground
 - Constraints in application and use of training materials

FEEDBACK

- Training materials voluminous and sophisticated for application at local level
- Need for generic training manual, standardised and not tailored to particular donor requirement
- Need to customise manual to effectively respond to grass-root situation

ACTION

- Organize premier ToT course aimed at improving impact assessment and ESD for SSA by development of training modules targeting ToT at local level
- ToT intended to equip trainers with efficient training skills, knowledge and attitude necessary for imparting skills
- Develop manuals non-specific to any donor regulation but in essence address impacts of SSA and issues in the region
- ToT aimed at enhancing community role as watchdogs
- ToT Technical team from USAID, Tellus Institute, Moi University, Reconcile, IUCN and Pact are reviewing training manuals from ENCAP, CIDA, WB, SIDA, ADB, Moi University and UNEP

PLANNED ACTIVITIES

- Organize a series of ToT course on CB-EIA in the region
- Publish regular newsletter
- Organize capacity building Workshops for different stakeholders on CB-EIA
- Promote information, awareness and education of CB-EIA to local communities

TYPES OF SMALL SCALE ACTIVITIES

- | | |
|--------------------------------|----------------------|
| • Fishponds | • Small-scale mining |
| • Car wash | • Sand harvesting |
| • Jua Kali | • Petrol stations |
| • Slaughter houses – abattoirs | • Woodlots |
| • Maize milling | • SME |
| • Settlements | • Poultry farming |
| | • Motor-garages |

Annex 2.4 Perceptive sampling technique – Limpho Letsela, Ntlafalang Consultants

SAI EA
Situation Assessment with respect to participation
of civil society in decision-making in Southern Africa

Presented by
Limpho Letšela - Ntlafalang Consultants



Overview

- EA systems in the SADC region
- The Role of the Civil society
- Participatory Techniques
- Way forward
- Concluding Remarks

**EA systems/processes within
the SADC region**

LEGAL FRAMEWORK

- Environmental legislation exists in various forms: acts, policies, regulations
- Practice versus paper – contradictory
- Weak enforcement; in some countries e.g Lesotho, EA legislation not yet operational

**Public participation in EIA - Policy
versus practice**

Huge gap between policy and practice

- The majority of the EIAs demonstrate a very narrow involvement of interested and affected parties.
- Part played by the local media in the EIA is minor.
- **Publications of EA information by international media and foreign organizations instead of local media.**

Public participation in EIA - Policy versus practice (gaps) cont.

- Consultative meetings do not have record keeping mechanisms about the populace consulted and the issues tackled, leading to difficulty to determine effectiveness of public participation.
- Methods for notifying rural and disadvantaged communities about proposals and opportunities for their public involvement needs special consideration.
- Biased towards key stakeholders, places less emphasis to the local communities that are likely to be affected by the project.

Gaps cont.

- Procedure for reviewing EIAs and granting EIA licenses lacks transparency and accountability.
- Short or inadequate time-frame for commenting on the EIA report
- Report may only be viewed at the Department and may not be copied or taken away
- EIA reports are very technical and not in a language easily understandable by lay persons

Gaps cont.

- The public do not know what an EIA is, or what purpose it serves; results in lack of interest
- Conflict between stakeholders resulting from inadequate information on the purpose of public participation, unclear definition of roles, responsibilities and duties of the various stakeholders or the lack of minimum performance standards.
- The public which does not read newspapers do not notice the advertisements notice on the availability of the report.

Gaps cont.

- The report is finalized before any public involvement.
- No feedback to the public on the impact of their comments.
- Lack of empowered to comment on technical reports which intimidates the public.
- Fear of speaking out against Government.
- Inadequate capacity of NGOs to effectively participate in environmental decision-making.
- **Inadequate scoping and Poor terms of reference; Socio-cultural factors.**

The public participation processes of various countries within the EA process

ANGOLA

- Preparation of EIA report
- Review of EIA report

BOTSWANA

- Preparation of EIA report
- Review of EIA report

The public participation processes of various countries within the EA process. (Cont)

LESOTHO

- Preparation Of Project Brief
- Review of Project Brief
- Preparation and review of Preliminary Impact Assessment Statement (PIES)
- Preparation and review of Environmental Impact Assessment Statement (EIS)

The public participation processes of various countries within the EA process. (Cont)

- Malawi
 - EIA review by technical committee not other stakeholders
- Mauritius
 - Review EIA report
- Mozambique
 - During the preparation of the EIA report
- Namibia
 - Preparation and review of EIA report
- Seychelles
 - Review of the EIA report

The public participation processes of various countries within the EA process. (Cont)

SOUTH AFRICA

EIA

- Before EIA study commences after the submission of proposal to authorities
 - Preparation of the scoping report
 - Review of the plan of study for scoping
 - Review of the scoping report
 - Review of the EIA plan of study
 - Review of EIA report
- #### Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA)
- During scoping

The public participation processes of various countries within the EA process. (Cont)

SWAZILAND

- Involvement starts during the initial design phase and continues through construction, implementation and monitoring for compliance.

