



**AFRICA ENVIRONMENT OUTLOOK HANDBOOK ON POLICY ANALYSIS FOR INTEGRATED ENVIRONMENTAL
ASSESSMENT AND REPORTING**

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BACKGROUND

The African Ministerial Conference on the Environment (AMCEN) is the principal intergovernmental policy-making body on environment in Africa, and is responsible for providing regional vision and leadership on the environment in Africa.

At the 8th Session AMCEN in Abuja in April 2000, the Ministers requested the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) to prepare an Africa Environment Outlook (AEO) report to provide a comprehensive scientific assessment on the state and trends of the regional environment, analysing policy responses and providing an outlook for the future. The first comprehensive Africa Environment Outlook (AEO) was prepared with active involvement of the AMCEN Inter-Agency Technical Committee, regional and sub-regional groups, UNEP sub-regional collaborating centres and other stakeholders in the region.

The report was launched at the 9th Session of the African Ministerial Conference on the Environment (AMCEN) held in Kampala, Uganda in July 2002. The report highlighted that environmental degradation remains a major challenge to sustainable development in Africa. A significant portion of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of many African countries is eroded through environmental degradation. Social and economic inequality is increasing and increasing human vulnerability due to environmental change is manifesting itself into disasters in many parts of the continent.

The AEO report was also adopted as a tool for monitoring sustainable environmental management in Africa and also to act as the environmental reporting framework at national level. It would also be used as a tool for monitoring the implementation of the AMCEN programme of work and the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) Environment Action Plan. AMCEN requested UNEP to continue assisting with production of AEO reports on regular basis and also to put in place a mechanism to support the production process. UNEP has acted upon this request and presently preparing the second Africa Environment Outlook (AEO-2) report.

The AEO-2 will profile Africa's environmental resources as an asset for the continent's development. It will highlight the potential of the region's natural resource base to support the development agenda of NEPAD and the opportunity cost of its misuse. It will serve also as a monitoring and evaluation tool for the implementation of the programmes and activities contained in the Action Plan on the Environment Initiative of NEPAD.

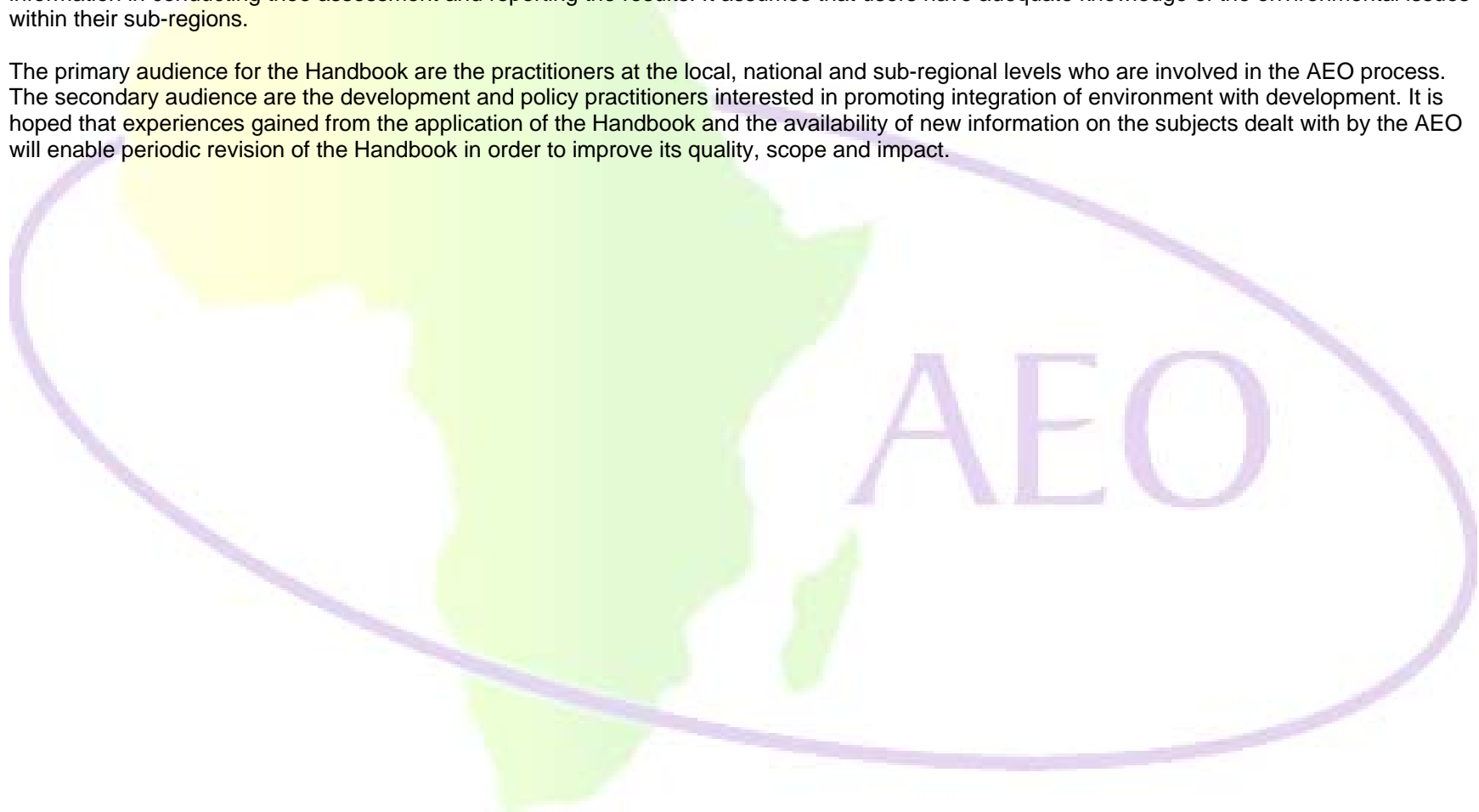
UNEP used the driving pressure-state-impact-response (DPSIR) framework in the AEO-1 report. The DPSIR framework has since been adapted to the Opportunities Framework, which is being used to prepare the AEO-2 report. The main difference between the DPSIR and Opportunities Frameworks is that the latter highlights the state of the current environmental assets and the opportunities they provide for sustainable development in Africa.

Common to both frameworks is the "R", which stands for policy responses - the key to society's knowing whether or not it is effectively dealing with environmental change in a given area. Showing the cause-and-effect of society's responses - legal and institutional, and social and economic - is complex. It requires a systematic analysis of the various components of policy processes, taking into account scientific findings and social priorities.

To strengthen such policy analysis, UNEP and the United Nations Development Programme's Regional Service Centre for Eastern and Southern Africa, have developed resource tools for use by partners involved in preparing the contents of the second Africa Environment Outlook report.

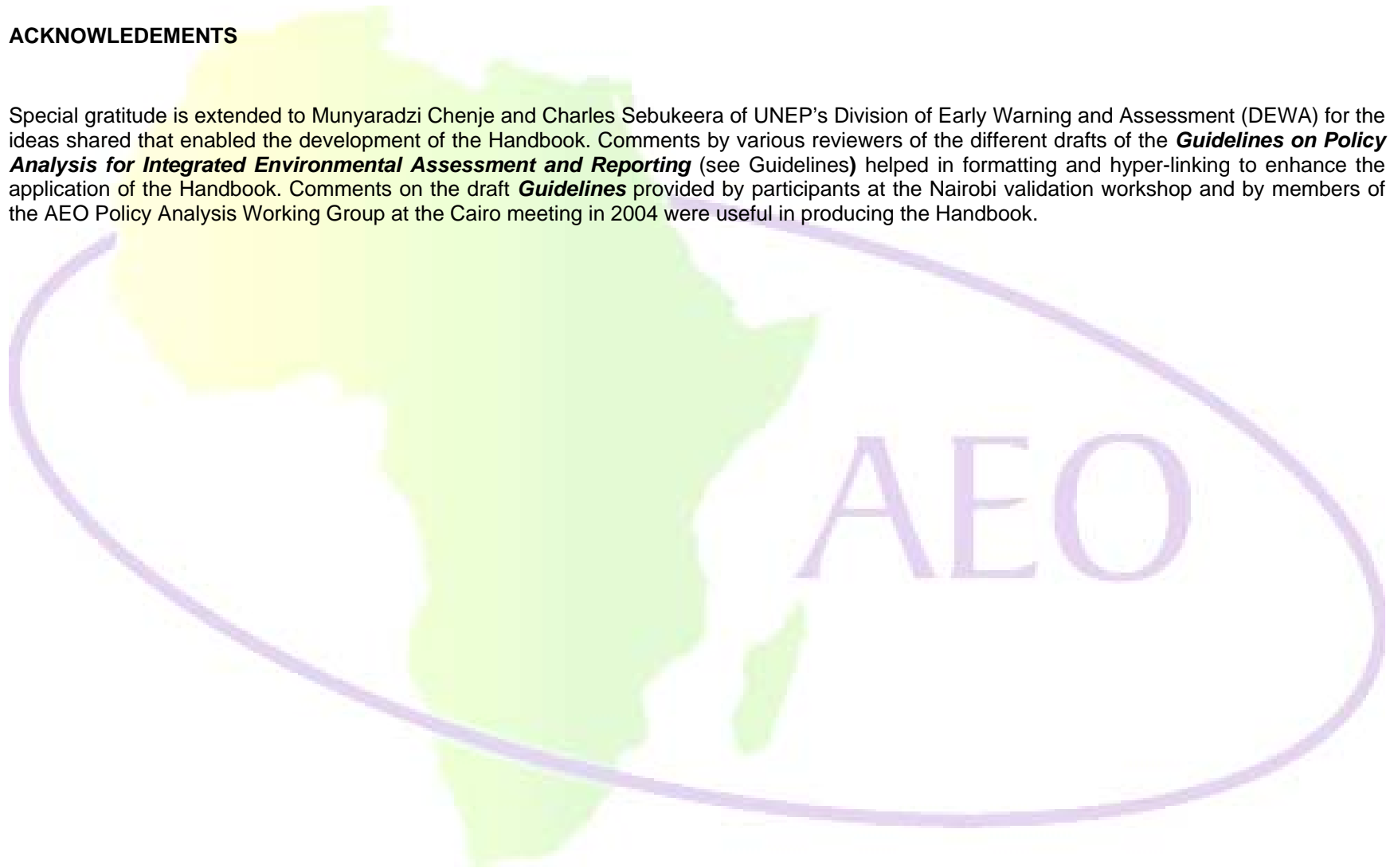
The objective of this Handbook is to facilitate the application of the ***Guidelines on Policy Analysis for Integrated Environmental Assessment and Reporting***. The Handbook is intended to serve primarily as a work kit for those involved in environmental assessment and reporting although it could also be used as a resource for capacity development. It provides practical steps in the application of the guidance in the ***Guidelines***, building upon the contextual realities of the various sub-regions of Africa. The Handbook encourages users to draw upon available information and knowledge on the sub-region and to supplement it with key informant surveys and commissioned studies. It hyperlinks users to a sample of key references, enhancing their access to information needed to facilitate the assessment process. It encourages users to creatively source available information in conducting the assessment and reporting the results. It assumes that users have adequate knowledge of the environmental issues within their sub-regions.

The primary audience for the Handbook are the practitioners at the local, national and sub-regional levels who are involved in the AEO process. The secondary audience are the development and policy practitioners interested in promoting integration of environment with development. It is hoped that experiences gained from the application of the Handbook and the availability of new information on the subjects dealt with by the AEO will enable periodic revision of the Handbook in order to improve its quality, scope and impact.



ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Special gratitude is extended to Munyaradzi Chenje and Charles Sebukeera of UNEP's Division of Early Warning and Assessment (DEWA) for the ideas shared that enabled the development of the Handbook. Comments by various reviewers of the different drafts of the **Guidelines on Policy Analysis for Integrated Environmental Assessment and Reporting** (see Guidelines) helped in formatting and hyper-linking to enhance the application of the Handbook. Comments on the draft **Guidelines** provided by participants at the Nairobi validation workshop and by members of the AEO Policy Analysis Working Group at the Cairo meeting in 2004 were useful in producing the Handbook.



GUIDANCE 1: POLICY CONTEXT IN ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

Guidance	AEO Chapter	Application	Sample of key references
<p>Assess the national and regional policy context to discern: (a) impact of policy context on the nature of policy; (b) some slippages that occur in the effort to ensure that policy-making is evidence based; and (c) policy implementation difficulties and the undesirable policy outcomes.</p>	<p>Chapter 1 Chapter 2 Chapter 6</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Select a specific national or regional environmental policy in force for at least five years • Identify some of the key participants in the policy construction process • With the help of those participants, audit the policy process to determine (a) the nature of policy context (urgent or reactive; routine, grey zone or fluid); (b) whether or not the available relevant information was drawn upon in the policy debate and if ignored the major force behind its neglect • Consult with representatives of key agencies responsible for policy implementation to ascertain the main policy implementation difficulties and main outcomes • If possible, highlight the impacts that the policy context had on the quality and implementation of the policy 	<p>James Keeley (2001) <i>Influencing Policy Processes for Sustainable Livelihoods: Strategies for Change.</i> Lessons for Change in Policy Organization No. 2. Brighton: IDS. http://www.livelihoods.org/post/Docs/INFLUENCING%20POLICY.pdf</p> <p>James Keeley and Ian Scoones (2003) <i>Understanding Environmental Policy Processes: Cases from Africa.</i> London: Earthscan.</p> <p>Michael J. Bourk (2000) Context for Policy Analysis. Universal Service: http://www.tomw.net.au/uso/context.html</p> <p>Michael Howlett and Evert Lindquist (2004) Policy Analysis and Governance: Analytical and Policy Styles in Canada." <i>Journal of Comparative Policy Analysis</i>, Vol. 6, No.3, 225-249 http://journalonline.tandf.co.uk/media/PF9DMNRRYM1KTY2GNT2L/Contributions/W/M/X/Y/WMXY5GBN9B9XN8BT.pdf</p>

GUIDANCE 2: POLICY TOOLS IN ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

Guidance	AEO Chapter	Application	Sample of key references
<p><i>Assess the extent to which civil society engagement in policy-making is contributing to improved environmental governance and hence better management of the natural assets. Determine the challenges that face civil society organizations in the sub-region in playing this role. Suggest ways of dealing with the challenges.</i></p>	<p>Chapter 1 Chapter 2 Chapter 6</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify the main civil society organizations within the sub-region that are active in promoting sustainable development. • Consult with them to determine the extent to which they have been engaged in environmental policy construction and with what experiences • Consult further with those that have been engaged at the sub-regional and regional levels to identify and highlight success cases in civil society influence on environmental policy construction within the region. • In the case of civil society organizations that have had difficulties engaging in the environmental policy process, find out what were the main constraints to their participation • Highlight the strengths and challenges of CSO engagement in environmental policy construction in a text box for inclusion in the AEO 	<p>CIDIS and CARITAS (2004) <i>PRSP as Theatre-backstage policy-making and the future of the PRSP Approach</i>. Maynooth, Ireland. http://www.trocaire.org/policyandadvocacy/debt/PRSP%20as%20Theatre%20PDF%20Sept%2004.pdf</p> <p>CEDREFI and SIDS Mauritius (2004) "Declaration of the Mauritius Civil Society Forum." CEDREFI, Mauritius. http://www.sidsnet.org/docshare/other/20050214141619_Civil_Society_Forum_Declaration.pdf</p> <p>Ann Hudock (n.d) <i>Laying the Foundation for Sustainable Development: Good Governance and the Poverty Reduction Paper</i>. Washington D.C.. World Learning. http://www.worldlearning.org/wlid/docs/wl_good_gov_povreduce.pdf</p>

GUIDANCE 3: POLICY TOOLS IN ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

Guidance	AEO Chapter	Application	Sample of key references
<p>Discern the variety of policy tools in use in the sub-regions and the attendant consequences (positive or negative) of their application for livelihoods and the management of the natural assets such as forests and river basins. Focus on forests and water management in particular to discern the extent to which Africa's desires for collective self-reliance and good governance are being translated into policy and legal frameworks, especially at the sub-regional level, for more effective utilization and conservation of the natural resources. In the particular case of water, distil policy implications following from the experiences gained by the riparian countries in the management of the river basins.</p>	<p>Chapter 1 Chapter 2 Chapter 6</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Select a sub-national, national or sub-regional forest or water management initiative • Ascertain the main policy tools being used to promote sustainable management of the resource – e.g. subsidy reduction, user fees, public participation • Use both the monitoring and evaluation reports and key informant surveys to determine the extent to which policy implementation yielded the expected outcomes. Also distil some of the emerging institutional and governance lessons for inclusion in text boxes in the AEO • For shared water resources such as river basins, use available case studies and key informant surveys to distil lessons and good practices in respect of (a) definitions of benefits of cooperation; (b) design and management regimes; (c) the principles, practices and mechanisms of benefit sharing; (d) efficacy of dispute resolution mechanisms • Use text boxes to highlight emerging lessons and good practices for use in the AEO 	<p>Melissa Leach, Kojo Amanor and James Fairhead (2001). Forest Science and Forest Policy: Knowledge, Institutions and Policy Processes. Final Report to ESCOR of the Department of International Development (DFID), Project No. R7221. – focus on the case studies on Ghana, Guinea http://www.ids.ac.uk/ids/env/PDFs/ForestESCORReport.pdf</p> <p>William Wolmer (2003) "Trans-boundary Conservation: the Politics of Ecological Integrity in the Great Limpopo Trans-frontier Park." Journal Of Southern African Studies, Volume 29, Number 1:261-278. http://taylorandfrancis.metapress.com/app/home/contributor.asp?wasp=64bb396083a146dfab9f36a95e91aeb8&referrer=parent&backto=issue,13,16;journal,9,25;linkingpublicationresults,1:102224,1</p> <p>Claudia W. Sadoff, Dale Whittington and David Grey (2002) Africa's International Rivers: An Economic Perspective. Washington D.C.: The World Bank. http://www1.worldbank.org/publications/pdfs/15354intro.pdf</p> <p>Tesfaye Tefesse (2001) The Nile Question: Hydropolitics, Legal Wrangling, Modus Vivendi and Perspectives. Hamburg - London: Lit Verlag Munster</p> <p>Jo-Ansie van Wyk (1998) Towards Water Security in Southern Africa. Published in African Security Review Volume 7 No. 2 http://www.iss.co.za/Pubs/ASR/7No2/VanWyk.html</p> <p>Robert N. Stavins (2003) Market-Based Environmental Policies: What can we learn from U.S. Experience and related research? RWP03-031. Faculty Working Paper Series. John F. Kennedy School of Government, Harvard University http://ksgnotes1.harvard.edu/Research/wpaper.nsf/rwp/RWP03-031/\$File/rwp03_031_stavins.pdf</p>

GUIDANCE 4: POLICY OUTCOMES IN ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

Guidance	AEO Chapter	Application	Sample of key references
<p><i>For water, land and forests identify the dominant policy outcomes pursued in the sub-region and the extent of their realization. Where the outcomes have not been realized, use available policy benchmarks and monitoring indicators, if any, to determine the scope of policy failure and reasons for them. In the particular case of forests, if seizure of market opportunities for forest environmental services were the expected outcomes, highlight progress achieved to date.</i></p>	<p>Chapter 1 Chapter 2 Chapter 3 Chapter 4 Chapter 6</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Within the sub-region, identify the main outcomes expected of the water, land and forest policies in force • Using a combination of key informant surveys and the monitoring and evaluation reports or performance audits, determine the extent to which the policy outcomes have been realized and factors responsible for either success or failure • In the particular case of forests, if seizure of emerging market opportunities for forest environmental services such as carbon offsets and watershed protection was an expected outcome, highlight the emerging experience in a text box for use in the AEO 	<p>Natasha Landell-Mills and Ina T. Porras (2002) <i>Silver Bullet or Fools' Gold? A Global review of markets for forest environmental services and their impact on the poor.</i> London: IIED. http://www.iied.org/docs/flu/psf/psf_silvbullet.pdf</p> <p>Tom Conway (1998) <i>A Framework for Assessing the Relationship Between Trade Liberalization and Biodiversity Conservation.</i> Winnipeg: IISD. http://www.iisd.org/pdf/tradelib_biodiv.pdf</p>

GUIDANCE 5: VULNERABILITY

Guidance	AEO Chapter	Application	Sample of key references
<p><i>Given the growing vulnerability of African countries to natural disasters such as flush floods, cyclones and drought as a result of, among other things, climate change and style of development management, establish the extent to which the policy environments either minimize or exacerbate vulnerability. Use specific cases to highlight instances where (a) the policy void tended to either exacerbate vulnerability and/or foreclose capacity development for effective response; and (b) good policies enabled the strengthening of coping capacity and resilience. At the sub-regional level, discern the extent to which collective actions through institutional innovations, such as the Indian Ocean Commission (IOC), are contributing to enhanced adaptive capacity.</i></p>	<p>Chapter 2 Chapter 3 Chapter 4 Chapter 6</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Select cases of natural disasters within the sub-region in the last decade or so. The Tsunami could be an instructive case, especially comparing the situation in Somalia with that in Madagascar Document the nature of preparedness and response to the disaster in a country or sub-region that has a policy on disaster preparedness and response, highlighting good practices Also document the nature of preparedness and response to the disaster in a country with no policy on disaster preparedness and response or has suffered failed governance, highlighting the impact of the disaster on both environment and people's livelihoods For a sub-region such as ECCAS or the Indian Ocean, provide highlights on how existing policy and institutional arrangements are enhancing resilience and adaptive capacity Highlight good practices and lessons learnt in a text box for inclusion in the AEO 	<p>Colin Polsky, and others (2003) Assessing Vulnerabilities to the effects of Global Change. Research and Assessment Systems for Vulnerability. Environment and Natural Resources Program. John F. Kennedy School of Government. Harvard University. http://bcsia.ksg.harvard.edu/BCSIA_content/documents/2003-05.pdf</p> <p>Belfer Center for Science and International Affairs (2001), Vulnerability and Resilience for Coupled Human-Environment Systems: Report of the Research and Assessment Systems for Sustainability Program 2001 Summer Study. Environment and Natural Resources Program, John F. Kennedy School of Government. Harvard University. http://ksgnotes1.harvard.edu/bcsia/sust.nsf/pubs/pub32/\$File/2001-17.pdf</p> <p>B.L. Turner II, and others (2003), "A Framework for Vulnerability Analysis in Sustainable Science." <i>PNAS</i> 100 (14):8074-8079. http://www.pnas.org/cgi/reprint/100/14/8074</p> <p>UNEP (2004) After Tsunami: Rapid Environmental Assessment. Nairobi: UNEP. http://www.unep.org/PDF/Tsunami_assessment_report/TSUNAMI_report_complete.pdf</p> <p>UNEP (2004) Africa Environment Outlook Case Studies: Human Vulnerability to Environmental Change. Nairobi: UNEP. See especially case 11 on "Cyclone Early Warning Systems in the Western Indian Ocean". http://www.unep.org/dewa/publications/2004/Africa_Environment_Outlook.pdf</p>

