Guidelines for the application of the Economic Environmental Impact Assessment in Guinee-Bissau

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Outline

➢ Scope of the work

➢ Country context

➢ Main principles

➢ Institutional and legal frameworks

➢ Methodologies

➢ Key messages and conclusions

Scope of the work

The Guidelines intends to provide the main guidelines to apply the Economic Environmental Evaluation (EEE) in Guinea-Bissau

The EEE in Guinea-Bissau integrates the procedures of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) and the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA)
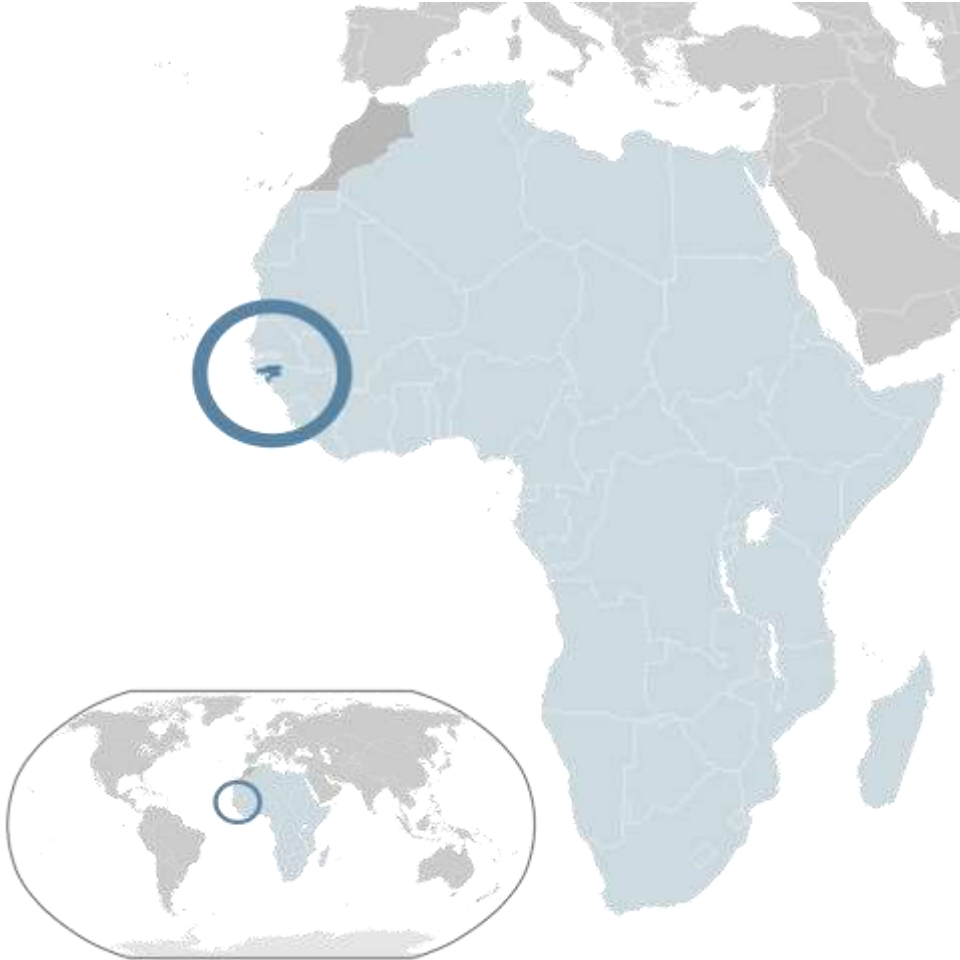
and its main goal is measuring the economic value of nature, before and after a human intervention, to avoid and mitigate the negative effects on the local population and contribute to the sustainable and equitable management of natural resources, considering also the public and democratic participation

Country context

- ➢ 36,125 square kilometres
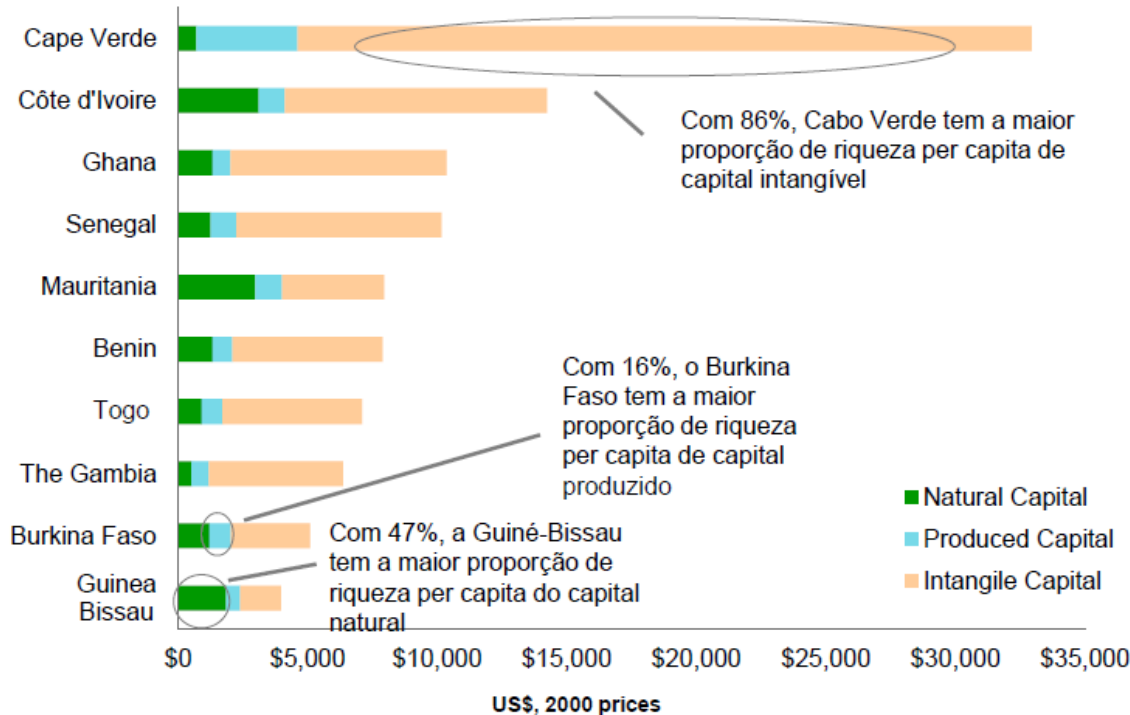- ➢ Estimated population of 1,704,000