TANZANIA

- Public hearing is permitted during the review of the following documents:
 - Environmental Impact Statement
 - Environmental Report
 - Preliminary Environmental Report
 - Scoping Report

Best suited international public participation methods

- Several international participation methods/techniques are employed in the region
- Context-specific tasks and situations
- Both workshop-based and community-based
- Designed to address specific objectives, situations and stakeholders
- Inform stakeholders and gather information which form the basis for decision-making
- Consult interested and affected parties (I&AP) - get questions and feedback

Best suited international public participation methods

- Involve stakeholders in the decision-making process and implementation of the decisions taken;
- Collaborate or partner with stakeholders and share decisions, stakeholders take part in the evaluation and development action plans.
- Empowerment via strengthening existing local institutions or forming new ones where they do not exist.

Adopting international methods to local conditions

- Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA), Participatory Learning and Action (PLA), and various workshop methods
- Utilized to identify problems, resource constraints, insufficiencies and unfulfilled basic needs;
- Preferred because they
 - Promote participation
 - Stress the significance of local knowledge
 - Deal with existent problems.

Adopting international methods to local conditions

- Appreciative approaches (Appreciative inquiry and Appreciative Participatory Planning Action (APPA) not widely used or known in spite of the fact that proponents of the appreciative approaches claim.
- Claim by proponents of appreciative approaches - Traditional approaches like PRA, PLA and others "often fail to sustain community participation after the implementing organisation withdraws".
- What do these approaches hold for Africa ?
- What have they achieved for other areas?
- Are they worth piloting?

Adopting traditional African methods for EA and public participation

- Crucial – use appropriate approaches especially for the engagement of citizens living in remote areas or minority groups.
- Modification and enhancement of the traditional approaches – issues to consider
- Most African communities have undertaken communal activities and volunteering for centuries; build upon using incentives.
- African communities are not homogeneous and have various ways to engage citizens in decision-making - common characteristic by male dominance being predominantly patrilineal, women and youth especially in rural areas - perpetual minors in decision-making

Adopting traditional African methods for EA and public participation

- Women are mostly implementers instead of decision-makers.
- Gender related studies and other social analysis research - provide relevant lessons on relevant approaches plus best and worst practices.
- Traditional methods are threatened by poverty, community networks and collaborations mechanisms are continually being eroded.

THE ROLE OF THE CIVIL SOCIETY IN DEVELOPMENT PLANNING

EA/Water Management/CBNRM respondents – the role of the civil society

- Advocacy and watchdogs for proper implementation of the legislation e.g. the St. Lucia case study (Annex 4).
- Research by institutes, universities, and other academic institutions on some of the environmental issues
- Training and capacity building by NGOs and institutes and universities
- Production of materials also by WESSA
- Community/social mobilization – the St Lucia case study dissemination

■ HIV/AIDS – the role of civil society

- Care and support
- Information dissemination
- Human rights, law reform and policy advocacy
- Poverty and income generation activities
- Gender related issues
- Youth activities – life skills development
- Advocacy
- Research particularly by institutions of higher learning such as universities

■ Training/capacity building

- Production of materials
- Community/social mobilization
- Information storage / database development
- Facilitation for coordination, collaboration and networking
- Resource mobilization and fund raising
- Monitoring and evaluation of activities and projects

Opinions and attitudes of the different stakeholders regarding the participation of the civil society.

- Both dissatisfaction and pockets of success:
 - There is inadequate financial and human resources for the civil society to undertake the work
 - Unwillingness of the government to support programmes undertaken by the civil society.
 - Lack of enabling environment including relevant legislation.
 - Unskilled manpower– Pressures within donor-driven projects:
-

-
- Lack of balance between the process and the product
 - Lack of continuity
 - Lack of credibility of CBOs and NGOs
 - Unethical consultants who are not objective and independent professionals but are instead service providers who act in the interest of the proponent.
 - Consultants who do not do their homework properly
-


Annex 2.5 Situation Assessment of Participation of Civil Society in Environmental Assessment in Southern Africa, Bore Motsamai, Ntlafalang Consultants



Situation Assessment of Participation of Civil Society in Environmental Assessment in Southern Africa

Bore Motsamai
and
Ntlafalang Consultants

20–21 November 2003




Outline of Report

1. Introduction
 - 1.1 Objectives
 - 1.2 Methodology
2. International and regional perspectives
 - 2.1 Governance
 - 2.2 Community-based natural resource management
 - 2.3 Environmental concerns: international perspective
 - 2.4 Contextualisation of PP within EA
 - 2.5 Public participation methods
3. Study findings
4. Conclusion and recommendations



Objectives of Study

- ❖ Identification of suitable African name
- ❖ Situation assessment: Current status of civil society participation in SADC
- ❖ Recommendations for next phase: strategy



