

EUROPEAN INVESTMENT BANK (EIB) WORKSHOP WITH AFRICAN NGOS  
APRIL 21<sup>ST</sup>, 2005 IN JOHANNESBURG, SOUTH AFRICA

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**N.B. \* in black and normal font:**

**NGO follow-up notes incl. QUESTIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

received by e-mail of 18.05.2005

**\* in blue and italics:**

***EIB COMMENTS/REACTION sent by e-mail of 14 July 2005***

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**NGO FOLLOW-UP NOTES INCL. QUESTIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

*by Stefan Cramer, Heinrich Böll Stiftung; Claire Taylor, Citizens United for Renewable Energy and Sustainability and Ein Lorimer, South African Climate Action Network.*

**BACKGROUND TO WORKSHOP**

**(NGO notes)** EIB contacted various environmental and developmental NGOs in early March, asking representatives to attend a workshop on “economic development, environment and good governance...The EIB-NGO workshops form part of the Bank’s on-going dialogue with NGOs and are organised twice a year on a regional basis, primarily to give local and regional NGOs an opportunity to meet with the Bank’s specialised staff and discuss topics of common interest.”

On 21 April 2005 senior bank staff (all in all 8 representatives including the head of the recently established liaison office in Pretoria/South Africa) represented the Bank at an African NGO audience of some 20-25 representatives, almost exclusively from South Africa (only one delegate from Zimbabwe attended). This is because the Bank issued only very limited invitations to NGOs outside SA and initially made no allocation for travel costs or visa assistance. In addition, a few representatives from the “intermediary bank” *Development Bank of Southern Africa (DBSA)*, of the *European Commission’s Delegation in Pretoria* and the *South African Industrial Development Corporation* attended. See *attendance register in Appendix A below*

The meeting was part of the bank’s “ongoing dialogue...to give local and regional NGOs an opportunity to meet with the Bank’s specialised staff and discuss topics of common interest.” Unfortunately, while an equal amount of presentation time was allocated to EIB and NGO presentations discussions were severely curtailed primarily by the rigid structure of the programme, which restricted the time available. This meant that a number of questions asked by civil society representatives remained unanswered, and suggestions were not responded to. A list of these questions and suggestions is attached below and will be sent to the Bank for response.

The Bank’s presentations were on the EIB’s approaches to EU standards and the MDGs, on Water & Sanitation, on Renewables and finally on Good Governance. Each Bank presentation was mirrored by a civil society contribution. See *Agenda in Appendix B below*.

The NGO representations revolved mainly around the social and political context of lending. Clearly, poverty alleviation and job creation is of major concern to African civil society. The other theme was transparency and accountability. Most NGO presentations lacked a specific focus on the Bank itself or on EIB-supported projects or institutions. Several Bank projects were mentioned in passing: of course the *Lesotho Highland Water Project* figured prominently, but also renewable energy systems for sugar plantations in *Mauritius* and *Swaziland*, and the *Bergwater Dam* in South Africa.

**EIB COMMENTS/REACTION:**

*Two NGOs from the region (the Zimbabwe Regional Environmental Organisation-ZERO and ESSOR, a development organisation in Mozambique) – had a representative attending the meeting. For both the Bank reimbursed travel and accommodation expenses. See the final list of participants in Annex 1 (sent by e-mail of 29/04/05 to all participants).*

**In summary:**

1. **(NGO notes)** The meeting was useful for civil society representatives as it informed them of the Bank and its policies. The Bank was and still is largely unknown, as it keeps an incredibly low profile in the region. It is however, a shame that so few African NGOs were present and that the structure of the programme, and the time allocated mean that discussions were curtailed and questions unanswered.

**NGO RECOMMENDATIONS:**

- For meetings to be truly representative of “environmental and development NGOs”, the EIB needs to issue invitations widely, including consulting with NGOs to get the names of others who should be present, and make allocations for travel costs or visa assistance
- Consultations should not cover such a broad geographical area at once, both because of logistical constraints and differences in local priorities. It would be more conducive if local bank staff met with civil society members in more regular and interactive workshops.

