



Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Capacity Building and Infrastructure Projects

Review of World Bank Good Implementation Cases

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Outline

- **Background Information**
 - Environmental Impact Assessment
 - World Bank Infrastructure Projects in Borrowing Countries and EIA Capacity Building
- **Our Study – EIA Capacity Building by the WB Infrastructure Projects**
 - Methodology
 - Outcome
- **Hearing your opinion**



Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA)

- The process of *identifying, predicting, evaluating and mitigating* the biophysical and social effects of development proposals prior to decision making
- To promote development that is sustainable and optimizes resource use and management opportunities



The World Bank

- The World Bank (WB) Group's mission is to fight poverty and improve the living standards of people in the developing world.
- The WB interventions are lending and non-lending through two main organizations within the bank.
 - \$8.1 billion in assistance – from IDA (International Development Association) for low-income countries
 - \$11.5 billion in loans - from IBRD (International Bank for Reconstruction and Development)



The World Bank - Why Capacity Building?

- The WB is committed to enhancing the capability within countries to sustain poverty reduction programs.
- Increasing amounts of resources are geared to this area because it has proven to be key to lasting results



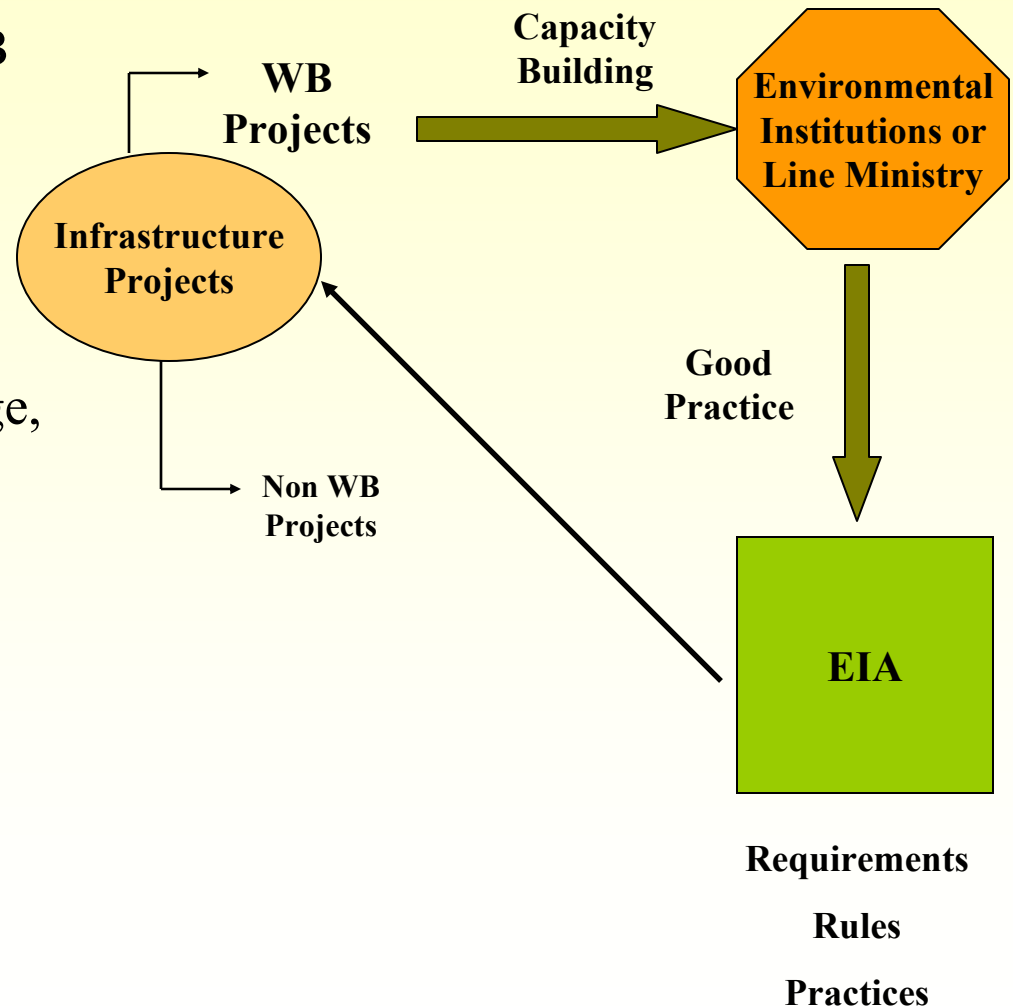
The WB Infrastructure Projects and EIA Capacity Building

