



Progress in the Methodology for A Strategic Environmental Evaluation (EAE) IIRSA

Buenos Aires, June 29th, 2006

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1. BACKGROUND



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CASE STUDIES:

- 1.1. Project Santa Cruz– Puerto Suárez Corridor, Bolivia
- 1.2. Project South Road Corridor, Peru
- 1.3. Project North Road Corridor, Peru
- 1.4. Project North Road Corridor, Bolivia
- 1.5. Plan for a Sustainable BR-163, Brazil
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Madeira Complex, Brazil



1.1. Project Santa Cruz – Puerto Suárez Corridor, Bolivia

PPAS - Social and Environmental Protection Program

EIA (Engineering);
EAE + public consultation (8000 people);
Special study: A system to regulate land tenure;
High-level advisory panel;
A new EAE.



1.1. Project Santa Cruz – Puerto Suárez Corridor, Bolivia

Goals of the Social and Environmental Protection Program

- Sort out land occupation process – land regularization and tenure;
- Protect the rights of indigenous and rural communities;
- Minimize impacts on fragile biodiversity and ecosystems;
- Harmonize socio-economic development with the rational use of natural resources;
- Include local population as development beneficiaries;
- Ensure the continuity and sustainability of long-term programs, and
- Encourage the international community's support to the road project.



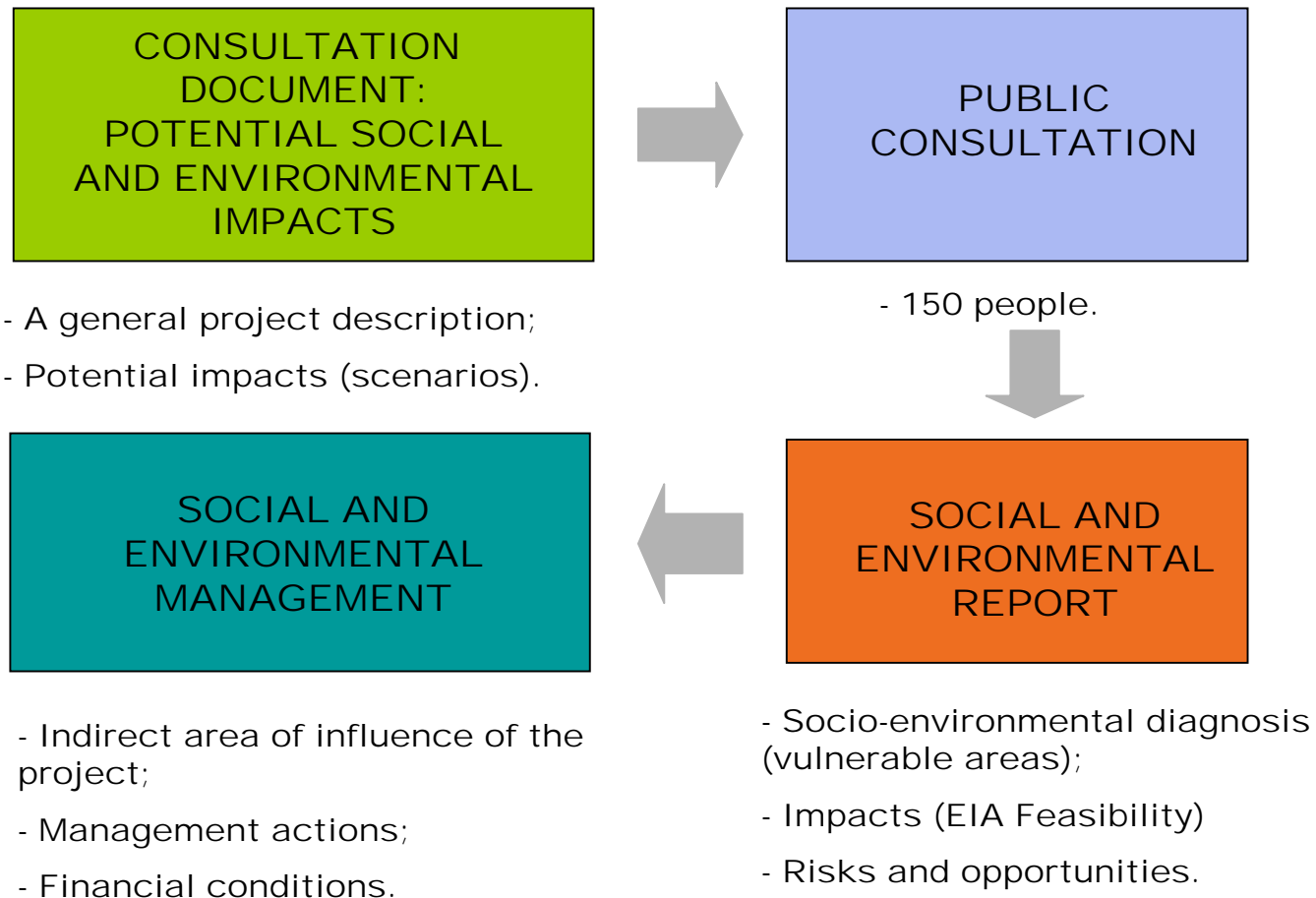
1.1. Project Santa Cruz – Puerto Suárez Corridor, Bolivia

Action Plan

- Land regularization, entitlement and cadastre;
- Indigenous communities: management plans and support to production-oriented initiatives;
- Environmental preservation: management of protected areas and support to forest conservation;
- Institutional strengthening and sustainable municipal development: municipal plans focused on ordering, training, recording with urban land cadastre and supporting proven production-based actions, and
- Communication.