**EIB COMMENTS/REACTION:**

*The Workshops are intended to reach **local** and possibly **regional** NGOs. Therefore, the Bank invited 56 NGOs to the EIB Workshop in Johannesburg of which some 15 were umbrella organisations from neighbouring countries. The Southern Africa Regional Office of the Heinrich Böll Foundation was consulted informally on NGOs to be invited and on the Workshop’s agenda and its suggestions were taken on board. The Bank also took up further suggestions on the programme and participation from other participating NGOs (programmes are always set up in collaboration with participating NGOs). Items such as Renewable Energies (RE) and Climate Change (CC) were included in the programme at the request of NGOs.*

*Regarding reimbursement of participation costs, the EIB expects interested NGOs to meet their own costs. However, the Bank indicated on the registration form sent with the invitations and also posted on its website that on an exceptional base for this first Workshop outside the EU, it was prepared to consider travel/accommodation reimbursement for a limited number of NGOs from neighbouring countries. Only three of the invited NGOs from neighbouring countries formally asked for it. They all received a positive reply, but only two of them (ZERO from Zimbabwe and ESSOR from Mozambique) took up the offer.*

*As to VISA assistance, every NGO received an official invitation letter that could be used for VISA requirements. The two foreign NGOs that attended, did not ask for specific VISA assistance.*

*As pointed out, the lack of knowledge of the local NGOs about EIB and its activities confirms that the workshop was an important learning opportunity for both NGOs and EIB participants.*

2. **(NGO notes)** All requests to clarify which policies and rules guide lending decisions were deflected with two contradictory arguments:
  - That the Bank is operating under the *EU mandate* and simply follows the *EU Standards and Laws* – so implying that all projects being considered would have to comply with these standards and laws. In addition, the EIB spoke of the Development Impact Assessment Framework, which it uses to evaluate projects (a hard copy was given to Claire Taylor – a copy of which has been sent to Bank Watch). This consists of 66 indicators (including social and environmental indicators) that are scored for each project being considered for funding. EIB did acknowledge however, that there is no cut-off point, where projects scoring poorly on a certain number of indicators are automatically excluded.
  - That the *Bank is not the promoter* of the projects in question, and so cannot insist that projects do in fact comply with these standards and laws.

**NGO RECOMMENDATIONS:**

- EU standards and laws are applied in all EIB funded projects irrespective of where they are or who the co-funders of the project are
- These standards and laws are compiled into one summarised document for the sake of transparency, as African NGOs don't know what standards and laws are being referred to, or where to find them
- The EIB's Development Impact Assessment Framework is circulated to stakeholders including NGOs for revision, and that a cut off point is implemented so that all projects scoring poorly on a certain number of indicators are automatically excluded.

**EIB COMMENTS/REACTION:**

*When appraising a project, EIB seeks to ensure that all investments it finances, comply with EU environmental policies, including the principles and standards incorporated into EU law. This approach is described in the Bank's Environmental Statement 2004, a single document published on its website [http://www.eib.org/Attachments/strategies/environmental\\_statement\\_en.pdf](http://www.eib.org/Attachments/strategies/environmental_statement_en.pdf) and EU environmental legislation is publicly available on the European Commission's website [http://europa.eu.int/comm/environment/legis\\_en.htm](http://europa.eu.int/comm/environment/legis_en.htm).*

*While using these standards as benchmarks in regions outside the EU, the EIB also has to take into account local conditions and legislation. In regions where EU and/or national environmental and social standards do not exist or are inappropriate, the EIB uses other guidelines of good international practice. In particular, the Bank takes into account the IFC Safeguard Policies on indigenous peoples, involuntary resettlement and cultural property as well as the core labour standards developed by the International Labour Organization (ILO). In such matters, the Bank coordinates its approach with the European Commission, responsible for external assistance to developing countries and, when co-financing, with other multilateral financial institutions.*