- Borrowers request the WB to lend for capacity building for EIA.
- Capacity building for EIA can be done as
 - Stand-alone projects
 - Part of infrastructure projects



The WB Infrastructure Projects and EIA Capacity Building (cont)

- Significant support from the WB infrastructure projects for EIA Capacity improvement
- May not only improve the implementation process of the current project but expects the client to build capacity to manage, implement and/or supervise EA activities
- Better practice in EIA goes through better conditions which can only be provided by a functioning environmental institution or EA unit in a line ministry





Environmental Policy and Institutions (EPI)

EPI is one of the seven themes of Environmental and Natural Resource Management (ENRM):

80 Biodiversity

81 Climate Change

82 Environmental Policy and Institutions

83 Land Management

84 Pollution Management and Environmental Health

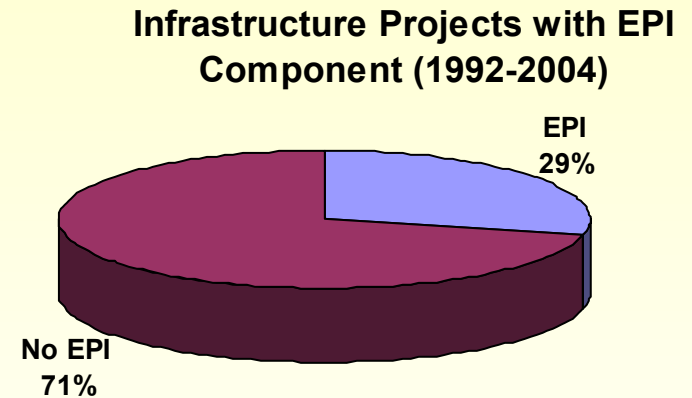
85 Water Resources Management

86 Other Environment & Natural Resources Management



EIA Capacity Building via EPI (Environmental Policy and Institutions)

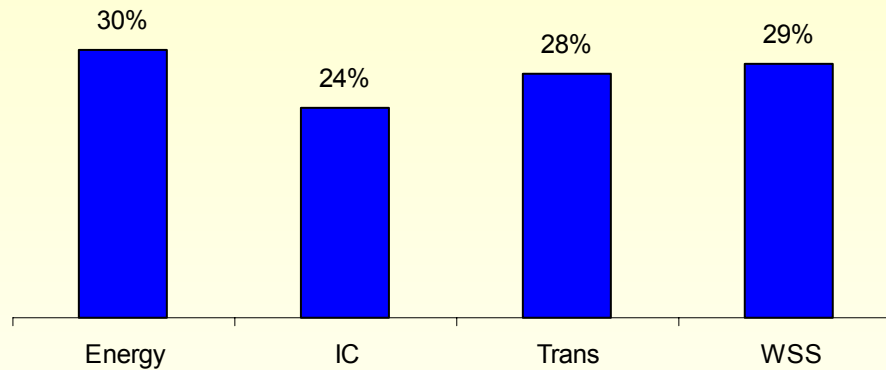
- Typical EPI components include
 - Improving legal requirements/guidance (such as mining codes) for EIA
 - Strengthening an existing agency to to perform better in EIA now and in the future
 - Building a new institution throughout the implementation of the project
- A significant percentage of WB infrastructure projects have EPI component
 - Strengthen institutional activities
 - To enhance the EIA capacity for faster and easier design