Relevant Social and Environmental Aspects





Components of the Social and Environmental Management Program (PGAS)

- Territorial ordering;
- Forest management and forestry development;
- Decentralization and participation of the civil society;
- Implementation of the PGAS Focal Point.



Management Actions (15)

- Territorial ordering plan;
- Protected natural areas management planning;
- Management and sustainable development of Vilcabamba – Amboró corridor;
- Studies for the creation of new protected natural areas;
- Tourist development plan;
- Financial mechanisms for protected natural areas;
- Forest licensing development and strengthening of relevant institutional capacities;
- Mechanism for the promotion of sustainable forest management;



Management Actions (15)

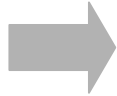
- Strengthening the sustainable use of chestnut in Madre de Dios;
- Improving the environmental management of gold production;
- Strengthening the cultural identity of indigenous peoples;
- Strengthening the land entitlement process;
- Participation of the civil society and support to NGOs' initiatives;
- Strengthening the local and regional social and environmental management, and
- Creating a Focal Point.

1.3. Project North Road Corridor, Peru



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EAE



PGSA

- Goal (Sustainable development);
- Pre-requisites (participation and integration of PPP).

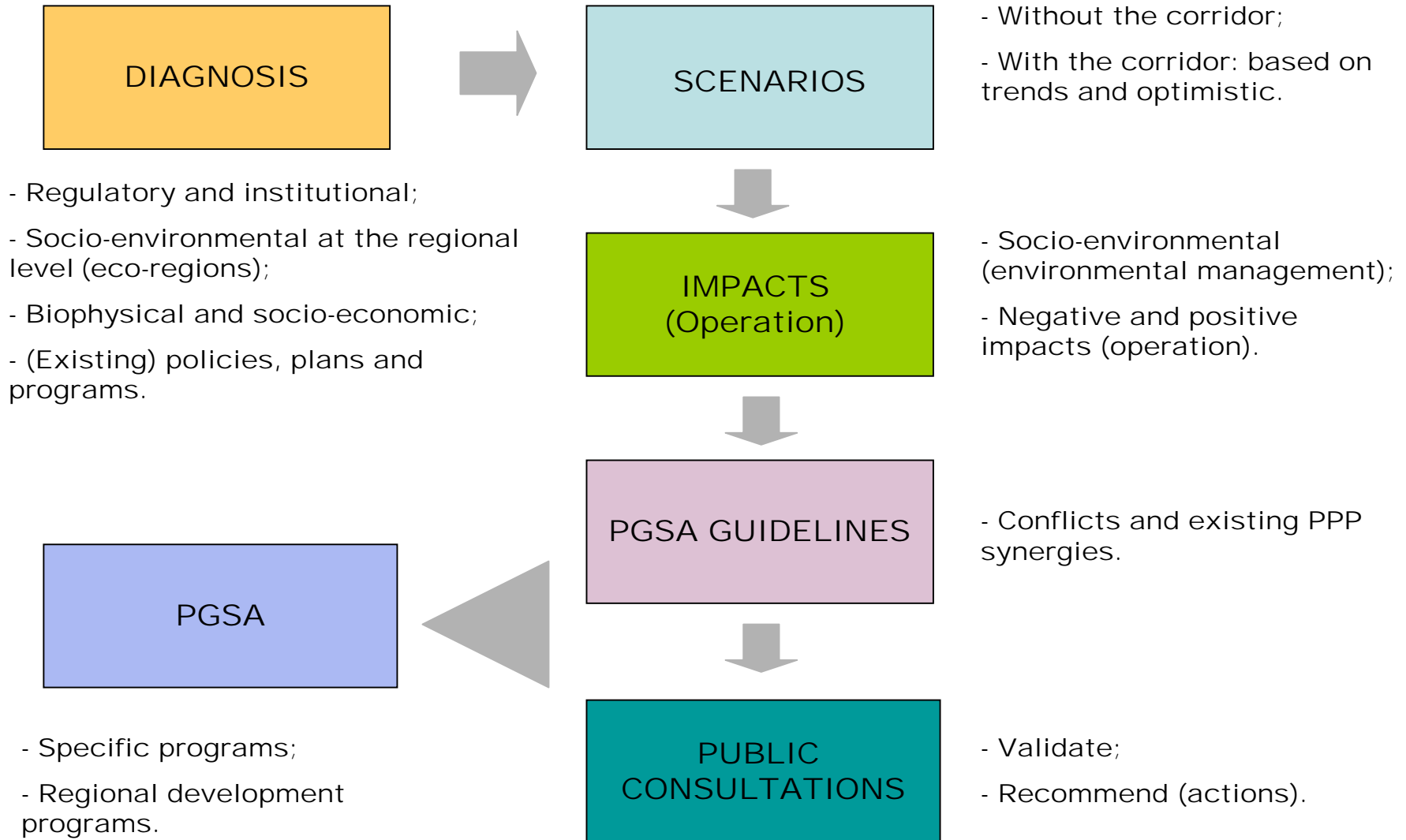
EAE-Specific Objectives:

- ✓ Ensure that transportation policies take socio-environmental aspects into account;
- ✓ Incorporate socio-environmental management in development strategies;
- ✓ Identify and evaluate potential scenarios for regional development, pinpointing environmental preservation actions and strategies;
- ✓ Account for actions, plans and projects aimed at mitigating and counteracting socio-environmental impacts (Corridor operation);
- ✓ Design an adequate legal and institutional framework to support socio-environmental management;
- ✓ Propose an information strategy for the EAE development process.

1.3. Project North Road Corridor, Peru



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Specific Components and Programs

I SOCIAL AND INSTITUTIONAL INSERTION

PE 01: Communication and outreach activities;

PE 02: Institutional strengthening of regional government;

PE 03: Support to development plans for indigenous peoples in the project's area of influence.