International and regional perspective

- ❖ Aarhus Convention (2001): UN Economic Commission for Europe
 - Principle 10 of Rio Declaration on Env and Dev (right of access to information on environment)
 - Access to Information, Public Participation in Decision-making and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters
 - Provision for other countries to accede
 - African position: need home-grown convention

International and regional perspective

❖ SADC

- Policy and strategy
- Protocols
 - Forestry
 - Wildlife Convention and Law Enforcement
 - Health (HIV/AIDS)
 - Revised Shared Watercourses
 - Fisheries

All not in force yet pending two thirds signatures

NEPAD

- ❖ Intends to strengthen capacities within Member States in promoting public participation and decision-making
- ❖ SAIEA to seize the opportunity through this project

Study Findings

Objectives of public participation

<u>Responses</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Involvement	25.5
Ownership	23.0
Empowerment	16.2
Awareness	25.5
Credibility	6.9
Law enforcement	4.7
PP is panacea	11.6

Key values and principles

<u>Responses</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Recognition respect	20.9
Fairness/equitability	9.3
Accountability	9.3
Community ownership	27.9
Relevance/practicability	13.9
Managing perceptions	13.9
Learning	4.7

Myths related to public participation

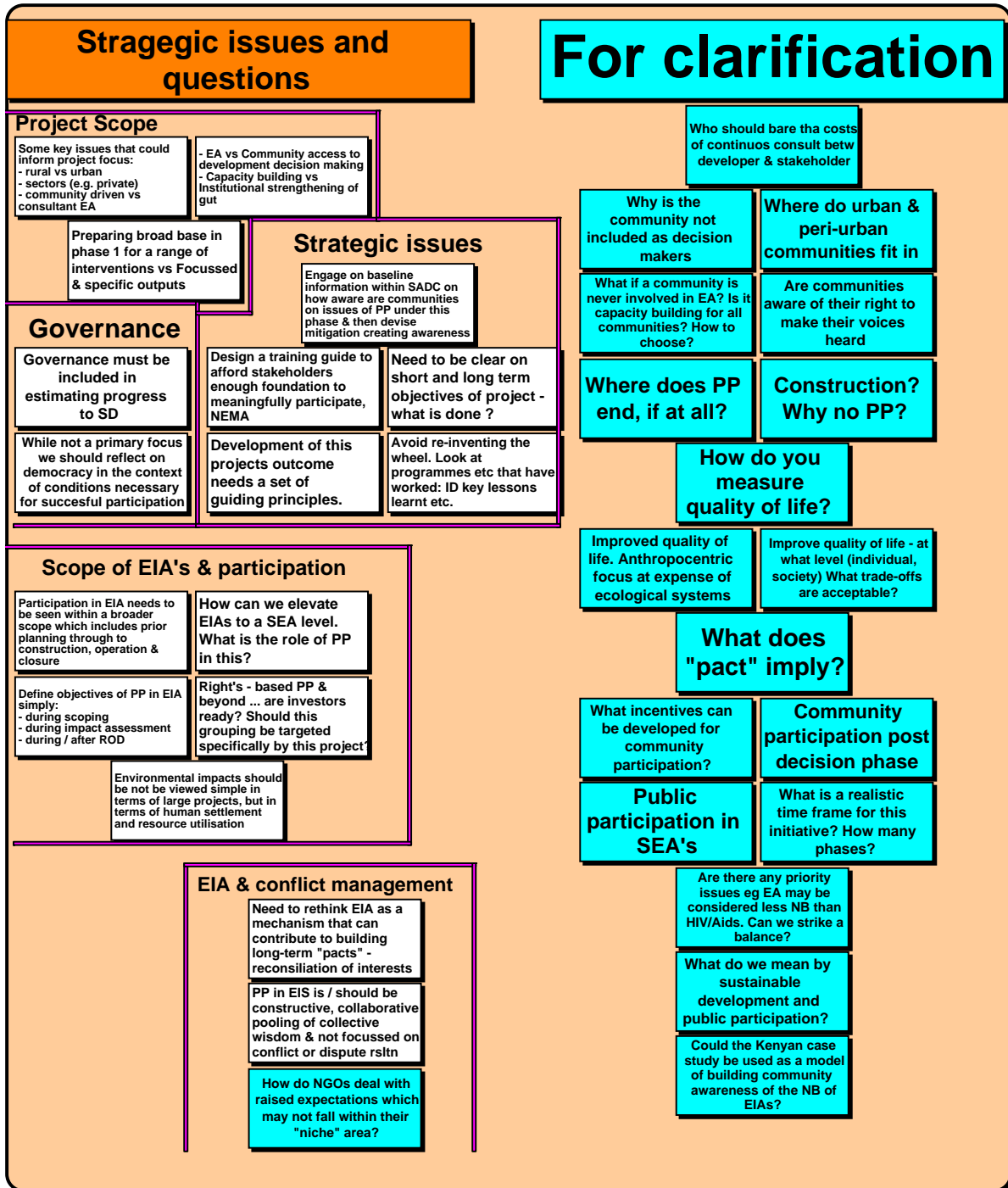
<u>Myths mentioned</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Public delay/frustrate projects	13.6
No response	20.8
False expectations (e.g. handouts)	25.3
PP expensive/time consuming	7.0
PP once-off thing/not continuous	7.0
Public don't know what they want	6.9
PP is panacea	11.6