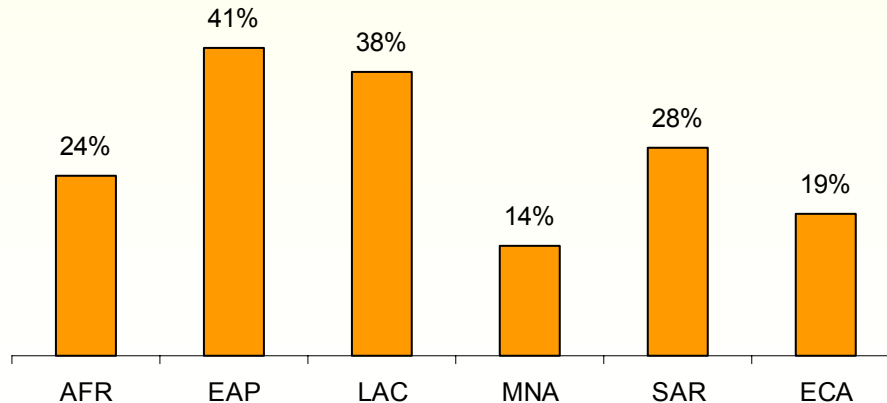


Infrastructure Projects and EPI – at a glance (1992-2004)

By Sector



By Region



ECA: Eastern Europe and Central Asia

SAR: South Asia

MNA: Middle East and North Africa

LAC: Latin America and the Caribbean

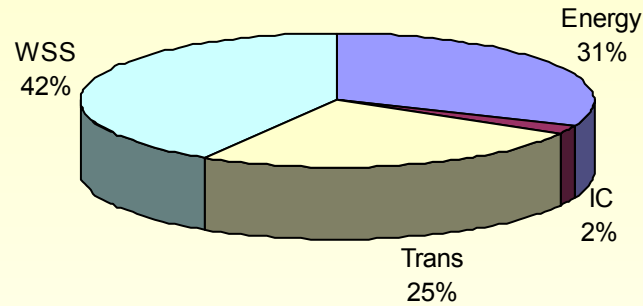
EAP: East Asia and the Pacific

AFR: Africa

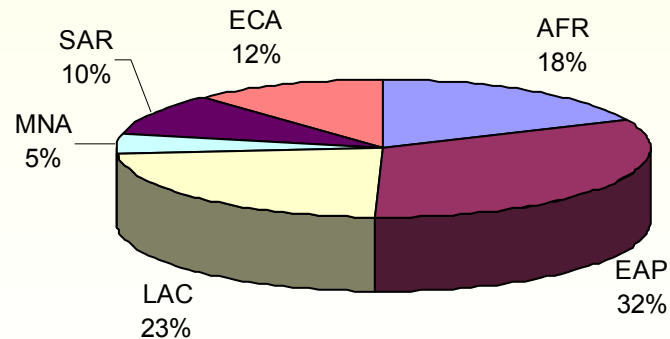


EPI by Sectors and Regions (1992-2004)

By Sector



By Region



ECA: Eastern Europe and Central Asia

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MNA: Middle East and North Africa