II TERRITORIAL PLANNING

PE 04: Management of protected natural areas;

PE 05: Management of critical river basins;

PE 06: Territorial and environmental ordering in rural areas;

PE 07: Territorial and environmental ordering in urban areas.

III MONITORING AND CONTROL

PE 08: Environmental monitoring;

PE 09: Strengthening of illegal and hazardous traffic control systems;

PE 10: Program for the prevention and control of natural and anthropic events.

IV PGSA FOLLOW-UP

PE 11: PGSA Follow-up



Regional Development Program

- PDR 1: Mechanisms for sustainable development management in the Amazon territory;
- PDR 2: Comprehensive rural development;
- PDR 3: Sustainable use of the dry forest;
- PDR 4: Development of regional tourism;
- PDR 5: Improvement of SME's competitiveness;
- PDR 6: Drafting and implementation of urban development master plans;
- PDR 7: Consolidation of road accessibility;
- PDR 8: Recovery and preservation of the road system;
- PDR 9: Improvement of the corridor's feeder road design.



Strategic Action Plan

Definition of EAE:

“A systematic procedure to evaluate the quality and environmental effects of development alternatives, incorporated to policy initiatives, plans and programs, thus ensuring the effective integration of biophysical, economic, social and political aspects as early as possible in the decision-taking process.”

1.4. Project North Road Corridor, Bolivia



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INFORMATION CONSISTENCY



- Primary (expectations)

- Secondary (crucial issues)

PUBLIC CONSULTATIONS

- Two rounds (1000 people)

STRATEGIC DIAGNOSIS

- Regions I, II and III



A COMPREHENSIVE ANALYSIS

- Transportation;
- Demography and territory structuring (Land use plan);
- Indigenous peoples;
- Natural resources and their use;
- Economic basis;
- Regulatory framework and land tenure;
- A comprehensive institutional analysis.



SWOT

- Transportation; Social development; Economic development;
- Environment; Governance.



PUBLIC CONSULTATIONS

- Ratify the Strategic Action Plan



Strategic Action Plan (PAE)

- Transportation and integration;
- Original peoples;
- Development plan (ordering);
- Economic/production development;
- Land;
- Basic services;
- Natural resources and environment;
- Institutional strengthening.



DESIRABLE SCENARIO

- Slow improvement of highway;
- Improvement, without PAE;
- Improvement, with PAE.

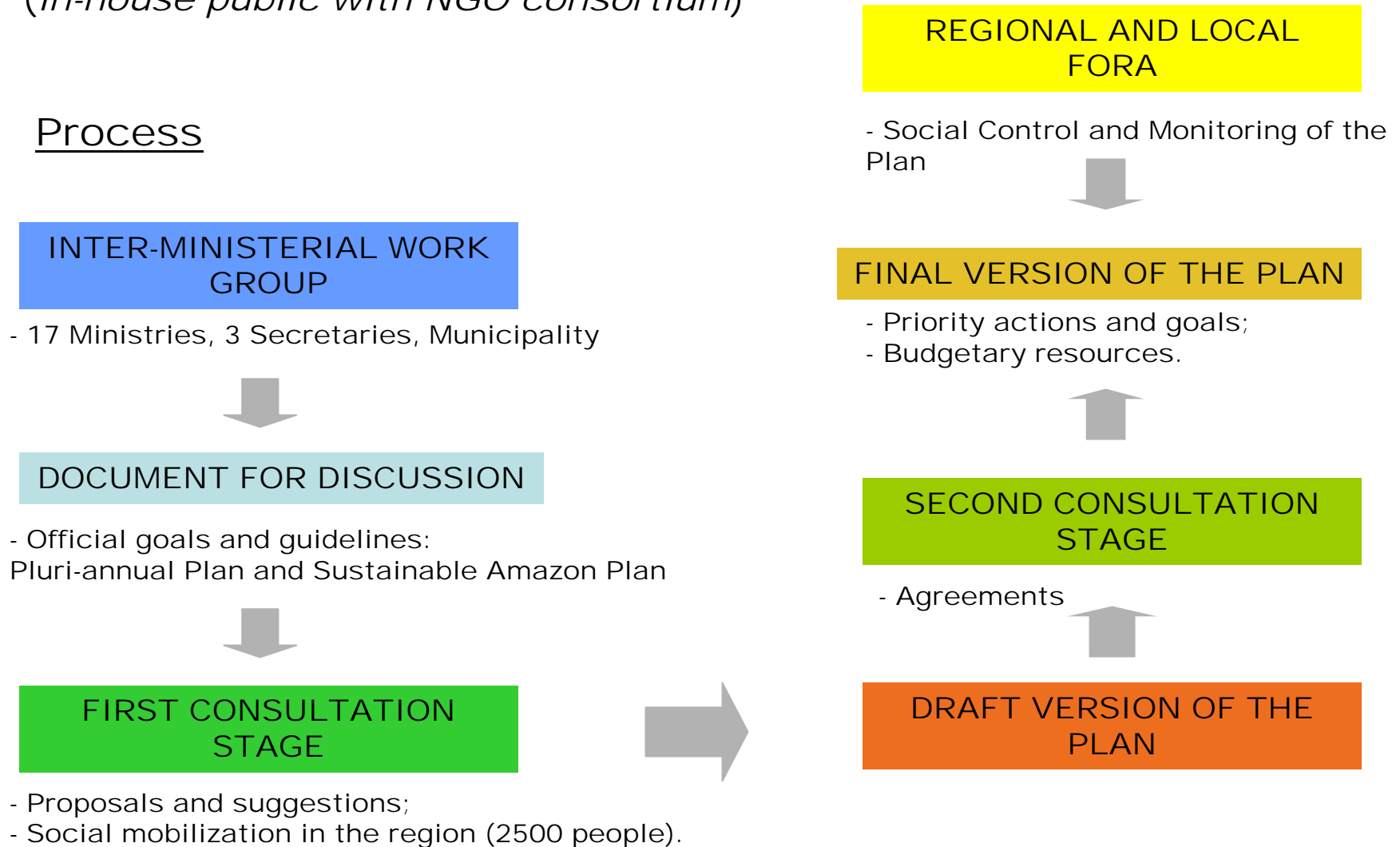
1.5. Sustainable BR-163 Plan, Brazil



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(in-house public with NGO consortium)