.CONCLUSION

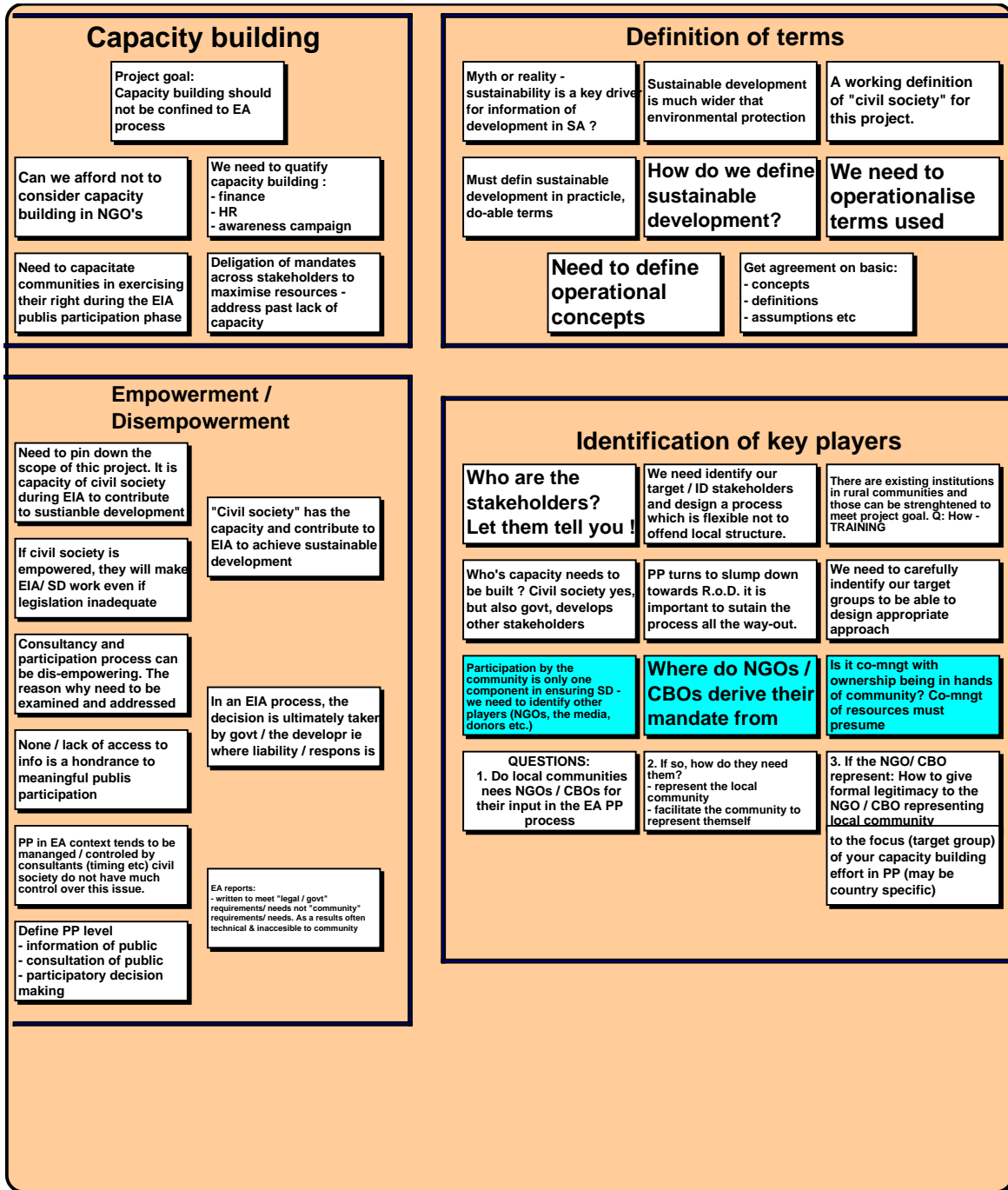
- ❖ Name of Project: People's Participation in Environmental Assessment in Southern Africa.
- ❖ Birth of democracies in region has not yet taken cognisance of need for entrenched systems of PP
- ❖ Varied understanding of objectives of PP. Consensus required in SADC
- ❖ PP entrenched in legislation in some countries, but enforcement weak
- ❖ Willingness for adequate PP constrained by limited finance and human resources