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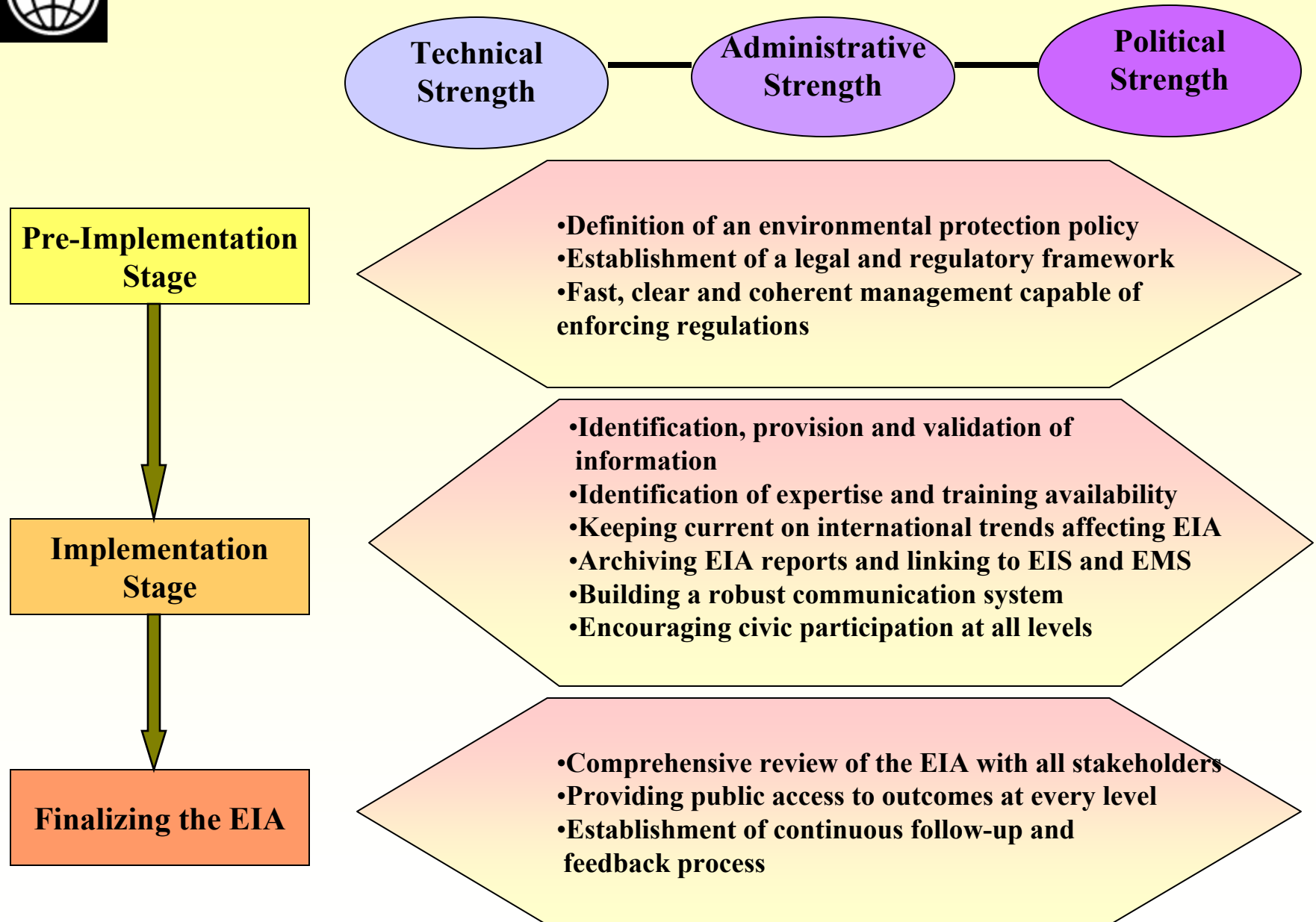


Strengthening Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA)

- The process of EIA might change from case to case but complying with certain criteria and observing specific indicators might be necessary.
- Universal experience shows that, although the application is case specific, designing the EIA close to internationally recognized standards results in better effectiveness and higher efficiency.



Framework for EIA





Our Study

Objective

- Review Bank infrastructure projects that have supported the development and/or institutional strengthening of EA units in the line ministries/agencies
- Gather good cases in areas such as:
 - **The level of support**
 - **The methods**
 - **Outcomes**



Our Study (cont)

Methodology

**IBRD and IDA infrastructure
Projects
(1992-2004)**

610 projects in the
portfolio reduced to
198 by input from
regions

**Candidate Projects
for Review**

- Lessons on strengthening the EIA capacity?
- Activities resulted in enhanced effectiveness of the EIA system?
- The enhanced capacity of the line ministry resulted in faster and easier design and implementation of subsequent projects?