Process



1.5. Sustainable BR-163 Plan, Brazil



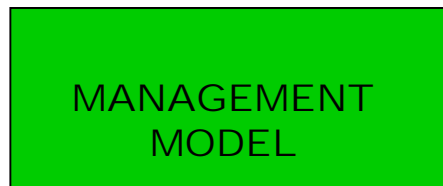
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Meso-regions



Goals and Guidelines



- Natural context;
- Historical occupation context;
- Land tenure;
- Demographic context;
- Economic context;
- Infrastructure;
- Social context.

- Territorial ordering and environmental management;
- Promotion of production-based activities;
- Infrastructure for development purposes;
- Social inclusion and citizenship.

- Institutional strengthening;
- Participation and social control mechanisms;
- Monitoring and evaluation system;
- Information system.



Progress, Problems and Expectations:

- ✓ 200.000 km² of new conservation units (end of 2006);
- ✓ Progress in the legal regularization of land through changes in entitlement laws (up to 400 ha) and new instruments (Rural Certification Cadastre);
- ✓ Reduction of illegal wood exploitation activities that increase unemployment and poverty rates;
- ✓ The private sector is no longer interested in highways (downward cycle for the Brazilian soya);
- ✓ Sustainable forestry development (a new law on forests);
- ✓ Migration to climatic change policy (deforestation prevented).

1.5. Sustainable BR-163 Plan, Brazil



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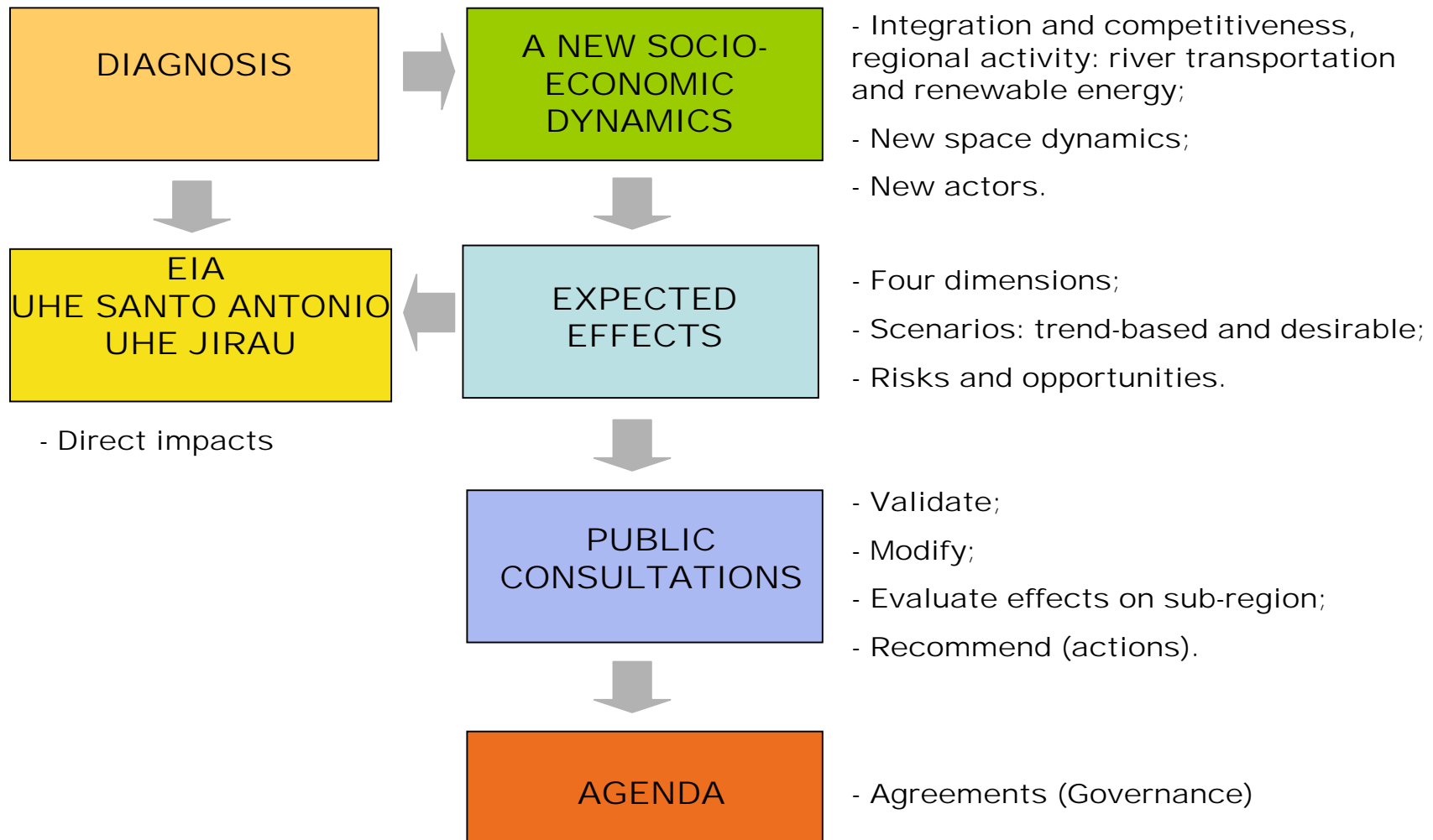


1.6. Elements of a Strategic Environmental Evaluation: Madeira Complex, Brazil



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(Entrepreneur's initiative)



1.6. Elements of a Strategic Environmental Evaluation: Madeira Complex, Brazil



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Economic Effects

- Easier access, lower transportation costs (enhanced competitiveness);
- Renewable and reliable energy;
- Attraction of new economic activities (higher GDP);
- More value added;
- Concentration of rural property;
- Expansion of cyclic cultures.