*If the Bank's appraisal reveals that the project does not or only partly complies with these pre-requisites, the Bank requires the promoter to apply the requested standards or, consider withdrawing from of the project for funding*

*The Bank's Development Impact Assessment Framework (DIAF) applies to projects financed through the Investment Facility under the Cotonou Framework Agreement between the EU and the ACP States. This was published on the Bank's website in April 2005 ([http://www.eib.org/Attachments/general/eib\\_diaf\\_en.pdf](http://www.eib.org/Attachments/general/eib_diaf_en.pdf)). It is a framework to assist in reaching a judgement about the sustainability of the proposed investment and is applied alongside existing tools for judging project viability and acceptability. The DIAF is 'work in progress', and will be further developed with experience.*

*The EIB relies on its own staff – including economists and engineers with expert knowledge of the full range of environmental issues of their specific industries and sectors, financial analysts and an advisory environmental unit - to carry out its appraisal of a project. On occasion, external consultants will be called upon to supplement the staff resources of the Bank.*

3. **(NGO notes)** Responding to requests for clarity on how projects are assessed and monitored the EIB reported that all assessments are done in-house, which makes the assessments more independent (how this was so was not elaborated on) and rigorous. Staff also declared that all projects even at the appraisal stage are published on the website for assessment. Even a cursory glance shows that this is not the case, but nobody questioned that in public.

**NGO QUESTION AND RECOMMENDATION:**

- Can the EIB clarify how in-house monitoring makes assessments more independent, as this seems contradictory?
- All projects – including those the EIB is considering funding, project's it's currently funding and projects it has funded are published on its webpage.

**EIB COMMENTS/REACTION:**

*EIB appraisal of the project is independent from the promoter's own. Drawing on its internal wide-ranging expertise, the EIB will make its own professional evaluation of studies carried out by the promoter. See also page 3, last § of EIB comments/reaction on point 2.*

*EIB publishes on its website (see <http://www.eib.org/projects/pipeline/>) all public sector projects being considered for financing before Board approval. In the case of private sector projects, the Bank may agree not to publish information on the project for legitimate confidentiality reasons. EIB's disclosure exceptions are laid down in Article 4 of its "Rules on Public access to Documents" (see <http://www.eib.org/publications/publication.asp?publ=63>) and explained in the Background Note on "EIB's Transparent Information Policy" <http://www.eib.org/news/news.asp?news=58&listing=1&categories=44&goPL=Go>.*

*The Bank releases project information when it requests the opinion of the Member State(s) concerned and the Commission. This is considered to be the most suitable point for the first public official statement that the Bank has reached a sufficiently advanced stage in discussions with the promoter to be reasonably confident of a loan proposal going to the Board.*

*N.B. EIB's Disclosure and Information Policy is currently under review, including a public consultation process.*

4. **(NGO notes)** Despite a request there was no *agreement on the way forward*. Neither did the Bank commit to an *ongoing process of consultation* nor were minutes taken of the meeting. While the Bank did promise to *publish the presentations of the meeting* on their website, the rich discussions and comments from the floor were not recorded nor will they be published. NGO participants at the meeting agreed to write up their notes into one document and then send this to the EIB for a response to questions asked and recommendations made,

**NGO RECOMMENDATIONS:**

- Minutes of meetings are written up, circulated for comment and published.
- The EIB commit to an ongoing process of consultation with NGOs

**EIB COMMENTS/REACTION:**

*NGO presentations at the JNB Workshop were published on the EIB website as soon as they became available, together with the various EIB presentations. The EIB reply in response to the current NGO questions and recommendations will also be posted on the JNB Workshop's dedicated webpage. Comments can be sent to [infopol@eib.org](mailto:infopol@eib.org).*

*Workshops are part of EIB policy for communication with stakeholders. Civil society organisations and NGOs are one such group of stakeholders. The policy is to be found on its website <http://www.eib.org/news/policy/dynamic.asp?cat=215>. Workshops are organised (on a regional basis) to allow the participation in particular of local and regional representatives of civil society. These workshops are an opportunity for both local NGOs and the Bank to learn about each other, to improve mutual understanding, to exchange views, ideas and concerns and for open debate and on-going dialogue. They are not formal consultative events requiring minutes, resolutions, etc... (c.f. point 1 above).*

5. **(NGO notes)** It should be clearly stated that the Bank has NOT CONSULTED with African civil society, but has undertaken a limited PR event in South Africa.