**Study Group
(Selected Projects
for Review)**

25 Projects were
selected for final
review (13 closed, 12 active)



Our Study(cont)

INFORMATION DOCUMENTS
-Project Appraisal Documents (PADs)
-Aid Memoirs
-Implementation Completion Reports (ICRs)

Study Group

SURVEY for Investigating:
Commitment
Transparency
Participation
Public Access to Information
Administrative Efficiency
Technical Capacity and Management

INTERVIEWS for
investigating the lessons learned

SURVEY

A. Improvement in Capacity for EIA

Indicators

Rating the Improvement (1:poorest, 5:strongest)

1. Political Commitment
2. Effective Cross-Sectoral Coordination
3. Capacity to Improve EA
4. Transparency
5. Participation
6. Public Access to Environmental Information
7. Performing Policy Changes
8. Performing Legislative and Regulatory Changes
9. Administrative Efficiency
10. Technical Capacity and Management
11. Influencing Macro-Economic and Sectoral Policies
12. Coverage

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SURVEY (cont)

B. Long-Term Goals: (Continue if the project has been completed)

Long-Term Indicators

Accomplishment (Yes or No)

The institution contributed in:

The development of national environmental policies

Yes

No

The creation or strengthening of environmental information systems

Yes

No

Development or review of environmental laws and regulations

Yes

No

Decentralization and development of local capacity

Yes

No

Education and research in environmental issues

Yes

No

Raising public awareness in environmental issues

Yes

No

Supervision of environmental impacts of donor-funded projects

Yes

No

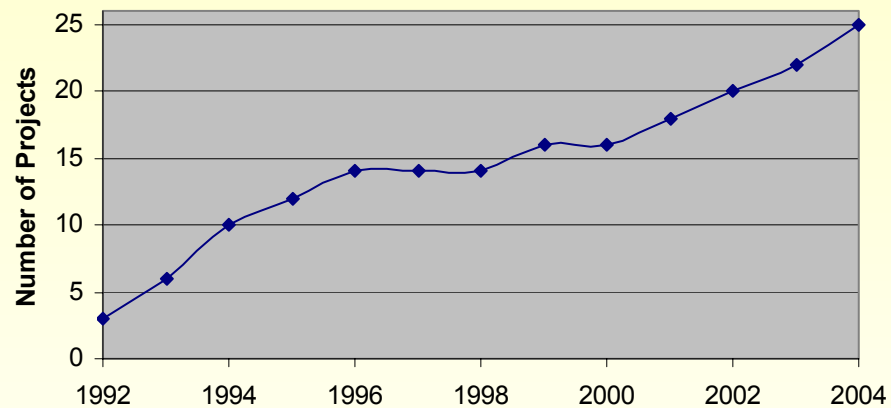
SURVEY (cont)