Institutional Effects

- A bigger State;
- Opportunity for territorial ordering;
- Opportunity for the legal regularization of land;
- Unbalanced local and regional public finances;
- Local difficulties to meet new social and economic demands;
- Possibility of an increase in illegal activities at the border.

Social Effects

- Creation of more skilled jobs;
- Improved public services;
- Urbanization;
- Higher salaries, but income distribution remains unchanged, without significant changes;
- Cultural alterations in traditional communities;
- More social conflicts.

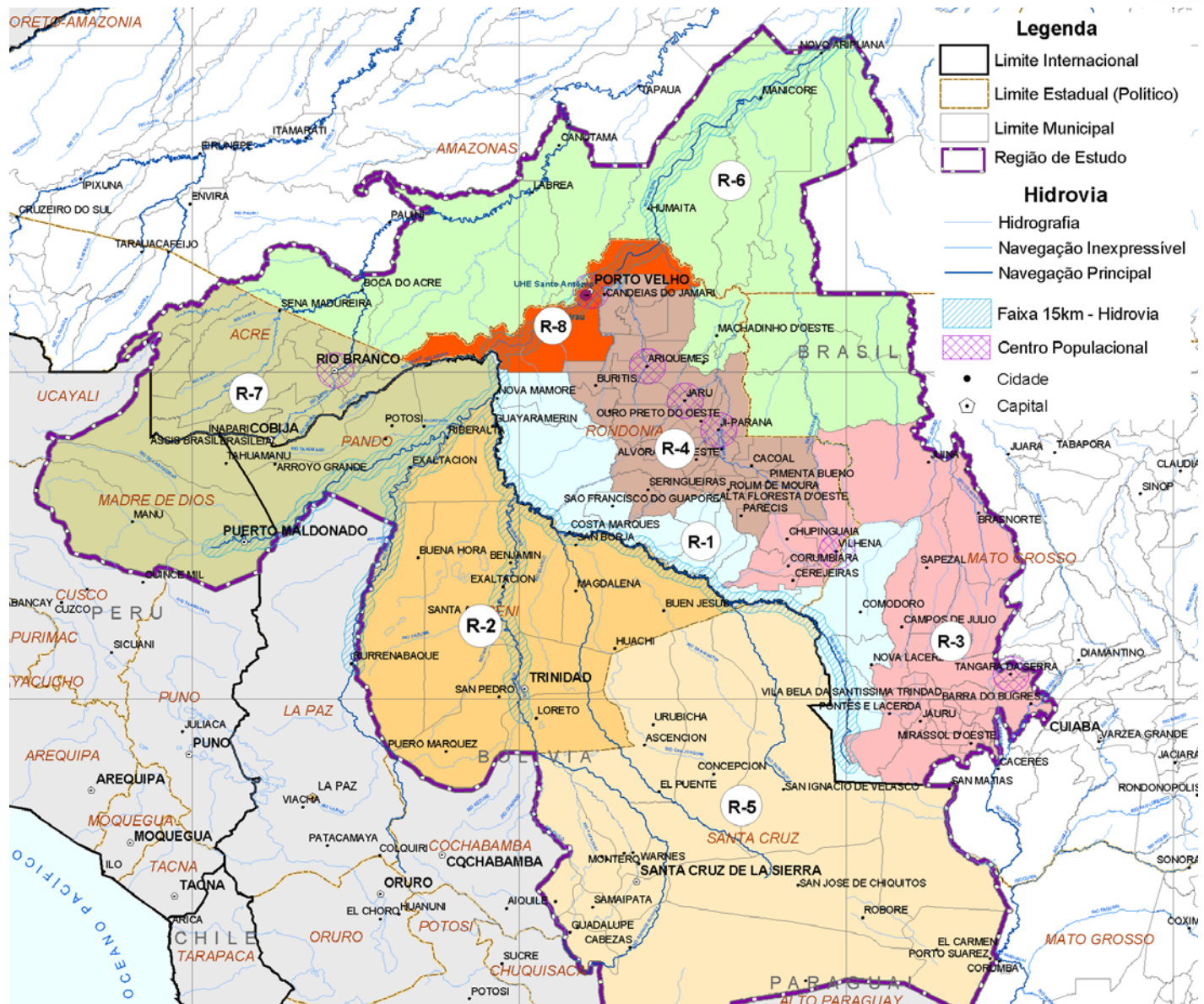
Environmental Effects

- Deforestation and forest fragmentation;
- Occupation of headlands;
- Urban pressure;
- Agricultural pressure on Beni savannas;
- Pressure on protected areas and indigenous lands;
- Alteration of aquatic life (fishing resources);
- Opportunity for leveraging a sustainable use of natural resources.

1.6. Elements of a Strategic Environmental Evaluation: Madeira Complex, Brazil



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1.6. Elements of a Strategic Environmental Evaluation: Madeira Complex, Brazil



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Strategic Agenda:

- Institutional strengthening;
- Creation of an International Committee for the Madeira River Basin;
- Territorial ordering and legal regularization of land;
- On-going participatory process.