GUIDANCE 6: POLICY DEVELOPMENT

Guidance	AEO Chapter	Application	Sample of key references
<p>Establish the extent to which conflicting perceptions of the relevance (salience), scientific plausibility (credibility) and fairness (legitimacy) of the information used in the previous assessment were responsible for observed implementation of the recommendations in the previous issue of the AEO. Document cases where the AEO process has begun to influence the quality of environmental policy-making and of the production of national and sub-regional environmental assessments.</p>	<p>Chapter 1 Chapter 2 Chapter 3 Chapter 4 Chapter 6</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In consultation with those involved in the development of the previous issue of AEO, provide information of the perceived relative weights that were attached to issues of salience, credibility and legitimacy in managing the assessment Use a key informant survey to determine the extent to which the policy recommendations in the previous issue of AEO have been acted upon Provide a summary on the extent to which policy making and environmental assessment within the sub-region are being influenced by the AEO process Highlight the concerns raised by key informants on the quality of the previous issue of AEO 	<p>David Cash, William Clark, Frank Alcock, Nancy Dickson, Noelle Eckley and Jill Jager (2002) <i>Salience, Credibility, Legitimacy and Boundaries: Linking Research Assessment and Decision Making</i>. KSG Faculty Research Working Paper (RWP02-046). John F. Kennedy School of Government. Harvard University. http://ksgnotes1.harvard.edu/Research/wpaper.nsf/rwp/RWP02-046/\$File/rwp02_046_clark.pdf</p> <p>David Cash and William Clark (2001) <i>From Science to Policy: Assessing the Assessment Process</i>. KSG Faculty Research Working Paper (RWP02-045). John F. Kennedy School of Government. Harvard University http://ksgnotes1.harvard.edu/Research/wpaper.nsf/rwp/RWP01-045/\$File/rwp01_045_clark.pdf</p> <p>James Fairhead and Melissa Leach (2000) <i>What's in the Policy? Meanings, Motives and the Political Economy of an emergent forest policy in Guinea, West Africa</i>. Working Paper. London/Sussex: SOAS/IDS. http://www.ids.ac.uk/ids/env/PDFs/GuineaDecentralisation.pdf</p> <p>Philip Davies (2004) "Is Evidence-Based Government Possible?" Paper presented at the 4th Annual Campbell Collaboration Colloquium, Washington D.C. http://www.policyhub.gov.uk/home/JerryLeeLecture1202041.pdf</p> <p>Malcom Newson and Liz Chalk (2004) "Environmental Capital: An Information Core to Public Participation in Strategic and Operational Decisions – The Example of River 'Best Practice' Projects." <i>Journal of Environmental Planning and Management</i>, Vol. 47, No. 6, 899-920. http://journalonline.tandf.co.uk/media/92XD8TXVVKDURK6LWVTP/Contributions/XV/C/1/XVC1RQ23W06WH7PQ.pdf</p> <p>Shlomo Mizrahi (2004) "The Political Economy of Water Policy in Israel: Theory and Practice." <i>Journal of Comparative Policy Analysis</i>, Vol. 6, No. 3, 275-290. http://journalonline.tandf.co.uk/media/HHWX2B1URH6QNG4QNQ96/Contributions/Y/G/B/7/YGB7JAPWDLK24UJB.pdf</p>

GUIDANCE 7: POLICY ANALYSIS

Guidance	AEO Chapter	Application	Sample of key references
<p>Select relevant analytical tools in examining policy issues and questions, drawing upon relevant expertise within the sub-region. Consult closely with the AEO Policy Analysis Working Group for guidance whenever necessary. Use a high-impact communication strategy to convey the essential messages to policy makers simply, clearly but powerfully.</p> <p>Caution: Those involved in the assessment should refrain from undue quest for analytical sophistication, which could become unproductive and make the assessment and analysis processes ineffective because of the likely insensitivity to issues which tend to discredit assessment: failure to a) appreciate the context, b) address the needs of potential users, c) treat assessment as a communication process, d) connect global and local level (issues).</p>	<p>Chapter 2 Chapter 3 Chapter 4 Chapter 6</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Appraise yourself of the major development within the sub-region that impact on the environment and people's livelihoods Select popular macro-economic and environment policies being implemented in the sub-region, identifying the key policy tools being applied and the logic underlying that application With the help of a policy analyst, assess policy performance in respect of their likely impacts on people's livelihoods and on the likelihood of enabling seizure of opportunities to create sustainable wealth from environmental assets Develop a policy brief for use by top-level decision makers at the national and sub-regional level 	<p>Edward Barber, Joshua Bishop, Bruce Aylward and Joanne Burgess (1992) "Economic Policy and Sustainable Natural Resource Management." In Johan Holmberg (ed.) Policies for a Small Planet. London: Earthscan.</p> <p>Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) [1994] Managing the Environment: The Role of Economic Instruments. Paris: OECD.</p> <p>Susan Purdon, Carli Lessof, Kandy Woodfield and Caroline Bryson (2001) Research Methods for Policy Evaluation. Department for Work and Pension, U.K., Research Working Paper 2 http://www.dwp.gov.uk/asd/asd5/WP2.pdf</p> <p>Kenneth Green, D. Env. (2001) "Weighing the Words: Getting the Bias out of Environmental Communications." Policy Update 12. Reason Public Policy Institute. http://www.rppi.org/pu12.pdf</p> <p>Aaron Lukas ((2000) WTO Report Card III: Globalization and Developing Countries. Trade Briefing Paper. Centre for Trade Policy Studies. http://www.freetrade.org/pubs/briefs/tbp-010.pdf</p> <p>ODI (2004) From Plan to Action: Water Supply and Sanitation for the Poor in Africa. ODI Briefing Paper http://www.odi.org.uk/publications/briefing/wpp/bp_water_04_final.pdf</p>

GUIDANCE 8: POLICY FAILURES

Guidance	AEO Chapter	Application	Sample of key references
<p>Select specific sub-regional policies such as those under SADC, IGAD, ECOWAS, ECCAS or EAC and examine their performances to detect and analyse cases of policy failure. Specify the types of resources and population groups most adversely affected and the nature of lost opportunities, if any.</p>	<p>Chapter 2 Chapter 3 Chapter 4 Chapter 6</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify a sub-regional policy or law that has been in force for at least five years Review the implementation track record of the policy or law to discern the environmental and livelihood effects of policy outcomes In the case of water resources management policies and laws, discern the institutional and governance issues that have either enhanced or complicated the implementation of the policy, paying special attention to the main doctrine(s) governing the behaviour of riparian states If serious policy failures are identified, seek information on remedial measures in force or contemplated. If necessary, propose alternative ways of dealing with the policy failures Use a text box to highlight emerging lessons and good practises 	<p>SDAC (n.d.) Protocol on Shared Watercourse Systems in the Southern African Development Community (SADC) Region. http://www.sdnpsd.org/river_basin/transboundary/document/sadc.pdf</p> <p>SADC (1999) Protocol on Wildlife Conservation and Law Enforcement http://www.sadc.int/index.php?action=a1001&page_id=protocols_wildlife</p> <p>Economic Community of Central African States [ECAS] (2002) Standing Order of the Central Africa Early Warning Mechanism (MARAC). Malabo. http://www.ceeac-eccas.org/docs/hos/malabo02/maraceng.pdf</p> <p>Africa Water Resources Management Initiative: A Progress Report, June 2001 http://wbln0018.worldbank.org/ESSD/NrwTrust.nsf/webpage/attachments/\$FILE/AWRMIReportOct01.pdf</p> <p>ECA (2004) Assessing Regional Integration in Africa. Addis Ababa: ECA http://www.uneca.org/aria/ARIA%20English_full.pdf</p> <p>OECD (2000), Reducing the Risk of Policy Failure: Challenges for Regulatory Compliance. OECD. http://www.cccp.anu.edu.au/Published_OECD_Report2.pdf</p>

GUIDANCE 9: MARKET FAILURE

Guidance	AEO Chapter	Application	Sample of key references
<p><i>Given the increasing application of market liberalization policies in Africa, select at least two countries with similar natural resource base, but one with a mature liberalization programmes and the other reluctantly embracing liberalization. Conduct a comparative analysis of their environmental performances to discern lessons on the merits and challenges of market liberalization as a tool for natural resources management. Consider using the results of the UNEP Round II Country Projects on the Integrated Assessment of Trade and Trade Related Policies that targeted Senegal, Nigeria, and Zimbabwe.</i></p>	<p>Chapter 2 Chapter 3 Chapter 4 Chapter 6</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Select the two countries for comparative analysis. If possible, select those where fisheries or an agricultural export commodity makes substantial contribution to GDP - but the two countries should be on different policy paths in respect of liberalization • Review the results of the UNEP assessments of trade and trade related policies, carefully examining the assessment methodology • Engage a policy analyst to conduct the comparative study, if needed • Summarize key findings of the UNEP assessment and/or of the commissioned study for inclusion in the relevant sections of the AEO 	<p>UNEP (2002) <i>Integrated Assessment of Trade and Trade-Related Policies: A Country Case Study on the Export crop Sector in Nigeria.</i> Geneva: UNEP http://www.unep.ch/etu/publications/CSII_Nigeria.pdf</p> <p>UNEP (2002) <i>Integrated Assessment of Trade and Trade-Related Policies: A Country Case Study on the Fisheries Sector in Senegal.</i> Geneva: UNEP http://www.unep.ch/etu/publications/CSII_Senegal.pdf</p> <p>UNEP (2002) <i>Integrated Assessment of Trade and Trade-Related Policies: A Country Case Study on the Forestry Sector in Tanzania.</i> Geneva: UNEP. http://www.unep.ch/etu/publications/CSII_Tanzania.pdf</p> <p>Rachel Cleetus (2004) <i>Trade Liberalization, Rural Poverty and the Environment: A Wide-Ranging Review of the Debates.</i> WWF. http://www.panda.org/downloads/policy/tpeliteraturereviewnov17.pdf</p> <p>Todd Moss and Alicia Bannon (2004) "Africa and the Battle over Agricultural Protectionism." <i>World Policy Journal</i>, Summer: 53- 61. http://www.worldpolicy.org/journal/articles/wpj04-2/Moss.pdf</p>

GUIDANCE 10: ADMINISTRATIVE FAILURE

Guidance	AEO Chapter	Application	Sample of key references
<p><i>Focus on the performance of sub-regional organizations (e.g. EAC, SADC, ECCAS and ECOWAS) in promoting sustainable development.</i></p> <p><i>Establish the extent to which administrative failures have impaired the implementation of sub-regional environmental policies, especially the prospects of seizing emerging opportunities to use the natural asset to promote trade and development.</i></p> <p><i>Discern the extent to which structural and managerial arrangements have helped or impaired the accomplishment of the sustainable development mission.</i></p> <p><i>Distil lessons for efforts to reposition the organizations for more effective support to AMCEN in promoting sustainable development.</i></p>	<p>Chapter 2 Chapter 3 Chapter 4 Chapter 6</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify specific sub-regional policies that promote the sustainable development agenda, particularly trade and trade-related policies • Use key informant surveys and available performance audit to discern some of the structural and administrative issues that have influenced the performance of the sub-regional organization in implementing the policies • Distil lessons learnt and good practices that could be useful in the repositioning of the organizations for more effective support to the AMCEN agenda on sustainable development. • Highlight the lessons and good practices in a text box for inclusion in the AEO 	<p>Justin Malewezi (2000) "Regional Integration: The Path to Prosperity." Paper delivered at the Regional Integration in Southern Africa: Comparative International Perspectives Conference at the South Africa Institute of International Affairs. University of Witwatersrand, Johannesburg http://www.kas.org.za/Publications/SeminarReports/SAILA/malewezi.pdf</p> <p>Sean Cleary (2000) "Variable Geometry and Varying Speed: An Operational Paradigm for SADC." Paper delivered at the Regional Integration in Southern Africa: Comparative International Perspectives Conference at the South Africa Institute of International Affairs. University of Witwatersrand, Johannesburg http://www.kas.org.za/Publications/SeminarReports/SAILA/cleary.pdf</p> <p>ECA (2004) <i>Assessing Regional Integration in Africa.</i> Addis Ababa: ECA http://www.uneca.org/aria/ARIA%20English_full.pdf</p>