**NGO RECOMMENDATION:**

Implementing the suggestions made above would make future workshop more consultative.

**EIB COMMENTS/REACTION:**

*See EIB comments under point 4 above. The Johannesburg event offered a unique occasion for local NGOs to learn about the Bank and for the Bank to listen to their concerns.*

## **NGOs QUESTIONS THAT WERE NOT ANSWERED AT THE WORKSHOP:**

The following NGO questions were asked at the EIB workshop, but remained unanswered. They include recommendations:

- a) **What processes does the EIB have in place to ensure public participation in projects its considering funding?**

### **NGO RECOMMENDATION:**

Public participation is secured at the earliest possible stage in project development as a requirement, even if bank engagement is at a later stage. It should also be clear how stakeholder comments are taken into account.

### **EIB COMMENTS/REACTION:**

*To be eligible for EIB financing, all projects likely to have a significant effect on the environment, have to undergo an EIA according to the definitions and requirements of EU Directive 85/337/EEC, amended by Directive 97/11/EC. Such an EIA process requires appropriate public consultation and information disclosure. Verification that this has been/will be undertaken forms an integral part of the Bank's due diligence process. The EIA should be completed and its main findings and recommendations must satisfy the requirements of the Bank prior to disbursement. Outside the EU, the NTS of the EIA and EIS are made available to the public on or via the EIB website.*

- b) **Are there opportunities for NGOs to help set priorities in terms of the types of projects to be funded on a local or regional basis?** Such a process could also assist with awareness raising and encourage the submission of suitable types of projects, as well as increasing local buy-in.

### **NGO RECOMMENDATION:**

NGOs are consulted to help identify funding priorities locally

### **EIB COMMENTS/REACTION:**

*The Bank is a public institution driven by the policy objectives of the EU. Funding priorities are identified and defined in the framework of the various partnership agreements between Partner countries and the EU. For each Partner country, the areas and priorities where EU development aid should focus and resources spent are defined in the Country Strategy Paper and the National Indicative Programme, both documents developed at the EU Commission's delegation level in collaboration with national governments, Member States, other donors and, wherever possible, with non-state stakeholders (incl. NGOs). The EIB operates within these frameworks (see <http://www.eib.org/projects/> - activity by region).*

*However, the EIB is always interested in learning from projects sponsors about proposals or plans for projects it could support, and in receiving information from NGOs. It also regularly consults with Governments, local authorities and business and financial operators about their investment priorities.*

- c) **Will there be any opportunity for civil society to make input to the criteria for the Carbon Fund currently being set up?**

### **EIB COMMENTS/REACTION:**

*The Bank is always open to receiving and considering suggestions and observations from the public on its activities and financing facilities.*

- d) **What is the EIB's attitude towards carbon 'sinks' projects to address climate change, particularly in relation to the CDM? Is there any policy on supporting projects using GMO tree species or non-indigenous species fro such projects?**

**NGO RECOMMENDATION:** All funding of sinks projects under the CDM, and particularly alien and GMO species are rejected.

**EIB COMMENTS/REACTION:**

Sinks remain controversial. But as long as a sink project would qualify for a project-based mechanism (JI\* or CDM\*) and comply with the modalities and procedures set for such projects by the COP\*, the Bank would consider it for financing. Sink projects, however, for the moment are not eligible under the EU ETS\*, and hence Bank's support for the ETS as such would not include financing of sink projects. The Bank's position on sinks will be kept under review as thinking and policy evolves.

