#### IAIA'04

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- Present Situation for EA in Africa
  - High level African commitment, but not a political or developmental high priority
  - African capacity still insufficient in quantity and quality and this results in foreign companies doing most EAs
  - The legal basis is good, but enforcement is weak
  - Institutional basis is still weak

- How it started
  - AMCEN meeting in Durban in 1995
  - Nairobi meeting in 1998
  - The Hague meeting and CLEIAA
  - The African Stakeholder Plan for EA Capacity Building
  - The African Networks
  - Variable donor support
  - The Environmental Assessment and Management Capacity Building Strategy for Africa

#### Needs and Demands

- Efforts to establish a demand curve for EA in Africa has failed
- The demand is variable and difficult to estimate
- Industrial development and corresponding need for EA is weak beyond southern Africa
- Donors requirements follows specific priorities and their funding for EAs is variable and small
- Strategic Environmental Assessment is increasingly being prioritized
- Universities can provide sustainable training but requires funding

- The institutional basis and public awareness
  - EA capacity building is mostly the responsibility of ministries or departments of environment with limited political clout
  - Heavier ministries (Finance, Planning) takes little interest in environment
  - Public awareness and concern for the environment is in general low.
  - Donor's dependence on recipient priorities is a serious obstacle to sound environmental management in Africa

- Positive Impacts
  - Positive environmental impacts of developments and investments are often overlooked, giving the public and developers a negative attitude to EAs.
  - Neutral environmental accounting would benefit the profession
  - Capacity building must focus on explicitly including positive impacts of EAs

- Individual initiatives and sustainability
  - EA as a logic tool for environmental sustainability has the ability to create enthusiasm
  - "Champions" of the profession are showing the way in Africa
  - It is only thanks to individual enthusiasts that networks are operating all over Africa
  - There is an urgent need for support to team building around these individuals

- Sub-regional cooperation and Centres of Excellence
  - Networking of EA professionals is important for contact and learning
  - Networking is important for team building in Africa
  - EA Professionals in Africa are thinly spread out on the continent
  - Sub-regional centres and cooperation is key to maintaining learning and communication above the minimum threshold
  - Africa has excellent examples of working networks

- Donor support and financial sustainability
  - Donor support has been negatively affected by overriding political priorities
  - Weak recipient requests to donors
  - Local culture and attitude is not conducive to payment of subscriptions and membership fees for professional networks
  - Private enterprise and development key to sustainable market

#### Conclusions

- Slow progress caused by:
  - Lack of governmental and development investors understanding of the multiple benefits offered by the EA process
  - Lack of adequate public awareness and concern for the environment affects negatively political priorities
- Rapid progress caused by:
  - Enthusiastic and concerned individuals
  - A growing understanding of EA as a necessary tool for sustainable development