GUIDANCE 11: POLICY CAPTURE

Guidance	AEO Chapter	Application	Sample of key references
<p><i>Focus on national or sub-regional policies that foster the seizure of opportunities to use environmental assets for trade and development, especially in the forest sector. Detect situations where deliberate policy capture has occurred. Analyse the processes, capture tactics and consequences for people's livelihoods the environmental sustainability.</i></p>	<p>Chapter 2 Chapter 6</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Select specific cases of conducive environmental policies that prompted trade in forest products, particularly through company-community partnerships such as in Ghana, South Africa and Zimbabwe • Identify which of these represent situations of policy capture and discern the processes and consequences of the capture for both people's livelihoods and environmental sustainability • If cases of successful resistance of capture exist, document the good practice used and the attendant lessons to helping stakeholders in averting policy capture • Highlight the good practice and lessons learnt in a text box for inclusion in the AEO 	<p>James Mayers and Sonja Vermeulen (2002) <i>Company-Community Forestry Partnerships: From Raw Deals to Mutual Gains</i>. London: IIED. http://www.iied.org/docs/flu/psf/psf_cmpny_prtnrship.pdf</p> <p>James Mayers, Jeremy Evans and Tim Foy (2001) <i>Raising the Stakes: Impacts of privatisation, certification and partnerships in South African Forestry</i>. London: IIED. http://www.iied.org/docs/flu/psf/psf_raisingstak%20.pdf</p> <p>Dilys Rose, Maryanne Grieg-Gran and Wouter Schalken (2001) <i>Getting the Lion's Share from Tourism: Private Sector Community Partnerships in Namibia</i>. Poverty, Inequality and Environment Series No. 1. IIED in association with NACOBTA. http://www.retour.net/Resourcecenter/WebDocuments/documents/documents/iied%20docs/Namibia-vol1.pdf</p>

GUIDANCE 12: APPLICATION OF SEA

Guidance	AEO Chapter	Application	Sample of key references
<p>Identify countries within the sub-region that have applied SEA to the development of policies, plans and programmes. Draw upon the documented experiences of these applications to distil emerging lessons and good practices, particularly where SEA has been applied to environmental mainstreaming. Consider the possibility of developing a Policy Analysis Case Study on SEA.</p>	<p>Chapter 2 Chapter 6</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Study the key documents on planning for sustainability and SEA principles and application • Review the application of SEA in South Africa, Ghana and Tanzania as well as Integrated Development Planning in South Africa • Discern the manner in which horizontal and vertical modes of environmental integration have been applied to achieve sustainability outcomes • Distil emerging lessons and good practices for inclusion in a text box for use in the AEO • If necessary, draft the ToR for a more-detailed policy analysis case study on SEA aimed at discerning comparative lessons and good practices within the Africa region 	<p>Barry Dala-Clayton and Barry Sadler (1999) <i>Strategic Environmental Assessment: A Rapidly Evolving Approach</i>. London: IIED. http://www.iied.org/docs/spa/epi18.pdf</p> <p>Bram F. Noble (2000) "Strategic Environmental Assessment: What is it? & what makes it strategic?" <i>Journal of Environmental Assessment Policy and Management</i> 2 (2), pp. 204-205. http://www.worldscinet.com/154/02/preserved-docs/0202/s14633320000014x.pdf</p> <p>National Development Planning Commission/Environmental Protection Agency (2004) <i>SEA of the GPRS</i> Vols. I, II, III. Accra: NDPC/EPA.</p> <p>United Republic of Tanzania (2004) <i>Guide and Action Plan to Mainstreaming Environment into Poverty Reduction Strategy Review</i>. Dar-Es-Salaam: United Republic of Tanzania.</p> <p>Washington State Department of Ecology (2003) <i>Pathways to Sustainability: A Comprehensive Strategic Planning Model for Achieving Environmental Sustainability</i>. http://www.ecy.wa.gov/pubs/0201008.pdf</p> <p>Alison Todes (2004) "Regional Planning and Sustainability: Limits and Potentials of South Africa's Integrated Development Plans." <i>Journal of Environmental Planning and Management</i>, Vol. 47 No. 6, 843-861. http://journalonline.tandf.co.uk/media/E05D2179FK0TVK98AW3P/Contributions/Y/Q/E/5/YQE5BM0JQ8X1X91B.pdf</p> <p>Klaus Jacob and Axel Volkery (2004) "Institutions and Instruments for Government Self Regulation: Environmental Policy Integration in a Cross-Country Perspective." <i>Journal of Comparative Policy Analysis</i>, Vol. 6. No. 3, 291-309. http://journalonline.tandf.co.uk/media/BAV097BNXL5RXWC8XCEG/Contributions/W/D/2/K/WD2KCR93YVF7YH51.pdf</p>

GUIDANCE 13: SUSTAINABILITY APPROACHES

Guidance	AEO Chapter	Application	Sample of key references
<p><i>Establish the forms of sustainability that have underpinned pursuit of sustainable development in a country or sub-region.</i></p> <p><i>Determine the effectiveness of existing mechanisms for inter-sectoral collaboration especially the manner in which coherence between sector policies has been deliberately promoted and with what degree of success. If possible, highlight the manner in which trade-offs between economic, social and environmental considerations have been dealt with.</i></p>	<p>Chapter 2 Chapter 6</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Select a sample of countries with 2005 Sustainability Indices • Review their national development visions to establish the extent to which the economic, social and ecological dimensions of sustainable development are articulated • Examine their PRS/PRPS/National Development Plans or sector plans to ascertain the extent to which the sustainability postures in the national vision are sustained • Conduct a key informant survey with officials in the Ministries of Finance/Planning and Environment to have a feel of degree of policy coherence and the manner in which tradeoffs between the triple bottom line of sustainability are dealt with. • On the basis of the indices used to compute the 2005 Sustainability Index, summarize impressions on country's performance on sustainability • Capture lessons and good practices in a text box for inclusion in the AEO 	<p>Yale Centre for Environmental Law and Policy, Yale University and Centre for International Earth Science Information Network, Columbia University (2005) 2005 Environmental Sustainability Index. http://www.yale.edu/esi/ESI2005.pdf</p> <p>Bruce Yandle, Madhusudan Bhattacharai and Maya Vijayaraghavan (2004) "Environmental Kuznets Curves: A Review of Findings, Methods and Policy Implications". Research Study 02-1 http://www.perc.org/pdf/rs02_1a.pdf</p> <p>Arik Levinson (2000) "The Ups and Downs of Environmental Kuznets Curve." Paper for the UCF/CentER Conference on Environment. Orlando Florida, USA. http://www.georgetown.edu/faculty/aml6/pdfs&zips/ups%20and%20downs.PDF</p> <p>Robert N. Stavins (2003) Environment Protection and Economic Well-Being: How does (and how should) Government balance these two important values?. RWP03-035. Faculty Research Working Paper Series. John F. Kennedy School of Government, Harvard University. http://ksgnotes1.harvard.edu/Research/wpaper.nsf/rwp/RWP03-035/\$File/rwp03_035_stavins.pdf</p> <p>Karen Ehrhardt-Martinez, Edward M. Grenshaw and J. Graig Jenkins (2002) "Deforestation and Environmental Kuznets Curve: A Cross-National Investigation of Intervening Mechanisms." Social Science Quarterly, Volume 83, Number 1:226-243. http://sobel.colorado.edu/%7Ehunterlm/SOCY5007/Wk15PopEnvDev/Ehrhardt-Martinez02.PDF</p>

GUIDANCE 14: LINKAGES BETWEEN AEO, MDGS AND NEPAD ENVIRONMENT INITIATIVE

Guidance	AEO Chapter	Application	Sample of key references
<p><i>In the light of environment-MDG links illustrated in the Guidelines, assess the extent to which:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Knowledge of the poverty-environment linkages has informed the policies and strategies on income and food security, sustainable energy and other sustainable development issues in a sub-region.</i> • <i>Knowledge of the gender-environmental linkages has influenced the policies on sustainable energy and water development in the sub-region.</i> • <i>Knowledge of environment-health linkages has influenced interventions on irrigated agriculture and the reclamation of wetlands.</i> 	<p>Chapter 2 Chapter 6</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Select a sample of three or four countries within the sub-region with full poverty reduction strategies • Assess the extent to which knowledge of poverty-environment linkages informed the strategic actions under implementation • Determine the extent to which knowledge on gender-environment linkages shaped the strategic interventions on energy and water, if any • Determine the extent to which knowledge on environment-health linkages shaped the strategic interventions on irrigated agriculture and the reclamation of wetlands, if any • Where feasible, select a sub-regional water basin development programme and assess the extent which knowledge on the linkages between environment, gender, poverty and governance influenced programme thrust and management arrangements, including the monitoring of results • Provide highlights of findings in a text box for inclusion in the AEO 	<p>DFID/EC/UNDP/World Bank (2002), Linking Poverty Reduction and Environmental Management: Policy Challenges and Opportunities. Washington: The World Bank. http://www-wds.worldbank.org/servlet/WDSContentServer/WDSP/IB/2002/09/27/000094946_02091704130739/Rendered/PDF/multi0page.pdf</p> <p>Jan Bojö and Rama Chandra Reddy (2003) Poverty Reduction Strategies and the Millennium Development Goal on Environmental Sustainability: Opportunities for Alignment. Environmental Economic Series Paper No. 92. Washington D.C.: The World Bank. http://www-wds.worldbank.org/servlet/WDSContentServer/WDSP/IB/2005/01/10/000160016_20050110165441/Rendered/PDF/312190PovertyR1ntGoalsonEnvironment.pdf</p> <p>Jan Bojö, Kenneth Green, Sumanda Kishore, Sumith Pilapitiya and Rama Chandra Reddy (2004) Environment in Poverty Reduction Strategies and Poverty Reduction Support Credits. Environmental Economics Series Paper No. 102. Washington D.C.: The World Bank. http://www-wds.worldbank.org/servlet/WDSContentServer/WDSP/IB/2004/12/16/000090341_20041216111209/Rendered/PDF/308900PAPER0EDP0102.pdf</p> <p>David Booth and Henry Lucas (2002) Good Practices in the Development of PRSP Indicators and Monitoring Systems. Working Paper 172. London: Overseas Development Institute. http://www.odi.org.uk/publications/working_papers/wp172.pdf</p> <p>Domian Killeen and Shaheen Rafi Khan (2002) "Poverty and Environment." Opinion at WSSD. http://www.iied.org/docs/wssd/bp_povrtyenv_ftxt.pdf</p>