- e) **Does the EIB assess the climate change impacts of funded projects, and if so how is this assessment carried out?**

**NGO RECOMMENDATION:** Climate change assessments are undertaken for all projects, and measures taken to mitigate the negative impacts identified.

**EIB COMMENTS/REACTION:**

*All projects in the pre-appraisal stage are now screened to select those suitable for climate change financing under one of the EIB climate change initiatives. For those projects that qualify, an attempt is made to estimate the emissions reductions that would result from the project. If a project is not eligible for the specific initiatives, but nevertheless has impacts on GHG\* emissions, the impact is again assessed, though usually only in qualitative terms.*

*Since mid-2004 the impact of GHG\* emissions has systematically been calculated for all energy projects.*

- f) **Which types of CDM projects would the EIB consider funding? Would the EIB favour CDM projects that meet the CDM gold standard?**

**NGO RECOMMENDATION:**

Projects meeting the CDM's gold standard receive additional support.

**EIB COMMENTS/REACTION:**

*The main criteria used for CDM\* projects are those recommended by the COPs\* and the CDM\* Executive Board. All projects would also have to meet standard EIB environmental policies. Projects meeting the CDM gold standard would make them additionally attractive to the EIB.*

- g) **Are the World Commission on Dams (WCD) standards applied?**

**NGO RECOMMENDATION:**

Civil society would see this as a minimum requirement for any funding of dams projects.

**EIB COMMENTS/REACTION:**

*The Bank subscribes to the principles of the WCD recommendations and the findings of the Camdessus Report on the financing of large dams within the context of its general policy on the environment. In line with best practice in financing large dam projects, the Bank applies stringent requirements with regard to the project's justification, the EIA process and the management capacities of the project promoter. It recommends that promoters of large dam projects take account of the WCD recommendations in their justification and design of the project, and in the preparation of mitigating measures.*

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\* COP: Conference of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol  
 JI: Joint Implementation as defined in Article 12 of the Kyoto Protocol  
 CDM: Clean Development Mechanisms as defined in Article 12 of the Kyoto Protocol  
 ETS: Emissions Trading Scheme  
 GHG: greenhouse gases

**h) How does EIB define renewable energy, particularly controversial RE sources like biomass?**

**NGO RECOMMENDATION:**

All RE projects are carefully considered in terms of sustainability.

**EIB COMMENTS/REACTION:**

*With a few notable exceptions (e.g. peat or unsustainable logging), biomass is considered a source of renewable energy. All RE projects are carefully assessed in terms of sustainability. EIB statistics do not include energy generated from burning the biomass component of municipal solid waste. They do, however, include both small and large-scale hydro projects except for pumped storage hydro projects with no natural inflow.*

**i) The EIB claims to be neutral on the issue of privatisation. Has there been any attempt by the Bank to rein in the level of profiteering arising from private sector investment?**

**EIB COMMENTS/REACTION:**

*The EIB has indeed been neutral in comparison with other IFIs (e.g. the Bretton Wood Institutions) on policy advice for privatisation. However, the EIB is keen to assist in the successful implementation of the privatisation policy of a country once such a policy has been politically agreed. This usually involves supporting the relevant long-term investments (e.g. for modernisation).*

*The economic evaluation of an EIB project always includes an assessment of the economic benefits for the host country. Proposed projects may be rejected by the Bank on the basis of insufficient economic benefits for the country. The EIB's objective is to ensure its intervention will support the economic development of the country. It is highly unlikely that the EIB would ever become involved in so-called profiteering projects as by definition these are funded from purely private sources of funds.*

**j) Do assessments of projects include equity assessments – to monitor who is getting rich and who is suffering as a consequence of them?**

**EIB COMMENTS/REACTION:**

*Equity assessment is part of the Bank's overall assessment. The Bank carefully assesses the impact of its projects to the most vulnerable groups, to ensure that they will not be worse off with the implementation of a project. The balancing of various aspects of sustainability is taken into account in the Development Impact Assessment Framework-DIAF for the Investment Facility referred to earlier. For equity as for loans, the Bank makes sure that financed projects will generate positive economical and financial rates of return. These projects will create new jobs, generate tax payments (supporting public services for the population such as health and education for instance) and attract further investments in the project's country.*