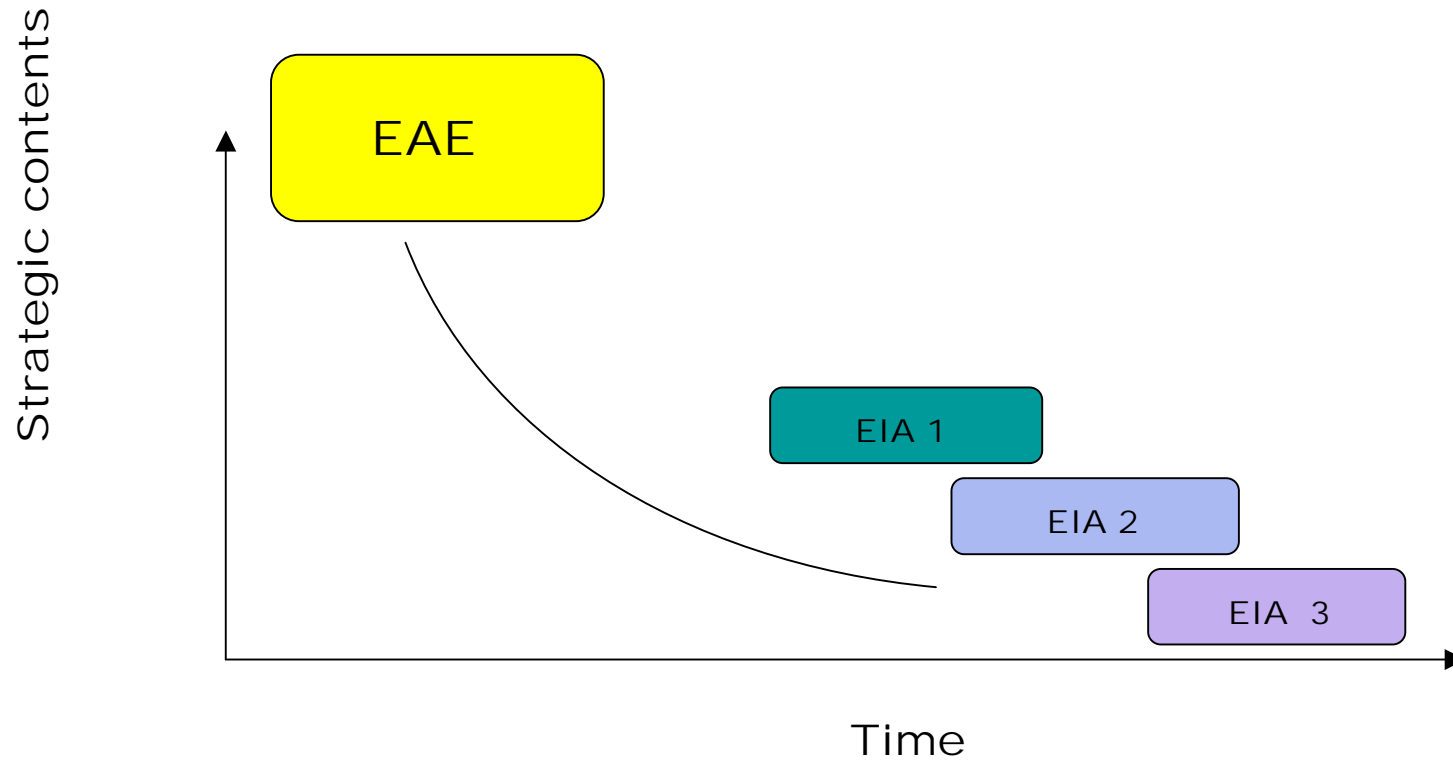
General Aspects of a Strategic Environmental Evaluation:

- ✓ A tool for the decision-making process (ordered information);
- ✓ Initial phases of the planning process (PPP);
- ✓ Alternatively, it is applicable to structuring projects;
- ✓ Deals with effects (medium- and long-term operation) and not impacts (short and medium-term constructions);
- ✓ Involves some expression of governance: public consultation / agreements / commitments / shared responsibilities;
- ✓ It is voluntary.

2. THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK



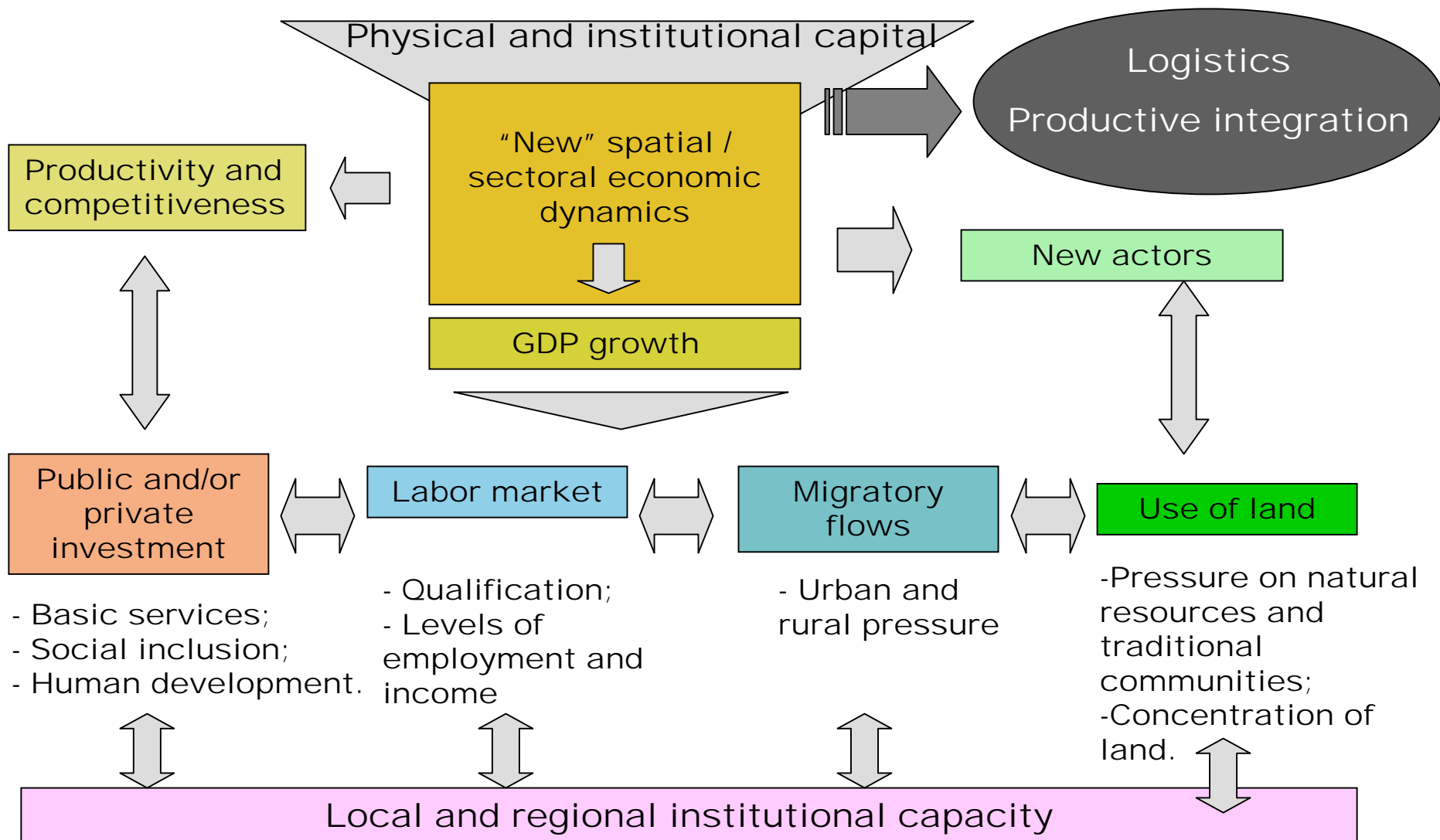
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2. THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK



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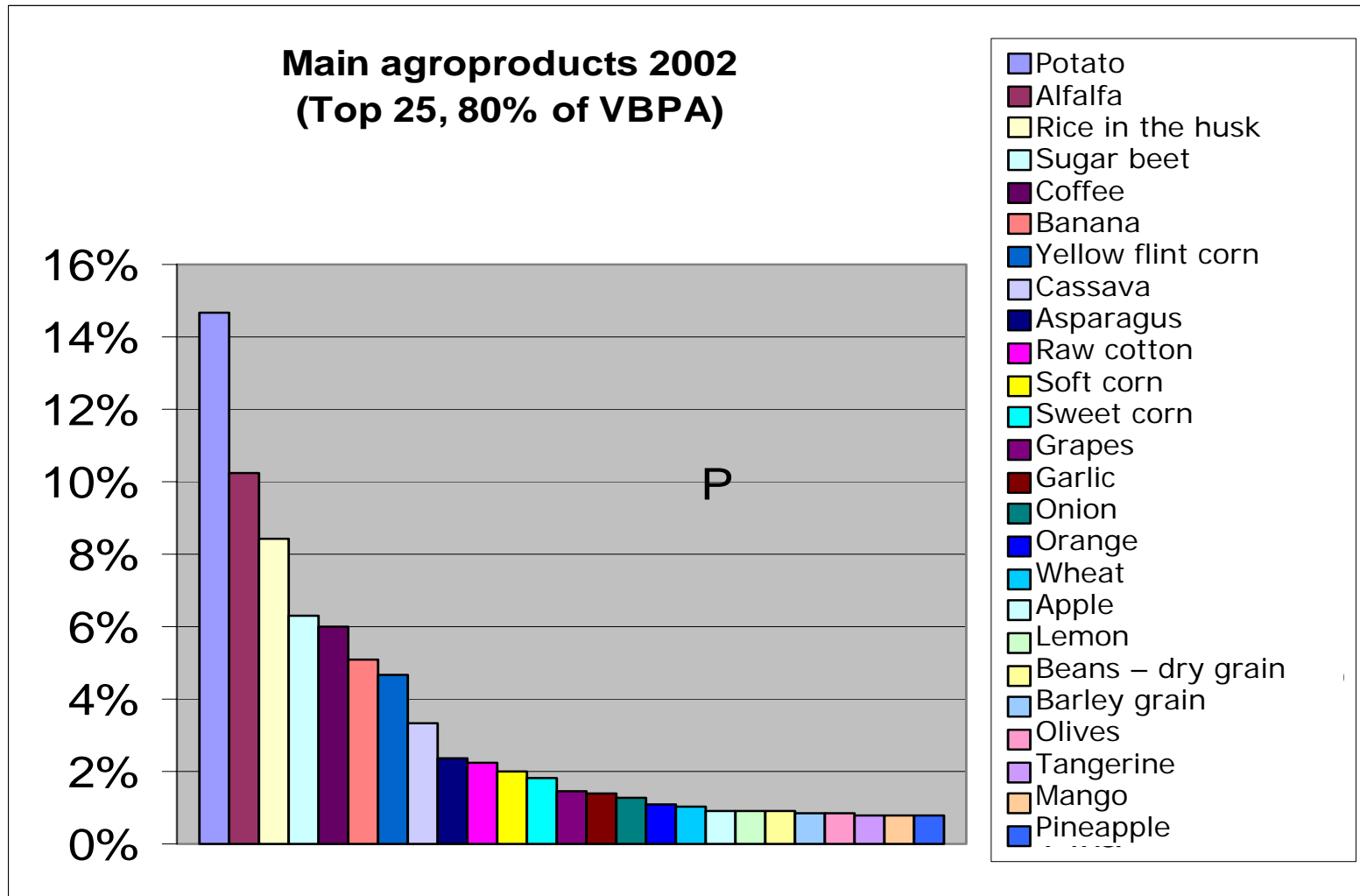


2. THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK



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Example of a "new" dynamics: Agro Peru



4. A SIMPLIFIED METHOD FOR A STRATEGIC ENVIRONMENTAL EVALUATION IN IIRSA GROUPS



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1. Identify the "new" spatial / sectoral economic dynamics, from the VdN supplemented and/or updated, as required, with input from experts and relevant actors;
2. Find a focus in the area of influence (advance vectors) from the new economic dynamics;
3. Develop a *rating* system in three critical areas: Territorial ordering and legal regularization of land; local and regional basic services and institutionality; potential for production-based development;
4. There is a set of possible strategic actions for each thematic evaluation ("A", "B", "C"),.

4. A SIMPLIFIED METHOD FOR A STRATEGIC ENVIRONMENTAL EVALUATION IN IIRSA GROUPS



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Rating

POTENTIAL RISK	POTENTIAL OPPORTUNITY
----------------	-----------------------

Type of project / sustainable territory	Territorial ordering and legal regularization of land	Local and regional basic services and institutionality	Production-based development
---	---	--	------------------------------

"A"	HIGH	HIGH	HIGH	LOW
"B"	MEDIUM	MEDIUM	MEDIUM	MEDIUM
"C"	LOW	LOW	LOW	HIGH

Example: G5 AMAZONAS (BR-163)

A	A	B	B
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4. A SIMPLIFIED METHOD FOR A STRATEGIC ENVIRONMENTAL EVALUATION IN IIRSA GROUPS



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Checklist to evaluate risk/opportunity levels

Territorial ordering and legal regularization of land:

- ✓ Regional territorial ordering plans;
- ✓ Municipal / urban ordering plans;
- ✓ Comprehensive management of river basins;
- ✓ Sustainable management of protected natural areas;
- ✓ Sustainable management of protected socio-cultural areas;
- ✓ Environmentally relevant areas, without legal protection;
- ✓ Socio-culturally relevant areas, without legal protection;
- ✓ Potential for social conflict due to access to / possession of local and regional natural resources (land, water).

Local and regional basic services and institutionalization:

- ✓ Quality of existing basic services (drinking water, sewage, solid wastes, electricity, telephony, transportation, education, health);
- ✓ Limitations to maintain / improve the quality of existing basic services (drinking water, sewage, solid wastes, electricity, telephony, transportation, education, health) due to local / regional population increases;
- ✓ Operational capacity of public (national, regional, local) institutions to implement, monitor and/or control the territory;
- ✓ Operational capacity of other national, regional, local institutions for implementation, monitoring and/or control purposes (non-governmental organizations, civil society and other);
- ✓ Key public institutions rely strongly on budget allocations provided by the central government.

4. A SIMPLIFIED METHOD FOR A STRATEGIC ENVIRONMENTAL EVALUATION IN IIRSA GROUPS



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Checklist to evaluate risk/opportunity levels

Production-based Development:

- ✓ Competitive infrastructure-related costs for value adding purposes;
- ✓ Relevant private interests in the region;
- ✓ Current status of regional labor and business training programs;
- ✓ Current status of promotion mechanisms and technical assistance to small producers;
- ✓ Current status and capacity to replicate experiences that have proved to be sustainable production actions in traditional communities and human settlements;

4. A SIMPLIFIED METHOD FOR A STRATEGIC ENVIRONMENTAL EVALUATION IN IIRSA GROUPS



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Checklist (Example of the *rating* system)

Environmentally relevant areas, without legal protection

- | | |
|---|----------|
| <i>There are highly environmentally relevant areas.</i> | <i>A</i> |
| <i>There are moderately relevant areas.</i> | <i>B</i> |
| <i>There are low environmentally relevant areas.</i> | <i>B</i> |
| <i>There are no such areas.</i> | <i>C</i> |

Socio-culturally relevant areas, without legal protection

- | | |
|---|----------|
| <i>There are highly socio-culturally relevant areas</i> | <i>A</i> |
| <i>There are moderately relevant areas</i> | <i>B</i> |
| <i>There are low socio-culturally relevant areas</i> | <i>B</i> |
| <i>There are no such areas.</i> | <i>C</i> |

Information systems on land tenure

- | | |
|---|----------|
| <i>They are enough and up-dated.</i> | <i>C</i> |
| <i>They are enough but are not updated.</i> | <i>B</i> |
| <i>They are not enough and are updated.</i> | <i>B</i> |
| <i>They are not enough and are not updated.</i> | <i>A</i> |
| <i>There is no such information.</i> | <i>C</i> |



1. APPLYING THE METHODOLOGY PROPOSED TO TWO PILOT GROUPS : WITH AND WITHOUT PREVIOUS DATA (JUNE-AUGUST)
 - Group 3 of the Amazon Hub (office)
 - Group 6 of the Andean Hub (fieldwork)
2. GTE MEETING IN MONTEVIDEO TO REVISE PILOT PROJECT RESULTS AND DISCUSS THE NEXT STEPS (OCTOBER)