CONCLUSION

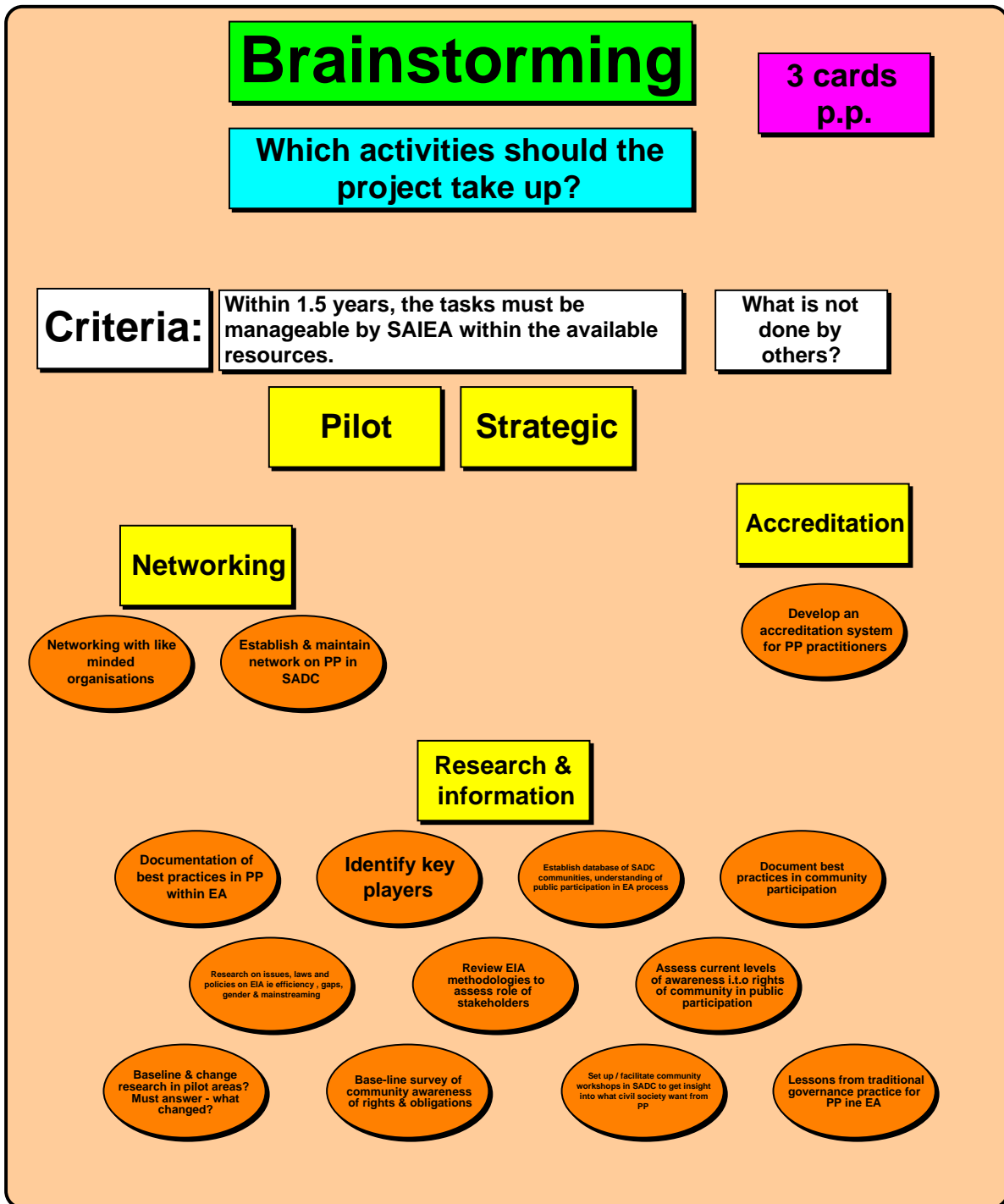
- ❖ Myths associated imply that there is a need to conscientise higher echelons of administration
- ❖ Men participate more in decision-making than women do
- ❖ PRA methods more widely practised in PP