**(NGO) Appendix: Attendance Register from workshop**  
*Speaker's names are highlighted*

**EIB comments/reaction:**

*The list in Appendix A is not the final list of participants (see Appendix A' - sent to all by e-mail on 29 April 2005 - that reflects effective participation and includes e-mail addresses as requested by NGO participants.*

**NGOs**

Bench Marks Foundation of Southern Africa for CSR - BeFSA CSR	John Capel <i>Also Transparency-SA</i>	Representative for both NGOs	South Africa
CURES-Citizens United for Renewable Energy and Sustainability	Claire Taylor	SADC-Coordinator	South Africa
<b>Earthlife Africa-Johannesburg</b>	<b>Richard Worthington</b>	<b>Branch Co-ordinator</b>	South Africa
EcoCity Trust	1. Alan Dawson 2. Sandy Dlamini	Programme Manager Programme Administrator	South Africa
<b>Environmental Justice Networking Forum</b>	<b>Thabo Madhlaba</b>	<b>National Director</b>	South Africa
Group for Environmental Monitoring	Tebogo Mahapa	Information Coordinator	South Africa
Heinrich Boell Stiftung - Regional Office Southern Africa	Stefan Cramer	Director	South Africa
Jubilee 2000 SA	George Dor	Director	South Africa
Legal Resources Centre (LRC)	Durkje Gilfillan	Lawyer, Regional Director	South Africa
SANGOCO The South African National NGO Coalition	Hassen Lorgat <i>Also Transparency-SA</i>	Media & Communication Manager	South Africa
South Africa Climate Action Network - SACAN	Elin Lorimer	Secretary	South Africa
<b>The M'vula Trust</b>	<b>Vinothan Naidoo</b>	<b>Operations Director</b>	South Africa
Timberwatch Coalition	Wally Menne	Chairperson	South Africa
<b>Transparency -South Africa</b>	<b>John Capel</b> <i>Also Befsa CSR</i> <b>Hassen Lorgat</b> <i>Also SANGOCO</i>	Representative  Chairperson	South Africa
Wildlife and Environment Society of South Africa-WESSA	Carla Hudson	Regional Manager	South Africa
WWF-SA, World Wide Fund for Nature South Africa	Peet Du Plooy	Trade & Investment Programme Manager	South Africa
ZERO Zimbabwe Regional Environment Organisation	Johannes Chigwada	Programme Manager	Zimbabwe

**OBSERVERS**

DELEGATION OF THE EU COMMISSION	1. Diana WATSON 2. Jurgen LOVASZ 3. Linda BYSTEDT	Development Attaché Counsellor Counsellor	South Africa
INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION	1. Fikile KUHLEASE 2. Portia NGWENYA	Socio-Eco. Dev. Specialist Environmental Specialist	South Africa
DEVELOPMENT BANK OF SOUTHERN AFRICA	Elsa KRUGER-CLOETE	Policy Research Unit	South Africa
THE WORLD BANK Country office for South Africa, Botswana, Lesotho, Namibia & Swaziland	Mallory Lee SALESON	Civil Society Country Staff (CSC) in RSA	South Africa

**EUROPEAN INVESTMENT BANK STAFF**

1. Peter SEDGWICK, Vice-President, resp. i.a. for Environmental Protection, Relations with NGOs, Openness and Transparency	Luxembourg
2. Eugene HOWARD, Senior Economist, Oil& Gas Division, Energy, Telecommunications, Waste Management, Projects Directorate	Luxembourg
3. José FRADE, Head of Division, Water, Sewerage and Sewage Disposal, EIB Projects Directorate	Luxembourg
4. Serge KLUEMPER, Head of Unit South Africa, Southern Africa and Indian Ocean Division, Lending Directorate outside the EU	Luxembourg
5. David MARSDEN, Social Development Specialist, Environmental Unit, Projects Directorate	Luxembourg
6. David WHITE, Head of EIB Office in RSA, Lending Directorate outside the EU	South Africa
7. Adam McDONAUGH, Head of Division, Institutional and Product Marketing, Communication & Information	Luxembourg
8. Valérie THILL, Information Officer, Civil Society Unit, IPM, C&I	Luxembourg

