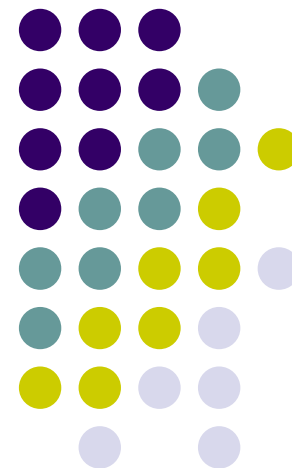


# CEA and SEA: How Much and How Well Are They Used?

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Sustainable Development Workshop  
November 14, 2007





# Outline

- Context of CEA and SEA Use
- Are these tools mainstreamed in Bank work?
- Quality of Use?
- What is the impact of these tools?
- Looking Forward

# Context



- Environment Strategy (2001):
  - Identified the need to be more systematic on country-level environmental diagnostic work through CEAs to inform CASs, PRSPs, and development assistance programs
  - Emphasized the need to address complex cross-sectoral environmental issues through SEAs to inform sectoral policy reform and programs
- Expanded use of programmatic and policy-based lending instruments calls for increased knowledge to design policy reforms and capacity building programs
  - Revision of OP 8.60 (2004)..... use of SEA and CEA as key tools to assess country institutional capacity
- Six Years Later.....with help from TFESSD, BNPP, SIDA TF and TFCEA.....

# Mainstreaming in Bank Work



- CEAs are an important tool used in the Bank
  - 18 CEA pilots completed, 7 ongoing and about 10 planned
  - Recent review indicates that in 9 out of 16 completed CEAs, BB constituted greater portion of CEA costs
- SEA pilot program focused on policies and institutions underway
  - Continued use in the context of safeguards (expanded impact-centered approach)
  - New pilot program on “institution-centered” SEA underway, following 2005 TFESSD-supported ESW
  - All SEA pilots linked with sectoral policy dialogue and lending operation

# CEA Pilots



- Please see attached handout
  - 18 CEA pilots completed, 7 ongoing and about 10 planned
  - Activity across all regions

# Pilot SEA Projects



COMPLETED

- Kenya: Forest
- Sierra Leone: Mining
- Dhaka, Bangladesh: Urban Planning

ONGOING

- Hubei, China: Transport
- Pakistan: Mining

UNDER  
PREPARATION

- Pakistan: Trade (National Trade Corridor Improvement Program)
- West Africa: Mining

# Quality of Use

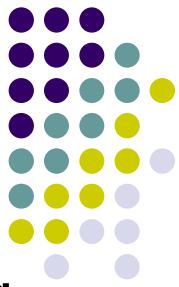


- Recent CEA Review (TFESSD-supported)
  - Selected messages presented here
- “Institution-Centered” SEA Pilot Program
  - Learning-by-doing approach
  - Operational support to region-led pilots
  - Good practice guidance emerging
  - Approach to evaluating pilots and drawing lessons put in place with
    - SIDA’s SEA Help Desk (EEU – University of Gothenburg)
    - Netherlands Commission for Environmental Assessment

# CEA “Building Blocks”— Suggested in CEA concept note (2001)



# CEA Review Findings: Use of CEA building blocks



- Most CEAs do include 2 of the 3 main building blocks -- (i) analysis of environment development priorities/themes and (ii) a broad assessment of environmental institutions
- However, in some CEAs, these key building blocks were missing or not adequately covered (e.g. no assessment of environmental priorities in Serbia and Montenegro CEA, broad analysis of environmental institutions not undertaken in Ghana and Orissa CEAs)
- Most CEAs also include detailed analysis of specific themes and priorities though approach and content varies

# Selected CEA Review Findings



- Determining environmental priorities of development
  - More emphasis on growth suggests need to encourage shift to quantitatively assessing environmental priorities both with respect to poverty and growth
- Policy Analysis
  - Typical focus on sector/theme, rather than sectoral or macro policy analysis suggesting need to recast this
  - Good practice includes cost-benefit analysis of interventions and institutional analysis for sub-theme

# CEA Review Findings II: Analysis of Institutional and Governance issues



- Tend to focus on public sector institutions (India CEA in an exception)
- More emphasis on formal rules, less on informal rules, political economy relations (Colombia, Bangladesh, Nigeria CEAs good examples of broader analysis)
- Focus is more on mandates and staffing and less on decision-making processes and accountability structures
- Significant variation in depth of sub-national level institutional analysis
- **Implication: Need to improve quality; more focus on demand side of governance**

# CEA Review Findings III: Donor Coordination



- **4 models of donor coordination:** (i) no coordination (ii) limited coordination, (iii) joint task management with part 1 country donors and (iv) strong coordination with local donor groups
- **Factors shaping donor coordination:** (i) differences in donor agencies institutional mandates and capacities, (ii) timing of CEA, (iii) extent to which specific donor agencies are involved in partner countries
- **Most important factor shaping donor coordination and follow up actions:** Strong coordination with local donor group (e.g. Egypt, Ghana CEAs).