C. Please highlight the achievements of the project and lessons learned:



Study Group

Distribution of projects, by Year



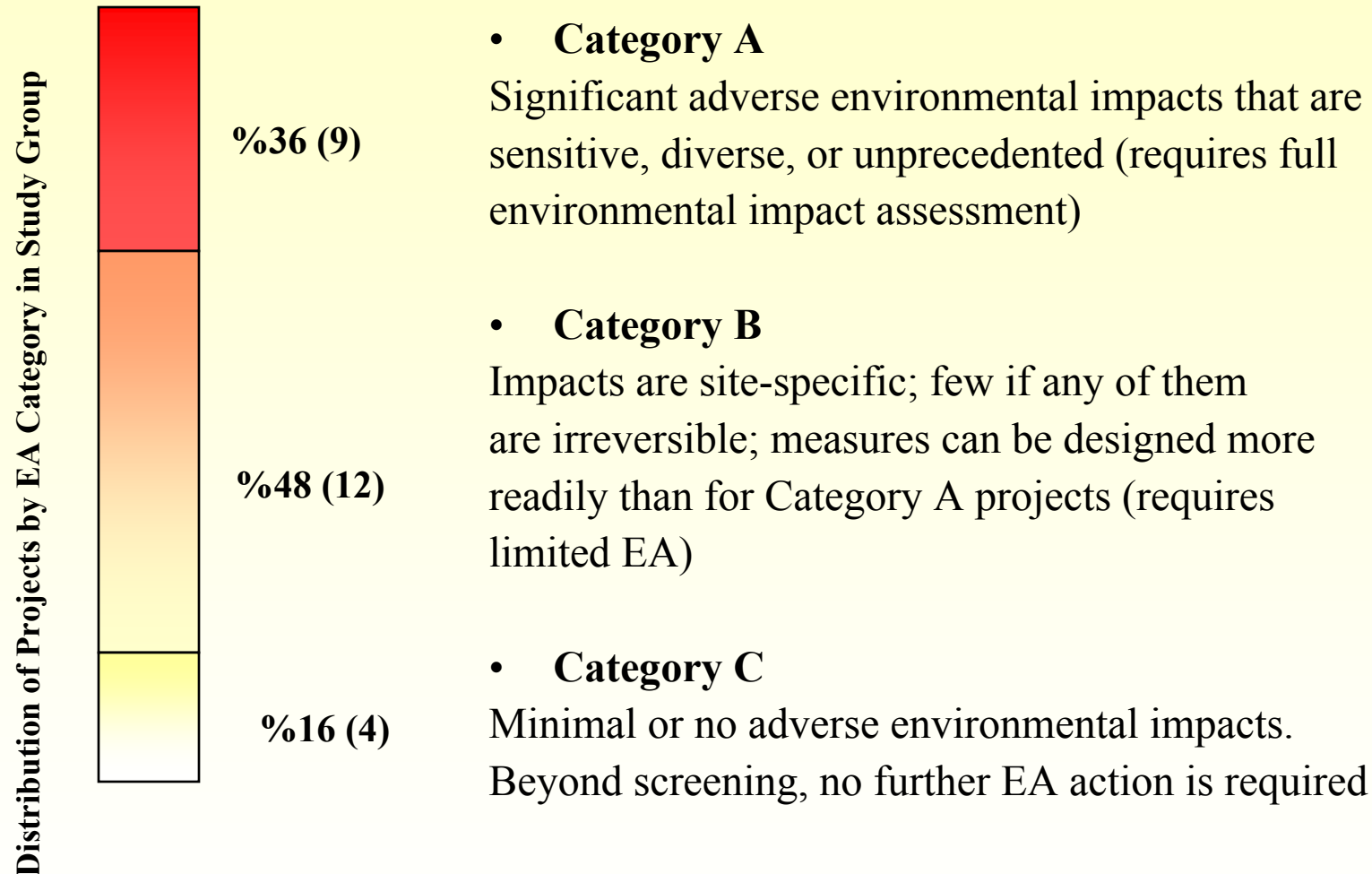
Transportation	10
Energy	6
Water Supply and Sanitation	7
Multi-sectoral	2