EIB-NGO Workshop, April 21<sup>st</sup>, 2005 - List of participants (19 NGO representatives, 7 observers, 8 EIB staff) sent to all participants by e-mail of 29/4/05

## Appendix A'

ORGANISATION/INSTITUTION	NAME	POSITION	COUNTRY	TEL. NUMBER	E-MAIL ADDRESS
Bench Marks Foundation of Southern Africa for CSR - BeFSA CSR	John CAPEL <i>also see Transparency-SA</i>	Representative for both NGOs	RSA, Pretoria	Tel +27 11 832 1742/3 Fax +27 12 832 1750	jcapel@eject.ci.za
Center for Economic Justice	Simba MANYANYA		RSA		
CURES-Citizens United for Renewable Energy and Sustainability	Claire Taylor	SADC-Coordinator	RSA, Jo'burg	Tel +27 11 339 3662 Fax +27 11 339 3270	claire@earthlife.org.za
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EcoCity Trust	1. Alan DAWSON 2. Sandy DLAMINI	Programme Manager Programme Administrator	RSA, Braamfontein	GSM +27 082 491-5112 Tel +27 11 407 6726	alan@ecocity.org.za danyd@ecocity.org.za
<b>Environmental Justice Networking Forum - EJNF</b>	<b>Thabo MADIHLABA</b>	<b>National Director</b>	<b>RSA, Braamfontein</b>	<b>Tel +27 11 403 8978</b> <b>Fax +27 11 339 3859</b> <b>Gsm +27 082 854 5754</b>	<b>thabo@ejnf.org.za</b>
ESSOR	Bruno MERIC	Representative, Programme Coordinator	Mozambique, Maputo	Tel +258 1 310374 Fax +258 1 312226 GSM +258 82 748333	essormoz@tv cabo.co.mz
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Jubilee 2000 SA	George DOR		RSA		
Legal Resources Centre (LRC)	Durkije GILFILLAN	Lawyer, Regional Director	RSA, Jo'burg	Tel +27 11 836-9831 Fax +27 11 836-8680	durkje@lrc.org.za
SANGOCO The South African National NGO Coalition	Hassen LORGAT <i>also see Transparency-SA</i>	Media & Communication Manager	RSA, Braamfontein	Tel +27 11 403 7746 Fax +27 11 403 8703 GSM +27 082 411 2946	hlorgat@sangoco.org.za
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Timberwatch Coalition	Wally MENNE	Chairperson	RSA, Mayville	GSM +27 82 4442083 Fax +27 31 2019958	plantnet@iafrica.com
<b>Transparency -South Africa</b>	<b>John CAPEL</b> <i>(also see BeFSA CSR)</i> <b>Hassen LORGAT (SANGOCO)</b>	Representative Chairperson	RSA, Pretoria	<b>+27 12 352 1008</b> <b>+27 12 325 8323</b>	<b>jcapel@eject.ci.za</b> hlorgat@sangoco.org.za
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ZERO Zimbabwe Regional Environment Organisation	Johannes CHIGWADA	Programme Manager	Zimbabwe, Harare	Tel: +263 4 791333/ 700030/ 720405 Fax: id.	johannes@zero.org.zw zambelisd@yahoo.co.uk
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<b>EIB Luxembourg</b>	1. Peter SEDGWICK, Vice-President, resp. i.a. for Environmental Protection, Relations with NGOs, Openness and Transparency 2. Eugene HOWARD, Senior Economist, Oil& Gas Division, Energy, Telecom-munications, Waste Mana-gement, Projects Directorate 3. José FRADE, Head of Division, Water, Sewerage and Sewage Disposal, EIB Projects Directorate 4. Serge KLUEMPER, Head of Unit South Africa, Southern Africa and Indian Ocean Div, Lending Directorate outside the EU 5. David MARSDEN, Social Development Specialist, Environmental Unit, Projects Directorate 6. David WHITE, Head of EIB Office in RSA, Lending Directorate outside the EU (Pretoria) 7. Adam McDONOUGH, Head of Division, Institutional and Product Marketing, Communication & Information 8. Valérie THILL, Information Officer, Civil Society Unit, IPM, C&I			Tel. +352 4379-1 Tel. +352 4379-4654 Tel. +352 4379-2727 Tel. +352 4379-4954 Tel. +352 4379-8532 Tel. +27 (0)12 452 52 90 Tel. +352 4379-3139 Tel. +352 4379-3142	p.sedgwick@eib.org e.howard@eib.org j.frade@eib.org s.kluemper@eib.org d.marsden@eib.org d.white@eib.org a.mcdonough@eib.org v.thill@eib.org