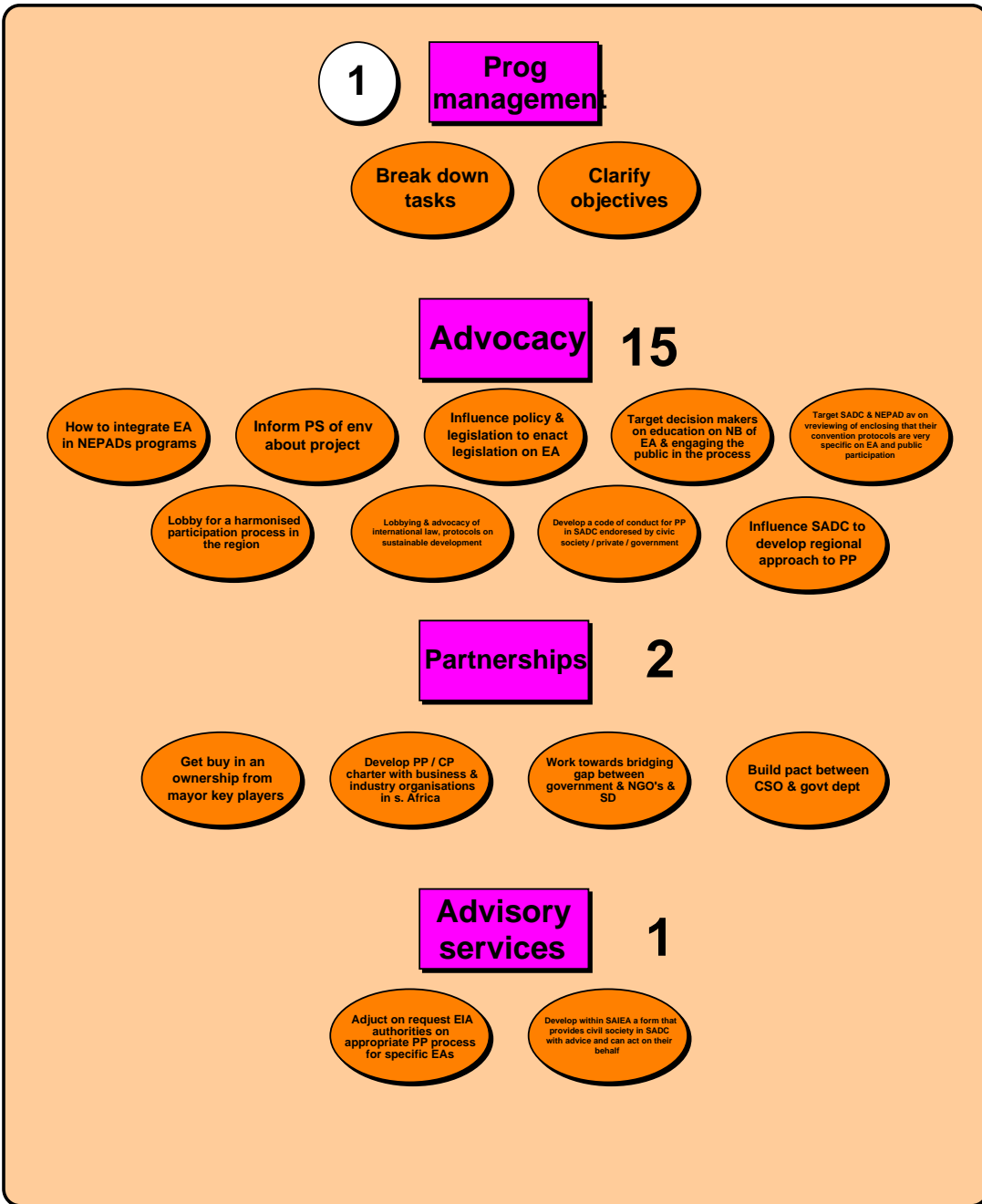
Annex 3 cont. : Strategic/Clarification issues



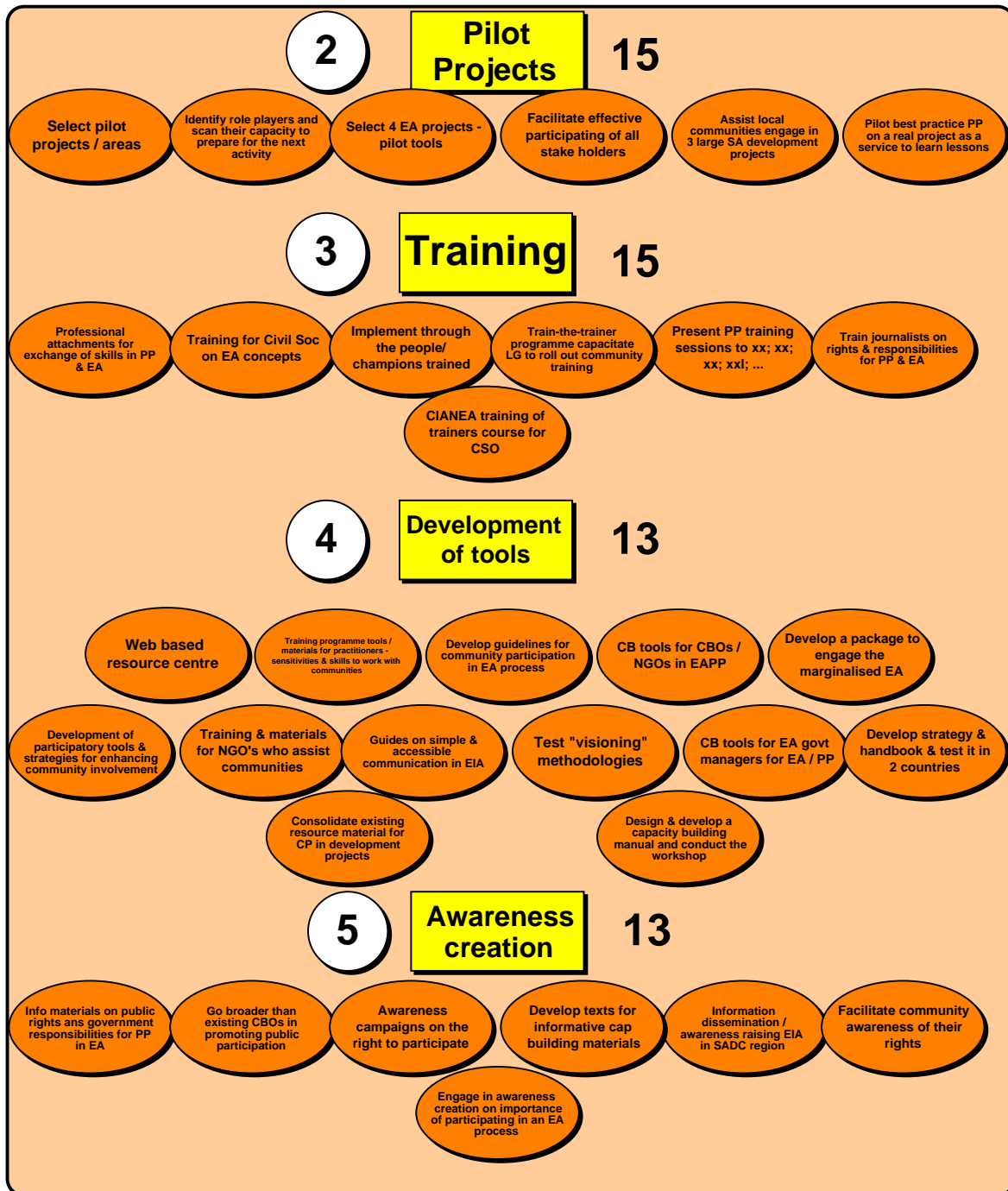
Annex 4: Brainstorming of activities (clustering of activities)