GUIDANCE 15: LINKAGES BETWEEN AEO, MDGS AND NEPAD ENVIRONMENT INITIATIVE

Guidance:	AEO Chapter	Application	Sample of key references
<p><i>Depending on the availability of data and information, undertake either of the two assessments below</i></p> <p>1. Assess the extent to which the energy policies in the sub-region have: (a) enhanced economic empowerment, especially of women, and helped to reduce the dependence on fuel-wood as the major sources of energy for the poor; and (b) influenced the accessibility of energy by the poor</p>	Chapter 2 Chapter 6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Select energy policies of two or three countries within a sub-region Engage a policy analyst to review the performance of the policies in respect of their impact on the economic empowerment of women and accessibility of energy services by the poor Distil lessons learnt and good practices for the AEO 	<p>DFID (2002) <i>Energy for the Poor: Underpinning the Millennium Development Goals</i>. London: DFID http://www.dfid.gov.uk/pubs/files/energyforthepeer.pdf</p> <p>UNDP/IIIEE and IOI (2002) <i>Energy for Sustainable development: A Policy Agenda</i>. New York: UNDP http://www.undp.org/energy/publications/2002/20013108FN_Rapport.pdf</p> <p>Salome Misana and Gail V. Karlson (2001) <i>Generating Opportunities: Case Studies on Energy and Women</i>. New York: UNDP http://www.undp.org/energy/publications/2001/files_2001a/Generating_opp_full.pdf</p> <p>Joy S. Clancy and Margaret Skutsch (1999?) The Gender-Energy-Poverty Nexus: Finding the energy to address gender concerns in development. Technology and Development Group and Simon Batchelor Gamons Ltd, U.K. http://sparknet.info/uploads/file/gender-energy-poverty.pdf</p>
<p>2. Assess the performance of programmes on shared water resources, especially the nature of and modes of resolving conflicts surrounding the utilization of hydro-electric power potentials in sub-regions like that watered by the River Nile. Provide highlights of emerging water governance innovations in dealing with such conflicts.</p>	Chapter 2 Chapter 6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Within each of the sub-regions with high potentials for generating hydro-electric power, identify a programme on shared water resources that has been on for at least five years Using key informant surveys as well as monitoring and review reports, discern the major conflicts that have affected the implementation of the programme in respect of development of hydropower within the sub-region and how they have been resolved Identify and describe the institutional and policy implications of such conflicts and possible ways of resolving them Discern emerging water governance innovations for dealing with conflicts – highlight these in text boxes for use in the AEO. 	<p>Africa Water Resource Management Initiative (2001) A <i>Progress Report</i>. http://wbln0018.worldbank.org/ESSD/NrwTrust.nsf/webpage/attachments/\$FILE/AWRMIReportOct01.pdf</p> <p>Ximing Cai, Claudia Ringler and Mark W. Rosegrant (2001) <i>Does Efficient Water Management Matter? Physical and Economic Efficiency of Water Use in the River Basin</i>. EPTD Discussion Paper No. 72. Environment and Production Technology Division, International Food Policy Research Institute: Washington D.C.: IFPRI. http://www.ifpri.org/divs/eptd/dp/papers/eptdp72.pdf</p> <p>Kai Wegerich (2004) "Coping with disintegration of a river-basin management system: multi-dimensional issues in Central Asia." <i>Water Policy</i> 6: 335-344. http://www.iwaponline.com/wp/00604/0335/006040335.pdf</p>

GUIDANCE 16: LINKAGES BETWEEN AEO, MDGS AND NEPAD ENVIRONMENT INITIATIVE

Guidance	AEO Chapter	Application	Sample of key references
<p>Establish:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The manner in which existing water policies have encouraged effective water management, giving particular attention to how the application of user-fees, in the wake of liberalization, has influenced the efficiency of water-use and accessibility of clean water and sanitation to the poor – both rural and urban.</i> • <i>How the decentralization policy has influenced the delivery of water services to the poor and the expansion of piped water in rural areas.</i> • <i>The extent to which basing water governance on integrated river basin management has impacted on both water management and the achievement of set development outcomes</i> 	<p>Chapter 2 Chapter 6</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Select at least two countries within the sub-region where water and sanitation services have been privatised. One case should involve a country where the privatization policy is coupled with a decentralization one • Using a combination of key informant survey and review of available documents on the performance of the policy-based water resources programmes, discern the extent to which the expected policy outcomes have been realized. Highlight, in a text box, the successes achieved, the challenges met, and lessons learnt in the application of the policy tools in ensuring access to water by the poor • Select a river basin that has had an integrated river basin management regime for the last decade or so. • Using a combination of key informant survey and review of available documents, discern: a) triggers for the integrated management approach; b) the management arrangements; c) extent of stakeholder participation in decision-making and water resources planning; d) cost recovery mechanism and water pricing; e) main benefits to both the ecosystem and people's livelihoods • Highlight main findings in a text box for inclusion in the AEO 	<p>Bernard Collignon and Marc Vezina (2000) <i>Independent Water and Sanitation Providers in African Cities: Full Report of a Ten-Country Case Study</i>. UNDP/World Bank Water and Sanitation Programme. Washington D.C.: The World Bank. http://www.wsp.org/publications/af_providers.pdf</p> <p>Penelope J. and Brook Cowen (1999) "Lessons from Guinea Water Lease." <i>Public Policy for the Private Sector</i>. Note No. 78. The World Bank. http://rru.worldbank.org/Documents/PublicPolicyJournal/078cowen.pdf</p> <p>UNDP World Bank Water and Sanitation Programme & Public-Private Infrastructure Advisory Facility (2002) <i>New Designs for Water and Sanitation Transactions: Making Private Sector Participation Work for the Poor</i>. Washington D.C.: PPPFIAP/Water and Sanitation Programme</p> <p>Barry Manson and Chris Talbot (2002) "What water Privatization Means for Africa." http://www.wsws.org/articles/2002/sep2002/wate-s07.shtml</p> <p>Jo-Ansie van Wyk (1998) "Towards Water Security in Southern Africa ." Published in <i>African Security Review</i> Volume 7 No. 2 http://www.iss.co.za/Pubs/ASR/7No2/VanWyk.html</p> <p>John Schoneboom and Jenny Day (1998) "Emerging Water Management Issues in Southern Africa: Comparisons and Contradictions" <i>American Association for the Advancement of Sciences Africa Programme. Symposium Proceedings</i> ceedings. http://www.aaas.org/international/africa/ewmi/day.htm</p>

GUIDANCE 17: HIERARCHICAL LINKAGES OF POLICIES

Guidance	AEO Chapter	Application	Sample of key references
<p>Recognizing the nested nature of national, regional and global policies, examine Africa's prospects of seizing market opportunities and instituting policy actions that yield salutary outcomes for the environment and people's livelihoods. Focus on the Rio MEAs and establish (a) the extent to which they have been translated in the sub-regional and national policies and laws; and (b) some of the deficiencies or gaps that should be filled if African countries are to effectively invoke the provisions of the Rio MEAs to seize emerging opportunities to use environmental assets for trade and development.</p>	<p>Chapter 2 Chapter 6</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review the three RIO MEAs • Identify one sub-regional and two national initiatives that have translated the provisions of these MEAs into national policies and laws • Combine the application a policy/law review and expert opinion survey to (a) ascertain the quality and scope of the translation; (b) discuss some of the deficiencies and gaps that may have impaired the implementation of the pertinent laws and policies; and (c) determine whether or not a synergistic approach had been adopted in implementing the Rio MEAs • Assess the state of readiness of the sub-regional entity and component countries in seizing the opportunities in the light of discerned MEA implementation record and considering the opportunities for marketing forest environmental services • Use a text box to highlight the prospects and challenges 	<p>Krystyana Swiderska (2002) "Implementing the Rio Conventions: Implications for the South. Opinion at the WSSD. http://www.iied.org/docs/wssd/bp_implemrio_ftxt.pdf</p> <p>James Mayers and Sonja Vermeulen (2002) Company-Community Forestry Partnerships: From Raw Deals to Mutual Gains. London: IIED. http://www.iied.org/docs/flu/psf/psf_cmpny_prtnrs_hip.pdf</p> <p>UNDP/SEPED (1997) Synergies in National Implementation of the Rio Agreements. New York: UNDP. http://www.undp.org/seed/guide/synergies/index.htm</p> <p>Ana Victoria Rojas Blanco (2004) Comprehensive Environmental Projects: Linking Adaptation to Climate Change, Sustainable Land Use, Biodiversity Conservation and Water Management. Amsterdam: Instituut voor Milieuvraagstukken. http://www.bothends.org/service/Final_report_synergies.pdf</p>

GUIDANCE 18: MAKING STRATEGIC CHOICES

Guidance	AEO Chapter	Application	Sample of key references
<p><i>Within each sub-region assess the extent to which decentralization of environmental management has empowered resource users and enhanced better management of environmental resources</i></p>	<p>Chapter 2 Chapter 6</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Select two countries within the sub-region that have implemented the decentralized environmental management for at least five years • Using the framework provided by Jesse Ribot, provide a synopsis (in a text box) of the lessons and good practices emerging from the application of decentralization as a vehicle for enhancing sustainable use and management of environmental resources 	<p>Jesse C. Ribot (2002) <i>Democratic Decentralization of Natural Resources: Institutionalizing Popular Participation</i>. Washington D.C.: World Resources Institute http://pdf.wri.org/ddnr_full_revised.pdf</p> <p>Jesse C. Ribot (2004) <i>Waiting for Democracy: The Politics and Choice in Natural Resources Decentralization</i>. Washington D.C.: World Resources Institute http://pubs.wri.org/pubs_pdf.cfm?PubID=3821</p> <p>Phil Rene Oyono (2004) <i>Institutional deficit, representation and decentralized forest management in Cameroon</i>. Working Paper Series in Environmental Governance in Africa. WRI. http://pdf.wri.org/eea_wp15.pdf</p>
<p><i>Within each sub-region, assess progress made in mainstreaming environment in national policies, plans and programmes</i></p>	<p>Chapter 2 Chapter 6</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consider the Ghanaian and Tanzanian case studies on mainstreaming environment into the poverty reduction strategies • Using available documents on the approaches being applied and background information on the poverty and environment situations in the two countries, appraise the two approaches in terms of : a) identification of strategic mainstreaming issues; b) quality and extent of stakeholder enrolment and engagement ; and c) potentials for capacity development to sustain mainstreaming • Highlight good practices and lessons learnt from the two approaches 	<p>National Development Planning Commission/Environmental Protection Agency (2004) <i>SEA of the GPRS</i> Vols. I, II, III. Accra: NDPC/EPA.</p> <p>National Development Planning Commission (2004) <i>Ghana Poverty Reduction Strategy 2003 Annual Progress Report</i>. Accra. http://poverty.worldbank.org/files/Ghana_PR_SP_APR.pdf</p> <p>United Republic of Tanzania (2004) <i>Guide and Action Plan to Mainstreaming Environment into Poverty Reduction Strategy Review</i>. Dar-Es-Salaam: United Republic of Tanzania.</p> <p>United Republic of Tanzania (2004) <i>Poverty reduction Strategy: The Third Progress Report 2002/3</i>. Dar Es Salaam. http://poverty.worldbank.org/files/Tanzania_PRS_P_APR.pdf</p>