Study Group by Sector



Study Group

WB Environmental Assessment (EA) Categories

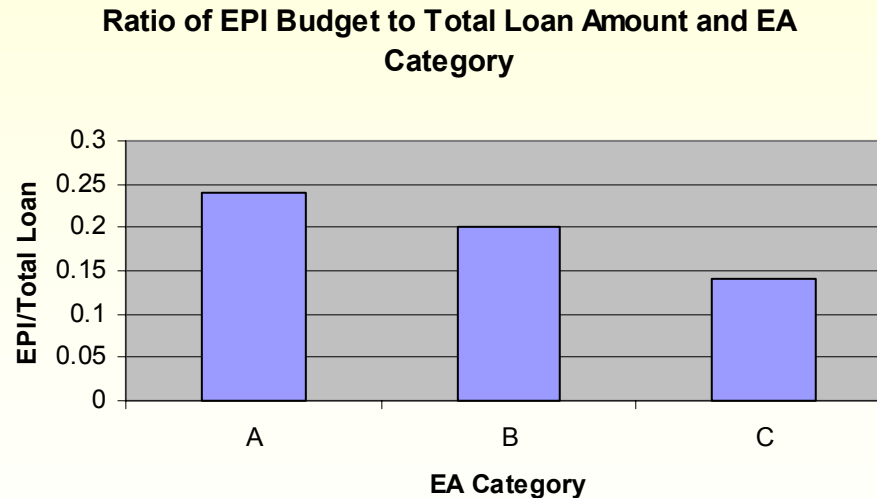


P.S: Category FI has been added in 1999 for investments through Financial Intermediary.
No project in the study group belongs to this category.



Use of EPI and EA Categories (General)

- The analysis of EPI and EA Category in Infrastructure Portfolio: The ratio of EPI budget to total loan amount increases with higher EA Category.



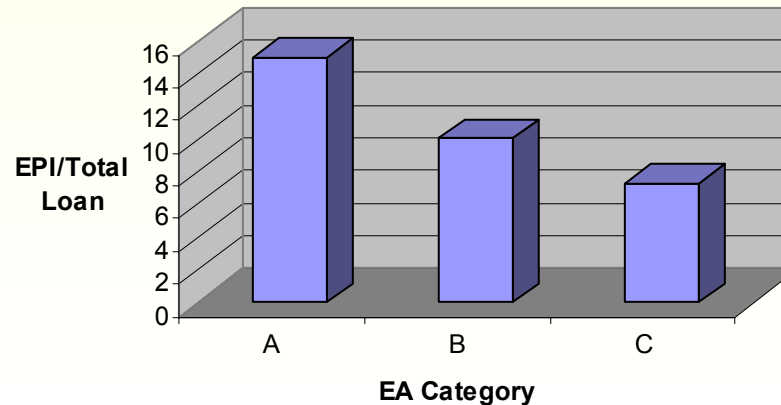


Study Group

EPI Budget, Loan Amount and Disbursements

- Average ratio of disbursements to EPI budget in completed projects is 98% - budget almost fully used. (neglecting the currency fluctuations)
- The study group represents the portfolio: Projects in the study group with higher EA Categories allocate higher portions of their budgets to EPI.

Ratio of EPI Budget to Loan Amount and EA Category





Outcome

- 22 out of 25 projects supported or supporting an existing agency
- Only 3 of these projects built new institutions
- 13 of these projects have been completed
- 14 of these projects work with line ministries, 10 of them with state or national agencies, 1 strengthened a private sector company
- 11 out of 13 completed projects left functioning agencies behind which:
 - Could design or manage effective EIA studies and/or
 - Could formulate and apply new environmental policies



Outcome

- Main focus of these projects in the process of institutional building and strengthening are ranked as:
 1. Technical Capacity
 2. Administrative Efficiency
 3. Transparency

Most often obstacles reported are ranked as:

1. Lack of political commitment
2. Lack of legislations, procedures and laws
3. Lack of participation



Lessons Learned

- **Commitment**
 - Lack of commitment stems from not realizing that environment matters. Raising awareness within the institution is a must.
- **Efficiency and Information Technology**
 - Strong Information Technology (IT) and Management Information Systems (MIS) matter.
 - Transparency and standardization are crucial.
- **Technical Capacity**
 - Training of staff is essential for technical capacity.
 - Introduction of new technologies and equipment is encouraged.
 - Environmental Management Systems (EMS) are important.



Lessons Learned

- **Public Awareness**
 - Public access to information
 - Education of stakeholders
- **Focus**
 - Aiming at the management of EIA rather than design and implementation of it is more realistic