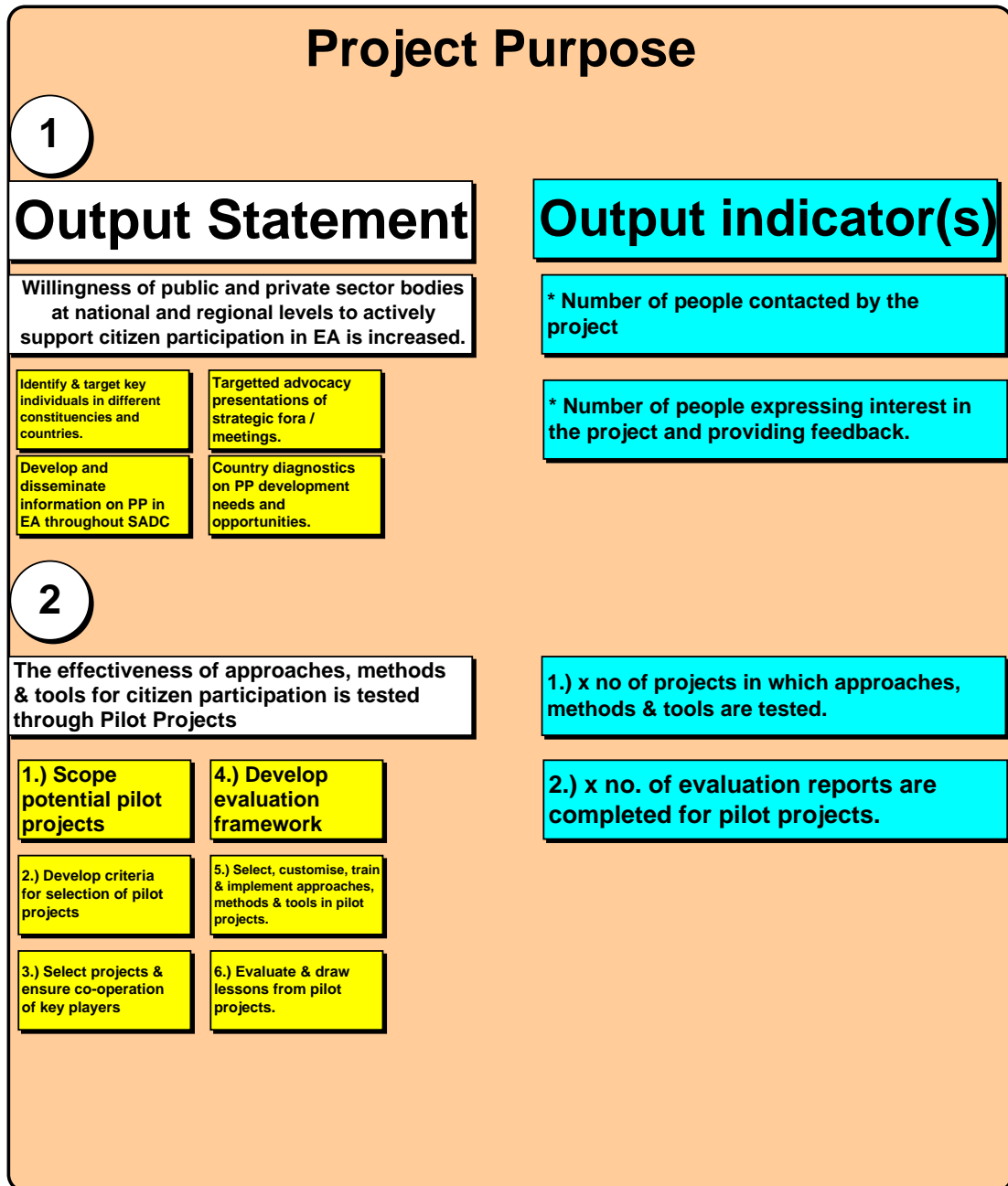


Annex 4 cont. : Brainstorming of activities (clustering of activities)

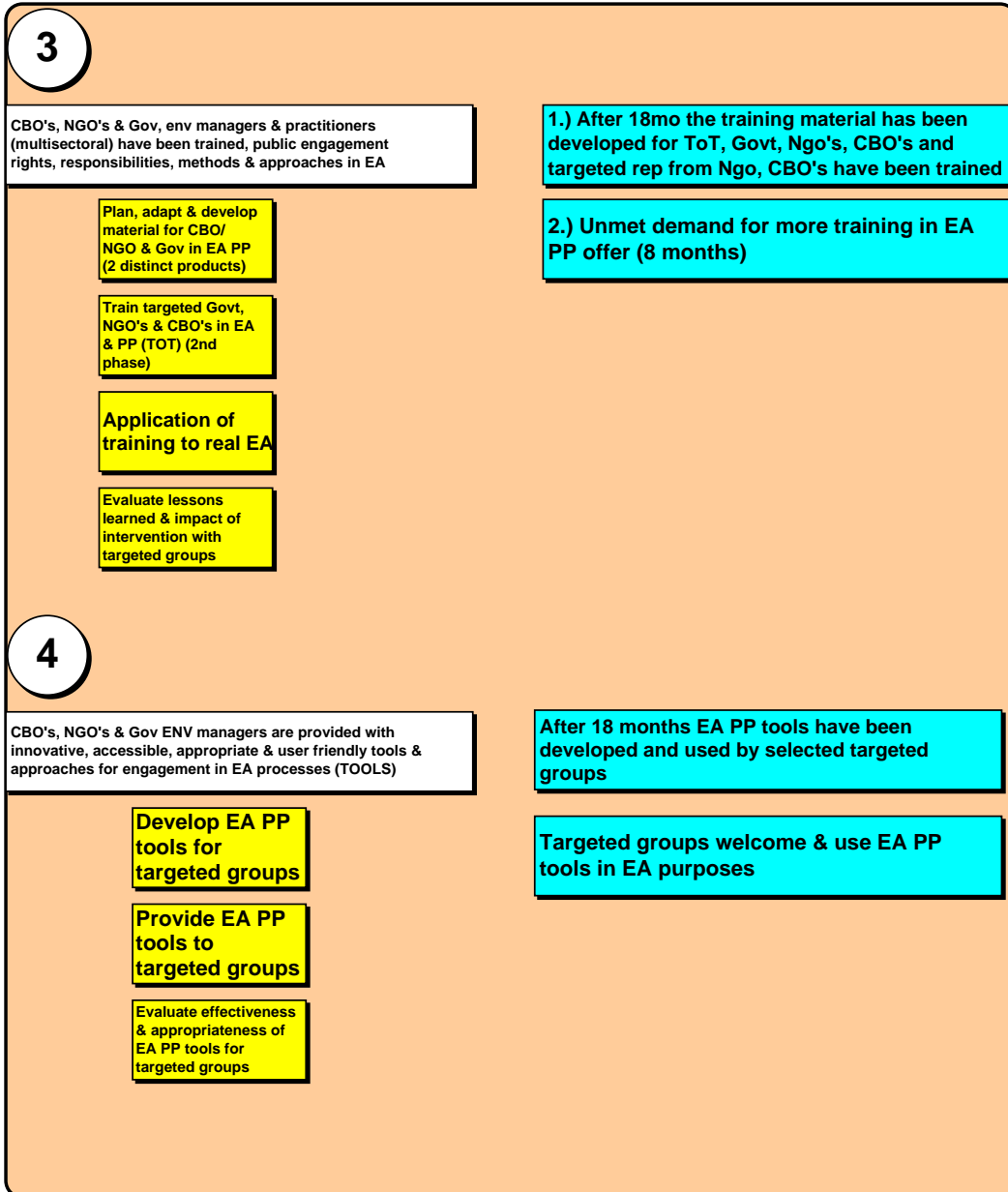


Annex 4 cont. : Brainstorming of activities (clustering of activities)





Annex 5 (cont): Objectives, activities and indicators



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