GUIDANCE 18 (cont.): MAKING STRATEGIC CHOICES

Guidance	AEO Chapter	Application	Sample of key references
<p><i>Within the appropriate sub-region, review and synthesize emerging lessons and good practices from UNEP-supported Integrated Assessment of Trade Liberalization and Trade Related Policies in Nigeria, Senegal and Tanzania</i></p>	<p>Chapter 2 Chapter 6</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Carefully review the secondary information on the UNEP-funded project on Integrated Assessment of Trade Liberalization and Trade Related Policies, especially the case studies on Nigeria, Senegal and Tanzania Distil emerging lessons and good practices into a text box for inclusion in the AEO 	<p>Tom Conway (1998) <i>A Framework for Assessing the Relationship Between Trade Liberalization and Biodiversity Conservation</i>. Winnipeg: IISD. http://www.iisd.org/pdf/tradelib_biodiv.pdf</p> <p>Rachel Cleetus (2004) <i>Trade Liberalization, Rural Poverty and the Environment: A Wide-Ranging Review of the Debates</i>. WWF. http://www.panda.org/downloads/policy/tpeliteraturereviewnov17.pdf</p> <p>UNEP (2002) <i>Integrated Assessment of Trade and Trade-Related Policies: A Country Case Study on the Export crop Sector in Nigeria</i>. Geneva: UNEP http://www.unep.ch/etu/publications/CSII_Nigeria.pdf</p> <p>UNEP (2002) <i>Integrated Assessment of Trade and Trade-Related Policies: A Country Case Study on the Fisheries Sector in Senegal</i>. Geneva: UNEP http://www.unep.ch/etu/publications/CSII_Senegal.pdf</p> <p>UNEP (2002) <i>Integrated Assessment of Trade and Trade-Related Policies: A Country Case Study on the Forestry Sector in Tanzania</i>. Geneva: UNEP. http://www.unep.ch/etu/publications/CSII_Tanzania.pdf</p> <p>Jeffrey Frankel and Andrew K. Rose (2003) <i>Is Trade Good or Bad for Environment? Sorting out the Causality</i>. RWPO3-038. Faculty Research Working Papers. John F. Kennedy School of Government, Harvard University. http://ksgnotes1.harvard.edu/Research/wpaper.nsf/PubwzNumber?OpenForm</p>

GUIDANCE 19: INSTITUTIONAL AND CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT FOR IMPLEMENTATION

Guidance	AEO Chapter	Application	Sample of key references
<p>Select at least two countries within a sub-region to review the extent to which environmental policy and law development after UNCED has reflected the spirit of Agenda 21 and enabled the domestication of the three RIO Conventions. Focus on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use of available evidence and engagement of stakeholders • Complementarities between policies and laws • Implementation plans and efforts towards reaping synergies, especially in light of the various provisions of the three RIO Conventions 	<p>Chapter 2 Chapter 6</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Select the two countries within the sub-region that have developed national environmental policies and framework laws as well as the National Strategy and Action Plan for Biodiversity Conservation • Consult with key informants to determine the extent to which the policy and law-making processes have been evidence-based and all-inclusive in engaging the stakeholders. Highlight the good practices and challenges • Appraise the National Strategy and Action Plan for Biodiversity Conservation for: a) consistency with policies and action plans for combating desertification and/or adapting to the effects of climate change; and c) efforts in reaping synergies with implementation plans for combating desertification and/or adapting to climate change. • Highlight the good practices and challenges. 	<p>UNDP/SEPED (1997) <i>Synergies in National Implementation of the Rio Agreements</i>. New York: UNDP. http://www.undp.org/seed/guide/synergies/index.htm</p> <p>Krystyana Swiderska (2002) "Implementing the Rio Conventions: Implications for the South". <i>Opinion</i> at the WSSD. http://www.iied.org/docs/wssd/bp_implemrio_ftxt.pdf</p>

GUIDANCE 20: PEOPLE AND LIVELIHOODS

Guidance	AEO Chapter	Application	Sample of key references
<p>Identify one environmental and one non-environmental policy in the sub-region that is believed to have had profound impacts on people's livelihoods. With the support of a policy analyst discern the effects of those policies specifying the groups adversely affected by the policies, how they have been affected and the adaptive strategies they have applied, if any</p>	<p>Chapter 2 Chapter 6</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scan the situation within the sub-region and identify the main environmental and non-environmental policies that have impacted on people's livelihoods • With the support of a policy analyst and together with key informants, applying the sustainable livelihoods framework to determine the main policy outcomes and what livelihood strategies people developed to adopt to the policy outcomes • Discern the adaptive livelihood strategies • Highlight the adaptive strategies in a text box for inclusion in AEO 	<p>The SLA: Analytical Framework http://www.sflp.org/eng/001/sla4.htm</p> <p>Programme for Land and Agrarian Studies (2003) The Rural Poor, the Private Sector and Markets: Changing Interactions in Southern Africa. Cape Town: University of Western Cape. http://www.ids.ac.uk/ids/env/PDFs/marketsfull.pdf</p> <p>Anna Spenceley (2003) Tourism, Local Livelihoods and the Private Sector in South Africa: Case studies of the growing role of the private sector in natural resources management. Brighton: Institute of Development Studies. http://www.ids.ac.uk/ids/env/PDFs/wRP08.pdf</p> <p>Martin Ravallion and Michael Lokshin (2004) Gainers and Losers in Trade Reform in Morocco. Discussion Paper, Development Research Group, World Bank http://www-wds.worldbank.org/servlet/WDSContentServer/WDS/P/B/2004/08/25/000009486_20040825085439/Rendered/PDF/377040wps3368.pdf</p>
<p>Take account of the available information on the process of globalization and the opportunities and challenges it poses for development and people's livelihoods. Focus on the manner in which globalization has influenced the development and/or reform of the forest management policies within a given sub-region. Using available secondary information and with the support of a policy analyst, discern the main policy outcomes in respect of both forest management, economic growth and livelihoods of people dependent on the forest resource</p>	<p>Chapter 2 Chapter 6</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Focus on the situation unfolding in the Republic of South Africa • Carefully review a project report by a team of IIED researchers that has examined the impact of privatization, certification and partnerships in Southern Africa Forestry to highlight emerging lessons and good practise • Complement the review with whatever similar information may be available from one of two additional countries in the other sub-regions • Develop a text box on the good practices and lessons learnt for inclusion in the AEO 	<p>James Mayers, Jeremy Evans and Tim Foy (2001) Raising the Stakes: Impacts of privatisation, certification and partnerships in South African Forestry. London: IIED. http://www.iied.org/docs/flu/psf/psf_raisingstak%20.pdf</p>

GUIDANCE 21: OPPORTUNITIES FRAMEWORK AND DIPSR

Guidance	AEO Chapter	Application	Sample of key references
<p><i>In light of the global, regional and domestic macro-economic changes, identify emerging opportunities in using environmental assets for trade and development, highlighting some of the policy and institutional challenges that must be addresses If Africa is to effectively seize those opportunities</i></p>	<p>Chapter 2 Chapter 3 Chapter 4 Chapter 6</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Select key macro-economic changes that offer opportunities to Africa in using its environmental assets to promote trade and development • Specify the nature of the opportunities and the kinds of environmental assets that are best suited for seizing the opportunities • Where attempts have been made within a sub-region to seize such opportunities, review the experiences gained so far, specifying policy and institutional actions adopted and the mechanisms used to ensure that the poor benefit • Distil lessons learnt and emerging good practices, especially in relation to ability to minimize vulnerability to adverse outcomes for both the environment and people's livelihoods. • Highlight the emerging lessons and good practices in a text box for inclusion in the AEO 	<p>Scott Vaughan (2003) "Trade Preferences and Environmental Goods." <i>Trade, Equity and Development</i>. Issue5. http://www.ceip.org/files/pdf/TED_5.pdf</p> <p>Cuts Centre for International Trade, Economics and Environment (1999) "Trade and Environment – An Agenda for Developing Countries." Briefing Paper. http://cuts-international.org/no2-99.pdf</p> <p>UNEP and IISD (2000) <i>Environment and Trade: a Handbook</i>. http://www.iisd.org/pdf/envirotrade_handbook.pdf</p>

GUIDANCE 22: OPPORTUNITIES FRAMEWORK AND DIPSR (CONT.)

Guidance	AEO Chapter	Application	Sample of key references
<p><i>Decentralization and privatization policies have gained currency in Africa, particularly in the forestry, tourism and water sectors. Draw upon available secondary information to discern the performance of these policies on expected development outcomes within a sub-region. Highlight singular and joint impacts as well as conflicts with other sector policies</i></p> <p><i>If such secondary information is absent, commission comparative policy impact studies</i></p>	<p>Chapter 2 Chapter 3 Chapter 4 Chapter 6</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Either commission comparative studies on the impact of these policies in two or three countries from different sub-regions or draw upon the results of studies that have been done on the subject in Africa. The case of the independent water and sanitation providers is instructive. So is that on decentralized environmental management that has been documented by Jesse Ribot. • In either case focus on the forestry, water and tourism sectors then: a) articulate the underlying assumptions and theoretical logic underpinning expected policy outcomes in respect of both environmental performance and people's livelihoods; b) distil policy synergies and conflicts that may have been responsible for the observed policy outcomes; c) define implementation bottlenecks that may have been responsible for the sub-optimal realization of expected policy outcomes • Use text box to highlight the emerging good practices and lessons for inclusion in the AEO 	<p>Bernard Collignon and Marc Vezina (2000) <i>Independent Water and Sanitation Providers in Africa Cities: Full Report of a Ten-Country Case Study</i>. Water and Sanitation Programme. http://www.wsp.org/pdfs/af_providers.pdf</p> <p>Jesse C. Ribot (2002) <i>Democratic Decentralization of Natural Resources: Institutionalizing Popular Participation</i>. Washington D.C.: World Resources Institute http://pdf.wri.org/ddnr_full_revised.pdf</p> <p>Phil Rene Oyono (2004) <i>Institutional deficit, representation and decentralized forest management in Cameroon</i>. Working Paper Series in Environmental Governance in Africa. WRI. http://pdf.wri.org/eea_wp15.pdf</p> <p>Dilya Rose, Maryanne Grieg-Gran and Wouter Schalken (2001) <i>Getting the Lion's Share from Tourism: Private Sector Community Partnerships in Namibia</i>. Poverty, Inequality and Environment Series No. 1. IIED in association with NACOBTA. http://www.retour.net/Resourcecenter/WebDocuments/documents/ried%20docs/Namibia-vol1.pdf</p>

GUIDANCE 23: POLICY IMPACTS ON ENVIRONMENT AND LIVELIHOODS

Guidance	AEO Chapter	Application	Sample of key references
<p><i>In light of the available evidence to the effect that the application of trade and trade-related policies in Africa has yielded mixed results, use available evidence to analyse the outcomes, shedding light on factors responsible for the realization or non-realization of the expected outcomes. Elaborate on the nature of the unexpected outcomes and their effects on both environmental sustainability and people's livelihoods.</i></p> <p><i>If no secondary information on the subject is available in the sub-region, consider commissioning comparative studies on one of the policies in at least two countries in the sub-region</i></p>	<p>Chapter 1 Chapter 2 Chapter 3 Chapter 6</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Select one or two trade or trade-related policies which have been a subject of debate regarding their impacts on the environment and people's livelihoods • Either commission comparative studies on at least one policy in at least two countries in the sub-region or draw upon the results of studies that have been done on the subject • In either case: a) articulate the underlying assumptions and theoretical logic underpinning expected policy outcomes in respect of both environmental performance and people's livelihoods; b) articulate some of the contingency factors that may have been responsible for the observed outcomes; c) point to some of the methodological problems that may be responsible for the ambivalence on policy outcomes discerned by the studies; d) specify the implementation bottlenecks that may have been responsible for the sub-optimal realization of expected policy outcomes; e) explain observed policy performance • Use a text box to highlight the emerging good practices and lessons for inclusion in the AEO 	<p>Tom Conway (1998) <i>A Framework for Assessing the Relationship Between Trade Liberalization and Biodiversity Conservation</i>. Winnipeg: IISD. http://www.iisd.org/pdf/tradelib_biodiv.pdf</p> <p>Rachel Cleetus (2004) Trade Liberalization, Rural Poverty and the Environment: A Wide-Ranging Review of the Debates. WWF. http://www.panda.org/downloads/policy/tpeliteraturereviewnov17.pdf</p> <p>UNEP (2002) <i>Integrated Assessment of Trade and Trade-Related Policies: A Country Case Study on the Export crop Sector in Nigeria</i>. Geneva: UNEP http://www.unep.ch/etu/publications/CSII_Nigeria.pdf</p> <p>UNEP (2002) <i>Integrated Assessment of Trade and Trade-Related Policies: A Country Case Study on the Fisheries Sector in Senegal</i>. Geneva: UNEP http://www.unep.ch/etu/publications/CSII_Senegal.pdf</p> <p>UNEP (2002) <i>Integrated Assessment of Trade and Trade-Related Policies: A Country Case Study on the Forestry Sector in Tanzania</i>. Geneva: UNEP. http://www.unep.ch/etu/publications/CSII_Tanzania.pdf</p> <p>FAO (2003) <i>Trade Reforms and Food Security: Conceptualizing the Linkages</i>. Rome:FAO ftp://ftp.fao.org/docrep/fao/005/y4671E/y4671E00.pdf</p>

