

EIB Social and Environmental Guidelines: CBE's Perspectives from its experience in Zambia

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Global Definition of Social and Environmental Assessment

“the process of analysing and managing intended and unintended consequences, which arise from planned interventions, in order to ensure that the interventions bring about a more sustainable and equitable biophysical and human environment”

Our perspectives of Social change processes that require to be analyzed

- **Demographic** – birth, death rates, fertility, age & sex distribution; migration, resettlement
- **Economic processes** –waged labour, diversification, impoverishment, inflation, currency exchange fluctuations, concentration of economic activity;
- **Geographic processes** – conversion & diversification of land use, urban sprawl, urbanisation, gentrification, enhanced accessibility, physical splintering

Our perspectives of Social change processes that require to be analyzed cont'd

- **Institutional & legal processes** – institutional globalisation and centralisation, decentralisation, privatization
- **Emancipatory & empowerment processes** – governance, marginalisation & exclusion, capacity building
- **Socio-cultural processes** – social globalisation, segregation, social disintegration, cultural differentiation, deviant social behaviour

What changes do we expect social and environmental impacts to trigger?

- Family & community- how they live, play, work & interact with one another; people's way of life
- Culture – shared beliefs, customs, values & language
- Economic – benefit-sharing; resources for material wellbeing
- Community – cohesion, stability, character; services & facilities provided
- Governance– level of participation, resources provided for that purpose; institutional, legal, political integrity; equity
- Human rights- protection of personal & property rights; gender mainstreaming; protection of vulnerable persons
- Environment – quality of air, water, food; occurrence of hazards; levels of noise; land degradation; liveability
- Health- quality of health
- Future- fears, aspirations, uncertainty

What Do we consider as a good S&EA?

- If it comprehensively identifies interested & affected people
- If it facilitates & coordinates participation of stakeholders
- If it documents & analyzes local historical context in detail
- If it helps develop understanding of local community values
- If it identifies and describes in detail activities likely to cause impact (captured during scoping exercise)
- If it predicts likely impacts & how different segments of community are likely to respond

What do we consider as a good S& E Appraisal Framework?

- If it assists in evaluation and selection of a project and alternatives (including no development option) on the basis of a good S& EA
- If it assists with appropriate site selection
- If it recommends appropriate mitigation measures
- If it provides appropriate suggestions about compensation
- If it adequately describes potential conflicts between stakeholders & possible resolution processes
- If it assists to develop coping strategies in

What do we consider as a good S& E Appraisal Framework?

- If it adequately contributes to skills development and capacity building in the community
- If provides advise on appropriate institutional and co-ordination arrangements for all parties
- If it assists in devising & implementation of monitoring and management programmes
- If it assists to collect baseline data (profiles) to allow evaluation and audit of the impacts assessment process and the project itself

Indicators

A good S and EA should have indicators!

Why indicators?

- To help educate A&I parties and communities
- To help policy makers make planning decisions
- To assess current conditions
 - “the things we assess and measure, are the things we value most ” (NEF, 1998 as cited in Agyeman & Evans, 1999: 109)
- To assist with evaluation of project actions & performance of the project activities in achieving goals and objectives

Economic: Where is EIB Appraisal Flawed?

Economic Appraisal is :

- Not horizontally aligned with national and international development agenda (e.g. allowing Tax exemptions vis-à-vis Development Plans)
- Does not take care of unrealistic timeframes for 'project incentives' (e.g. allowing 20 year tax holidays)
- Does not provide specific guidelines for promotion of socio-economic rights (e.g. putting in place mining charter, water charter)
- Does not have specific guidelines for alleviation poverty (e.g. LED Plan)
- Does not provide guidelines for promotion of informal sector (e.g. SME Development Plan)
- Does not have guidelines/schemes for promotion local investment, retention of locally made profits
- Does not provide guidelines on creation of local income generation opportunities
- Lacks a framework to ensure synchronization of national empowerment and poverty alleviation policies with project (e.g. synchronization of projects with Citizens Empowerment Act)
- Does not have a concrete position financial accountability codes that are voluntary e.g. EITI; other transparency and anti-corruption codes

Social: Where is EIB Appraisal Flawed?

- Lacks guidance to make EMP/SMP documents user friendly for community
- Lacks guidance on appropriate framework for effective consultation with relevant stakeholders
- Lacks guidance on appropriate cooperation initiatives between project and civil society
- Lacks guidance on framework outlining role civil society in developing EMP/SMP
- Lacks guidance on framework outlining proposed skills development projects
- Lacks guidance on framework outlining community involvement in the management of social services in EMP/SMP
- Lack guidance on sufficient focus of EMP/SMP on the most vulnerable groups e.g. job opportunities
- Lacks guidance on framework for synchronization of national and project occupational health programmes
- Lacks guidance on framework for addressing vulnerable group issues (youth, women, disabled, HIV/AIDS affected persons, OVC's)
- Lacks guidance on integration of disaster plans in project EMPs/SMPs
- Lack guidance on Human Rights that ought to be integrated and entrenched in EMPs/SMPs

: Environmental: Where is EIB Appraisal Flawed?

- Lacks guidance on exemption from application of national environmental laws
- Lacks clear and unambiguous environmental targets and goals
- Lacks guidance on horizontal alignment of environmental policies with neighboring countries (for trans-boundary projects like First Quantum)
- Lacks guidance on exemptions from eco-justice
- Lacks guidance on need to stipulate tragic choices made in the prioritizing of project activities
- Lacks guidance on clear outline and unambiguous climate change mitigation measures
- Lacks clear and unambiguous waste management guidelines
- Lacks guidance on framework for monitoring and evaluation of environmental policy
- Lacks guidance on specific environmental conservation requirements
- Lacks guidance on how recycling process and waste management can be used for poverty alleviation, innovation in dealing with waste (Curitiba style)
- Lacks guidance on community education initiatives around environmental policies affecting their lives
- Lacks guidance on need for disclosure pollution incidences
- Lacks guidance on long term water management plans (water mass balance)

CONCLUSION

EIB Social and environmental appraisal framework is shallow, flawed, lack verifiable indicators and as a result:

- EIB can afford to concentrate investment in non-EU/country priority areas over long periods without being detected; re-aligned in Zambia
- EIB can afford to invest in projects that do not alleviate poverty or help achieve the MDGs contrary to EU/Country policy objectives, goals in Zambia
- E and social appraisal tools have failed to make a difference; or serve their purpose in Zambia
- EIB needs to rethink its appraisal, evaluation and monitoring tools address concerns raised herein if economic, environmental and social assessments have to make a difference in Zambia and other southern countries