**EIB WORKSHOP WITH ENVIRONMENTAL AND DEVELOPMENT NGOS  
Rosebank Hotel, Johannesburg (RSA) - April 21st, 2005**

**PROGRAMME**

**08:15 Welcome Breakfast Buffet**

**08:30 GENERAL EIB BRIEFING SESSION**

- **EIB Role and Activities - Project Appraisal Procedures** by Adam McDonough, Head of Division Institutional & Product Marketing, Communication and Information Department, EIB
- **Discussion**

**09:10 Coffee Break**

**09:25 Welcome** by EIB Vice-President Peter Sedgwick, Chairman of the Workshop

**09:30 Address** **The trade-off between environment and development** by Saliem Fakir, Country Program Coordinator, The World Conservation Union-IUCN SA (Pretoria, RSA) – *last-minute cancellation*

**09:50 Session 1 ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT: THE MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS; ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE; INTEGRATING SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES**

- **EIB contribution to economic development** by Serge Klümper, Senior Loan Officer, Southern Africa and Indian Ocean Division, EIB Lending Directorate outside the EU
- **Environmental justice, poverty and economic development – the lessons of the poor marginalized communities** by Thabo Madihlaba, National Director, Environmental Justice Network Forum (Braamfontein, RSA)
- **Discussion**

**11:00 Session 2 SAFE WATER AND SANITATION: CONTRIBUTION OF THE EU WATER INITIATIVE; STRENGTHENED COOPERATION AMONG STAKEHOLDERS**

- **Strengthening the spirit of the EU Water Initiative – EIB cooperation with NGOs** by José Frade, Head of Division, Water, Sewerage and Sewage Disposal, EIB Projects Directorate
- **Strengthening civil society participation in service provision to the poor: Stakeholder co-operation in South Africa** by Vinothan Naidoo, Operations Director, The Mvula Trust (Braamfontein, RSA)
- **Discussion**

**12:10 Coffee Break**

**12:30 Session 3 RENEWABLE ENERGIES AND CLIMATE CHANGE**

- **Renewable energies – the contribution to the rational use of energy** by Günter Westermann, Director, Energy, Telecommunications, Waste Management, EIB Projects Directorate
- **The promotion of sustainable energy to realise social benefits and mitigate climate change** by Richard Worthington, Sustainable Energy and Climate Change Project-SECCP Co-ordinator, EarthLife Africa (Johannesburg, RSA)
- **Discussion**

**13:40 Lunch**

**14:40 Session 4 GOOD GOVERNANCE PRACTICE**

- **Ensuring accountability and transparency** by Peter Sedgwick, EIB Vice-President
- **Good governance from a civil society perspective** by John Capel, Representative of Transparency South Africa (Pretoria, RSA) and Bench Marks Foundation of Southern Africa for Corporate Social Responsibility (Marshalltown, RSA)
- **Discussion**

**15:50 Closing and wrapping up** by Chairman Peter Sedgwick