GUIDANCE 24: PUBLIC-PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Guidance	AEO Chapter	Application	Sample of key references
<p><i>In light of the encouragement of private-public partnership in promoting sustainable development in Africa, select at least one example of a natural resource-based Company-Community Partnership (CCP) in a sub-region. Review the CCP performance, discerning factors responsible for realization or non-realization of expected outcomes. Distil emerging good practices and lessons learnt.</i></p>	<p>Chapter 2 Chapter 3 Chapter 4 Chapter 6</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Select forestry and tourism CCPs in countries where the performance of the CCPs has been assessed (e.g. South Africa, Ghana, Namibia) • Review available studies, paying particular attention to a) the developmental contexts within which the CCPs were designed and implemented; b) the expected outcomes in respect of environmental sustainability and people's livelihoods; and c) the principles underpinning the CCPs • Combine information from the reviews already done with key informant survey and AEO2 opportunities framework to: a) indicate the major policy and institutional reforms that facilitated the CCP initiative; b) illustrate how the CCP agreements and management arrangements influenced CCP performance, benefit sharing and sustainability; c) discern policy and operational lessons to guide future CCP in Africa; and d) what accounts for the situations of the losers and gainers 	<p>James Mayers and Sonja Vermeulen (2002) <i>Company-Community Forestry Partnerships: From Raw Deals to Mutual Gains</i>. London: IIED. http://www.iied.org/docs/flu/psf/psf_cmpny_prtnrship.pdf</p> <p>Dilys Rose, Maryanne Grieg-Gran and Wouter Schalken (2001) <i>Getting the Lion's Share from Tourism: Private Sector Community Partnerships in Namibia</i>. Poverty, Inequality and Environment Series No. 1. IIED in association with NACOBTA. http://www.retour.net/Resourcecenter/WebDocuments/documents/iied%20docs/Namibia-vol1.pdf</p> <p>James Mayers, Jeremy Evans and Tim Foy (2001) <i>Raising the Stakes: Impacts of privatisation, certification and partnerships in South African Forestry</i>. London: IIED. http://www.iied.org/docs/flu/psf/psf_raisingstak%20.pdf</p>

GUIDANCE 25: EMERGING ISSUES

Guidance	AEO Chapter	Application	Sample of key references
<p>Grasp the main issues emerging from the changing macro-economic and environmental situations in Africa and globally. Assess Africa's responses to them and the impacts that the responses have had for environmental management and people's livelihoods.</p>	<p>Chapter 2 Chapter 3 Chapter 4 Chapter 5 Chapter 6</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Appraise yourself of the major shifts in the thinking on Africa's prospects for achieving sustainable development in the 21st Century • Identify two or three emerging issues in Africa that have implications for pursuit of the sustainable development agenda • For each of the emerging issues: a) establishing the manner in which the inter-play between domestic and global policies has contributed to either its emergence or re-emergence ; b) assess the national and sub-regional capacities for anticipation and response to the issue; c) in situations where the emerging issues translated into natural disasters, indicate how the following factors contributed to the national and/or sub-regional vulnerability to the disaster: i) lack of policy framework(s), ii) defective policies, and iii) weak implementation of existing disaster management policies • Apply the format in Table 14 of the Guidelines in organizing information on the emerging issue • Use a text box to highlight emerging lessons and good practices for inclusion in the AEO 	<p>The World Bank (2000) Can Africa Claim the 21st Century? Washington D.C.: The World Bank. http://www-wds.worldbank.org/servlet/WDSContentServer/WDSP/IB/2000/08/18/000094946_00072005323483/Rendered/PDF/multi_page.pdf</p> <p>Col A.H. Louw (n.d.) The concept of the African renaissance as a force multiplier to ensure lasting peace and stability in sub-Saharan Africa. http://www.africavenir.com/publications/occasional-papers/LouwAfricanRenaissanceForceMultiplier.pdf</p> <p>US National Intelligence Council (n.d.) Mapping the Global Future. http://www.cia.gov/nic/NIC_globaltrend2020_es.html</p> <p>Centre for Health and Global Environment (1999) Extreme Weather Events: The Health and Economic Consequences of the 1997/98 El Niño and La Niña. Boston: Harvard Medical School. http://www.med.harvard.edu/chge/reports/enso.pdf</p> <p>P.R. Epstein and C. Defilippo (2001) “ West Nile Virus and Draught.” Global Change & Human Health, Volume 2, Number 2: 2-4. http://www.med.harvard.edu/chge/wnv.pdf</p>

GUIDANCE 26: ENVIRONMENT FOR PEACE AND SECURITY

Guidance	AEO Chapter	Application	Sample of key references
<p><i>Based on the conceptual understanding of the linkages between environment and security, tease out the governance-related policy and institutional issues at the national, sub-regional, regional and global levels that (a) enhance domestic availability of environmental assets such as gold and timber to fomenters of conflict; and (b) enables the fomenters of conflict to readily negotiate trade in these commodities in the international markets, almost with impunity. Draw upon two contrasting situations in Africa to depict how the management of these governance issues can turn an environmental asset into a curse (e.g. Liberia or Sierra Leone) or avert that possibility e.g. Botswana.</i></p>	<p>Chapter 3 Chapter 4 Chapter 5 Chapter 6</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review the key literature on environment-security linkages to have full grasp of the institutional and policy issues that either yield development outcomes or a jolt into a resource curse as the environmental assets are used to finance insecurity. Factor into the linkages the possible influence of the modes of privatization of resource management in vogue Based on available documentary evidence, select two situations, one representing the fuelling of the resource curse (Sierra Leone or Liberia) and other the beating of the resource curse (Botswana) Besides depicting the economic benefits of the resource endowments, tease out the institutional and policy issues at the various levels of governance (<i>national, regional and global</i>), which in either situation, (i) enabled or prohibited (monitoring and control) the resource curse; and (ii) enticed external partners to be either indifferent or interested in averting the resource curse Draw policy and institutional lessons for consideration by AMCEN and NEPAD in promoting environmental governance in Africa 	<p>IUCN (2002) <i>State-of-the-Art Review on Environment, Security and Development Co-operation</i>. Working Part on Development Co-operation and Environment, OECD Development Assistance Committee. http://www.iisd.org/pdf/2002/envsec_oecd_review.pdf</p> <p>Ian Smiles (2002) "Diamonds, Timber and West African Wars." Securing Sustainable Development: Trade, Aid and Security. http://www.iisd.org/pdf/2002envsec_diamond_timber.pdf</p> <p>Richard Matthew, Mark Halle and Jason Switzer (Eds.) [2002] <i>Conserving the Peace: Resources, Livelihoods and Security</i>. IISD/IUCN/CEESP. See especially the sections on Rwanda, Zimbabwe and the Nile Basin Initiative. http://www.iisd.org/pdf/2002/envsec_conserving_peace.pdf</p> <p>Paul Collier and Anke Hoeffler (2001) "Greed and Grievance in Civil War." Work Bank Research – Working Papers. Washington D.C.: The World Bank. http://econ.worldbank.org/files/12205_greedgrievance_23oct.pdf</p> <p>The World Bank (2001) <i>Beating the Resource Curse: The Case of Botswana</i>. Environment Department Papers. Paper No. 1. Washington D.C.: The World Bank. http://www-wds.worldbank.org/servlet/WDSContentServer/WDSP/IB/2002/09/24/000094946_02090504023362/Rendered/PDF/multi0page.pdf</p> <p>UNEP (2004) <i>Understanding Environment, Conflict and Cooperation. Nairobi: UNEP</i>. http://www.unep.org/PDF/ECC.pdf</p>

GUIDANCE 26: ENVIRONMENT FOR PEACE AND SECURITY (cont.)

Guidance	AEO Chapter	Application	Sample of key references
<p>Determine how existing modalities for regional and global cooperation could be enhanced to promote peace, security and environmental sustainability in the Africa region</p>	<p>Chapter 1 Chapter 2 Chapter 3 Chapter 6</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Analyze the trends of regional cooperation from policy decisions such as the 1980 Lagos Plan of Action, the 1985 AMCEN Cairo Declaration establishing AMCEN to the 1992 Africa Common Position to the Rio Earth Summit. • Build upon the trend analysis to discern the strategic roles that sub-regional organizations such as river basin commissions and trans-boundary national parks have played in promoting trans-boundary and regional cooperation. • Specify the manner in which the enabling legal instruments for the regional and sub-regional organizations have defined the roles of environment and natural resources in fostering regional cooperation and development. • Determine how conflict resolution/management institutions and the work of presidents such as Thabo Mbeki of South Africa have enhanced peace building and environmental sustainability in light of the provisions of Agenda 21, AU Constitutive Act, SADC Treaty, etc. • Assess the extent to which, the UN Charter enables the UN Security Council to reinforce the AU Constitutive Act, and the SADC Organ on Peace and the work of regional and sub-regional organizations in promoting peace and sustainable development in Africa. • Determine the extent to which sub-regional and regional conflicts have undermined the attainment of the MDGs, especially the targets for MDG7 • Summarize highlights in a text box for inclusion in the AEO 	<p>African Union (2002). Constitutive Act of the African Union. African Union, Addis Ababa http://www.au2002.gov.za/docs/key_oau/au_act.htm</p> <p>Chenje, M. (2003). "Hydropolitics and the quest of the Zambezi River-Basin Organization." In Nakayama, M. (ed., 2003). <i>International Waters in Southern Africa</i>. United Nations University Press, Tokyo</p> <p>Giordano, M.A. and Wolf, A.T. (2003). "Transboundary Freshwater Treaties." In Nakayama, M. (ed., 2003). <i>International Waters in Southern Africa</i>. United Nations University Press, Tokyo</p> <p>UN (2004). <i>A More Secure World: Our Shared Responsibility</i>. High-level Panel on Threats, Challenges and Change. United Nations, New York http://www.un.org/secureworld/report.pdf</p> <p>United Nations (2005) <i>In Large Freedom: Towards Development, Security and Human Rights for All</i>. Report of the Secretary-General to the 59th Session of the General Assembly http://www.un.org/largerfreedom/report-largerfreedom.pdf</p> <p>Aaron T. Wolf (2004) <i>Regional Water Cooperation as Confidence Building: Water Management as a Strategy for Peace</i>. Adelphi Research, CEMEDE Woodrow Wilson International Centre for Scholars. http://www.sustainable-peace.org/download/EDSP_Papers/Water_Management_as_a_Strategy_for_Peace_72.pdf</p>