# What is the Impact of these tools?



- SEA Pilots – emerging lessons
- CEA Pilots – many examples of impact
- Both clearly show the need for follow-up beyond the report

# What is the impact of “Institution-centered” SEA Pilots



- **SESA of Mineral Sector, Sierra Leone**
  - Strengthened the voices of environmental stakeholders in the mining reform (NaCEF, landowners and others)
  - Analysis informed the preparation of the Bank’s Mining Technical Assistance Program
- **Kenya Forest SEA**
  - Identified Priority Areas through a participatory process and hence created broader ownership on implementation of the Forest Act
  - Influenced project design, in particular strengthening of governance dimension

# Impact of CEAs



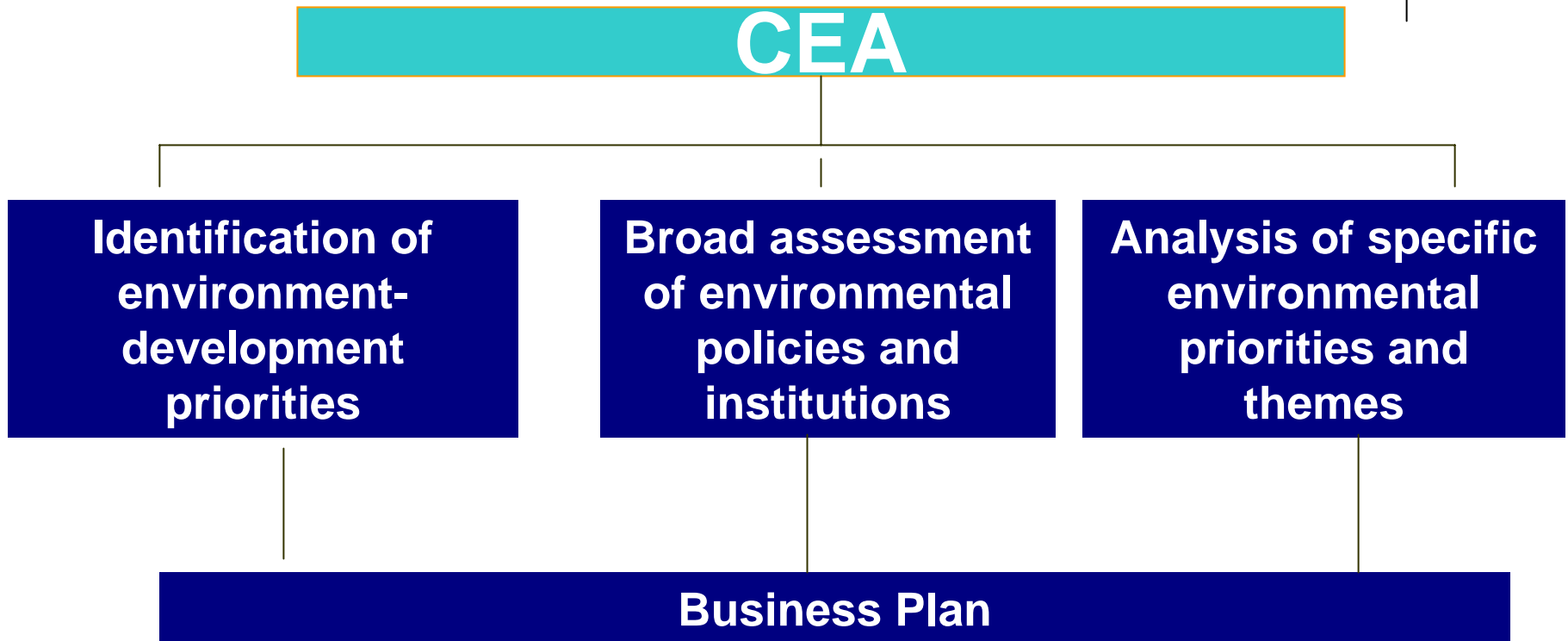
- Overall positive, but not uniformly positive, experience:
  - Influenced CASs (e.g. Nigeria, Egypt, Tunisia, Colombia, Peru, Ghana)
  - Influenced PRSPs (e.g. Bangladesh and Ethiopia)
  - Been the basis for a DPL program (in Colombia)
  - Helped initiate new projects or inform projects under preparation (e.g. Pakistan, Bangladesh, Orissa, Peru, Colombia, Ghana)
  - Helped inform a policy dialogue on environment (e.g. Egypt, Tunisia, Colombia, Peru)
  - Catalyzed organizational and institutional changes (eg. Egypt, Peru)
  - Led to preparation of SEAs (eg. El Salvador, Egypt)
  - Improved donor coordination (e.g. Ghana)
  - Strengthened EIA capacity (e.g. Tunisia, Orissa, Egypt)
  - Improved sectoral coordination and engagement (e.g. India)
- Need follow up beyond report and use CEA as tool for long term engagement with partner countries on environment development issues

# What Next?



- On CEA: Act on Results of Review
  - Revise building block structure
  - Agree on minimum CEA content
  - Provide guidance (e.g. which tools particularly successful; donor coordination; engagement with broader range of stakeholders)
  - Ensure sufficient resources (ave. cost \$288,000, so both TF and BB resources imp.)
- Continue with “Institution-Centered” SEA Pilot Program and evaluation

# Revised CEA building block structure—still includes 3 analytic building blocks





# Thank You!

- To access toolkits:
- Go to [www.worldbank.org/environment](http://www.worldbank.org/environment)
- Type “CEA toolkit” or “SEA toolkit” in search engine
- CEA coordinator: Poonam Pillai ([ppillai@worldbank.org](mailto:ppillai@worldbank.org))
- SEA coordinator: Fernando Loayza ([floayza@worldbank.org](mailto:floayza@worldbank.org))