GUIDANCE 27: OUTLOOK

Guidance	AEO Chapter	Application	Sample of key references
<p><i>In light of the implementation record of the national and sub-regional sustainable development plans and programmes and pursuit of the MDGs, assess the medium-term outlook for Africa and suggest key scenarios in realization of the MDG targets by 2015.</i></p>	<p>Chapter 5 Chapter 6</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review key reference to grasp the main global trends up to 2015 and their meanings for Africa • Review pertinent references to determine the implementation record of the sustainable development plans and programmes as well as the MDGs within the sub-region in respect – e.g. Millennium Project Report, the Commission for Africa and the G-8 Africa Action Plan • In light of the discerned implementation record, determine possible medium-term outlook in the attainment of the MDGs within the sub-region • Considering the AEO basic scenarios of <u>market forces</u>, <u>policy reform</u>, <u>fortress world</u> and <u>great transition</u>, opine on the prospects of Africa attaining the MDG targets and those set by the NEPAD Environment Initiative • If data availability permits, apply tools such as T-21 to test the scenarios • Synthesize, in a text box the key features of the outlook and the scenarios 	<p>US National Foreign Intelligence Board (2000) <i>Global Trends 2015: A Dialogue About the Future with Non-government Experts</i>. Washington D.C. http://www.cia.gov/cia/reports/globaltrends2015/globaltrends2015.pdf</p> <p>DFID (2000) <i>Eliminating World Poverty. Making Globalization Work for the Poor</i>. London: DFID. http://www.dfid.gov.uk/pubs/files/whitepaper2000.pdf</p> <p>The World Bank (2000) <i>Can Africa Claim the 21st Century?</i> Washington D.C.: The World Bank. http://www-wds.worldbank.org/servlet/WDSContentServer/WDSP/IB/2000/08/18/000094946_00072005323483/Rendered/PDF/multi_page.pdf</p> <p>Commission on Capital Flows to Africa (2003) <i>A Ten-Year Strategy for Increasing Capital Flows to Africa</i>. http://www.iie.com/publications/papers/africa-report.pdf</p> <p>Commission for Africa (2005) <i>Our Common Interest</i>. Report of the Commission for Africa. http://www.commissionforafrica.org/english/report/thereport/cfafullreport_1.pdf</p> <p>Meera Mehta and Andreas Knapp (2004) The Challenge of Financing Sanitation for Meeting the Millennium Development Goals. WSP-Africa http://www.wsp.org/publications/af_finsan_mdg.pdf</p> <p>UN Millennium Project (2005) <i>Investing in Development: A Practical Plan to Achieve the Millennium Development Goals</i>. Report to the UN Secretary-General. http://www.unmillenniumproject.org/documents/TF1mainreportComplete-highres.pdf</p> <p>G8 (2000) <i>G8 Africa Action Plan</i>. Released by the Group of Eight. Kananaskis, Canada. http://www.state.gov/e/eb/rls/othr/11515.htm</p>

GUIDANCE 28: DERIVING POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

Guidance	AEO Chapter	Application	Sample of key references
<p>Build upon the policy issues identified in chapters 1-5 and use a set of criteria (e.g. urgency of problem, relevance to MDGs and the NEPAD agenda, import in enhancing adaptive capacity to derive priority policy recommendations for consideration by AMCEN.</p>	Chapter 6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consider the policy issues emerging from the AEO assessments in Chapters 2-5 Revisit the AEO storyline for Chapter 6 that was developed by the Policy Analysis Working Group at the 2004 Cairo workshop Prioritize policy actions that would enhance the attainment of AMCEN's sustainable development agenda, building on the policy issues emerging from the AEO assessment and the policy thrusts of the Millennium Project Report and the Commission for Africa Report Use the AEO storyline and the criteria of urgency of problem, relevance to MDGs and the NEPAD agenda and import in enhancing adaptive capacity to identify and elaborate key policy recommendations for consideration by AMCEN Liaise with AEO Policy Analysis Working Group for a consensus on the list of recommendations 	<p>David Cash and William Clark (2001) From Science to Policy: Assessing the Assessment Process. KSG Faculty Research Working Paper (RWP02-045). John F. Kennedy School of Government. Harvard University http://ksgnotes1.harvard.edu/Research/wpaper.nsf/rwp/RWP01-045/\$File/rwp01_045_clark.pdf</p> <p>David Cash, William Clark, Frank Alcock, Nancy Dickson, Noelle Eckley and Jill Jager (2002) Saliency, Credibility, Legitimacy and Boundaries: Linking Research Assessment and Decision Making. KSG Faculty Research Working Paper (RWP02-046). John F. Kennedy School of Government. Harvard University. http://ksgnotes1.harvard.edu/Research/wpaper.nsf/rwp/RWP02-046/\$File/rwp02_046_clark.pdf</p> <p>Ronald Bailey (2004) The Impact of Science on Public Policy. Testimony to the House Subcommittee on Energy and Mineral Resources. 108th USA Congress. http://www.rppi.org/impact.pdf</p>

GUIDANCE 29: ACCEPTABILITY OF POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

Guidance	AEO Chapter	Application	Sample of key references
<p><i>Conduct AEO users' survey to solicit opinions on the merit and usefulness of the recommendations in the previous issue of the AEO. Build upon the methodology already applied by GEO</i></p>	Chapter 6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adapt the GEO survey instrument for gauging opinions of users on the merit and usefulness of the previous issue of the AEO • Conduct an AEO user profile and impact study • Analyse the results of the study to reveal the main feedback from users • In light of the results obtained, provide recommendations for improvement of the policy component of the AEO • Highlight emerging lessons from the users' survey in a text box for possible inclusion in the AEO 	<p>UNEP (2004) Global Environment Outlook: User Profile and Impact Study. UNEP: Nairobi. http://www.unep.org/Geo/pdfs/GEO-UserProfileandImpactStudy.pdf</p>

GUIDANCE 30: TRANSLATING POLICY RESPONSES TO ACTIONS

Guidance	AEO Chapter	Application	Sample of key references
<p>Communicate the recommended policy actions through policy briefs and policy papers to stimulate action by decision-makers</p>	Chapter 6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communicate in simple and clear language the rationale behind the policy recommendation and the expected costs and benefits of actions implied by the policy recommendation • Specify other policies or laws to which the recommendation is linked and the conditions under which the policy recommendations can succeed in light of these linkages • Specify the benefits that will accrue to both the environment and people's livelihoods if the recommendation is implemented and the likely costs of ignoring the recommendation • Define the nature of partnerships that should prevail to ensure effective implementation of the recommendation • In light of the above, review samples of policy briefs included among the key references • Develop the relevant policy briefs 	<p>Interhemispheric Resource Centre and Institute for Policy Studies (1998) WTO and Developing Countries. In Focus, Vol 3. No. 37. http://www.fpif.org/pdf/vol3/37ifwto.pdf</p> <p>Aaron Lukas ((2000) WTO Report Card III: Globalization and Developing Countries. Trade Briefing Paper. Centre for Trade Policy Studies. http://www.freetrade.org/pubs/briefs/tbp-010.pdf</p> <p>ODI (2004) From Plan to Action: Water Supply and Sanitation for the Poor in Africa. ODI Briefing Paper http://www.odi.org.uk/publications/briefing/wpp/bp_water_04_final.pdf</p> <p>Douglas L. Vermillion (2004) Collective Action and Property Rights for Sustainable Development: Irrigation, Collective Action and Property Rights. Focus 11, Brief 6 of 16. 2020 Vision. http://www.ifpri.org/2020/focus/focus11/focus11_06.pdf</p> <p>PEW Centre (n.d.) Climate-Friendly Energy Policy: Options for the Near Term. Innovative Policy Solutions to Global Climate Change. In Brief, No. 5. http://www.pewclimate.org/docUploads/energy%5Fpolicy%5Fbrief%2Epdf</p>

GUIDANCE 31: SUPPORTING ACTORS AT NATIONAL LEVEL

Guidance	AEO Chapter	Application	Sample of key references
<p>Assess the nature of available national capacity for environmental policy analysis within the sub-region that the AEO process could benefit from and determine priority capacity building needs to sustain the AEO process</p>	Chapter 6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ascertain the vision and mission of AMCEN in regard to application of the AEO as a policy and advocacy tool • Determine the extent to which the AMCEN vision and mission resonate with national sustainable development vision and mission • Determine the assessment and policy analysis skills necessary to make the National Environment Outlook (NEO) process support the AEO process at the sub-regional level • Assess the skills development needs at the national level, making appropriate recommendations for capacity development 	<p>CIDA (2001) Capacity Development: Vision and Implications. Capacity Development Series Number 3. http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/INET/IMAGES.NSF/vLUIImages/CapacityDevelopment/\$file/2001-01-16finalpaper.pdf</p> <p>Peter Morgan and Suzanne Taschereau (1996) Capacity and Institutional Assessment: Frameworks, Methods and Tools for Analysis. Paper prepared for the CIDA Policy Branch. http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/INET/IMAGES.NSF/vLUIImages/CapacityDevelopment/\$file/1996-06-02Tools(Wkshp6).pdf</p>

GUIDANCE 32: CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT

Guidance	AEO Chapter	Application	Sample of key references
<p><i>The AEO can conclude the review by specifying the necessary capacity strengthening needs that would benefit policy analysis and policy implementation at the national and sub-regional levels.</i></p>	<p>Chapter 2 Chapter 3 Chapter 4 Chapter 6</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ascertain the vision and mission of AMCEN in regard to application of the AEO as a policy and advocacy tool • Determine the assessment and policy analysis skills necessary to make the AEO meet AMCEN's expectations • Undertake capacity needs assessment within the sub-region as a basis for developing the requisite skills • Analyse the results of the study • Make concrete recommendations on capacity development for the sub-region • Explore how the Bali Strategic Plan for Technology Support and Capacity Building can be a tool for strengthening capacity in Africa 	<p>Peter Morgan and Suzanne Taschereau (1996) <i>Capacity and Institutional Assessment: Frameworks, Methods and Tools for Analysis</i>. Paper prepared for the CIDA Policy Branch. http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/INET/IMAGES.NSF/vLUIImages/CapacityDevelopment/\$file/1996-06-02Tools(Wkshp6).pdf</p> <p>Peter Morgan (1998) <i>Capacity development – Some Strategies</i>. Note for the Political and Social Science Division, Policy Branch. http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/INET/IMAGES.NSF/vLUIImages/CapacityDevelopment/\$file/1998-10paper(Wrkshp11).pdf</p> <p>CIDA (2000) <i>Capacity Development: Why, What and How</i>. Capacity Development Series Vol. 1, No. 1. http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/INET/IMAGES.NSF/vLUIImages/CapacityDevelopment/\$file/CapDevOSVol1No1-E.pdf</p> <p>CIDA (2001) <i>Capacity Development: Vision and Implications</i>. Capacity Development Series Number 3. http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/INET/IMAGES.NSF/vLUIImages/CapacityDevelopment/\$file/2001-01-16finalpaper.pdf</p>

ANNEXCHAPTURE STRUCTURE FOR AFRICA ENVIRONMENT OUTLOOK 2

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- Chapter 1: Setting the context
 - Socio-economic issues – drivers/pressures
 - Chapter 2: Opportunities for development
 - Air
 - Land - biodiversity, forests, human settlements
 - Freshwater
 - Coastal and marine
 - Environmental governance
 - Chapter 3: Emerging issues
 - Chapter 4: Environment for peace and security
 - Chapter 5: Outlook (+scenarios)
 - Chapter 6: Strengthening implementation and reassessing policy
Conclusions & recommendations