- ➢ Human Development Index is one of the lowest on earth
- ➢ GDP per capita is one of the lowest in the world
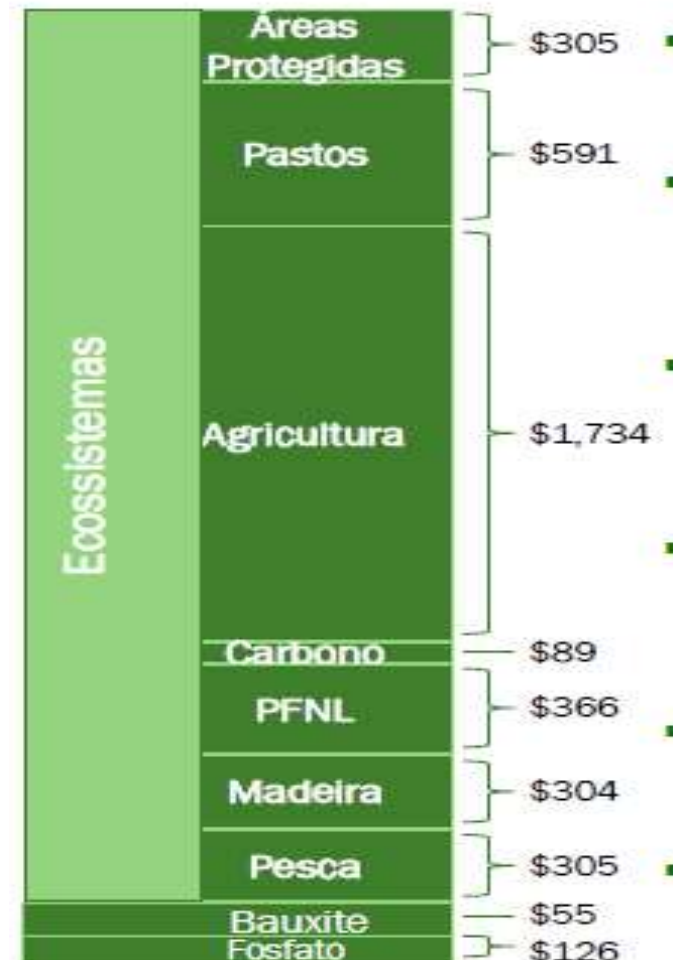- ➢ Natural resources based subsistence economy

Country context

High proportion of natural capital (one of the higher in West Africa)

Proporção elevada de capital natural

Cape Verde, Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Senegal, Mauritania, Benin, Togo, The Gambia, Burkina Faso, Guinea Bissau

Com 86%, Cabo Verde tem a maior proporção de riqueza per capita de capital intangível

Com 16%, o Burkina Faso tem a maior proporção de riqueza per capita de capital produzido

Com 47%, a Guiné-Bissau tem a maior proporção de riqueza per capita do capital natural

Natural Capital
Produced Capital
Intangile Capital

$0 $5,000 $10,000 $15,000 $20,000 $25,000 $30,000 $35,000

US$, 2000 prices

Source: World Bank, 2015

Ecossistemas		
Áreas Protegidas	$305
Pastos	$591
Agricultura	$1,734
Carbono	$89
PFNL	$366
Madeira	$304
Pesca	$305
Bauxite	$55
Fosfato	$126

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Institutional and legal frameworks

In 2010, the parliament approved the Law on Environmental Impact Assessment, introducing also the EEE

The CAIA, the governamental agency for environmental assessment, was founded in 2011

Recently, the Government of Guinee-Bissau and the United Nations have assigned the Partnership Framework 2016-2020 (UNPAF), the UN integrated system's contribution to the National Development Plan, considering the principles of the **Sustainable Development Goals (SDG)**. Currently the UN is assisting the Government in applying the impact assessment procedures in the Country, providing technical and legal tools. The EEE guidelines are one of these tools, elaborated considering the ecosystem services paradigm

Main principles

➢ **Natural capital** has a value, (not only economic)

➢ **Ecosystems** provide good and **Services** with values, which permit environmental functionality, population wellness, including livelihoods

➢ Nature conservation and environmental sustainability policies may support local communities, with financial resources for inclusive growth

Source: World Bank, 2006

Methodology

The Guide has been prepared by taking into account the existing legislation, international best practices, consultation activities with the relevant stakeholders, the literature of reference, trying to adapt the best international experiences to the Guinee-Bissau context
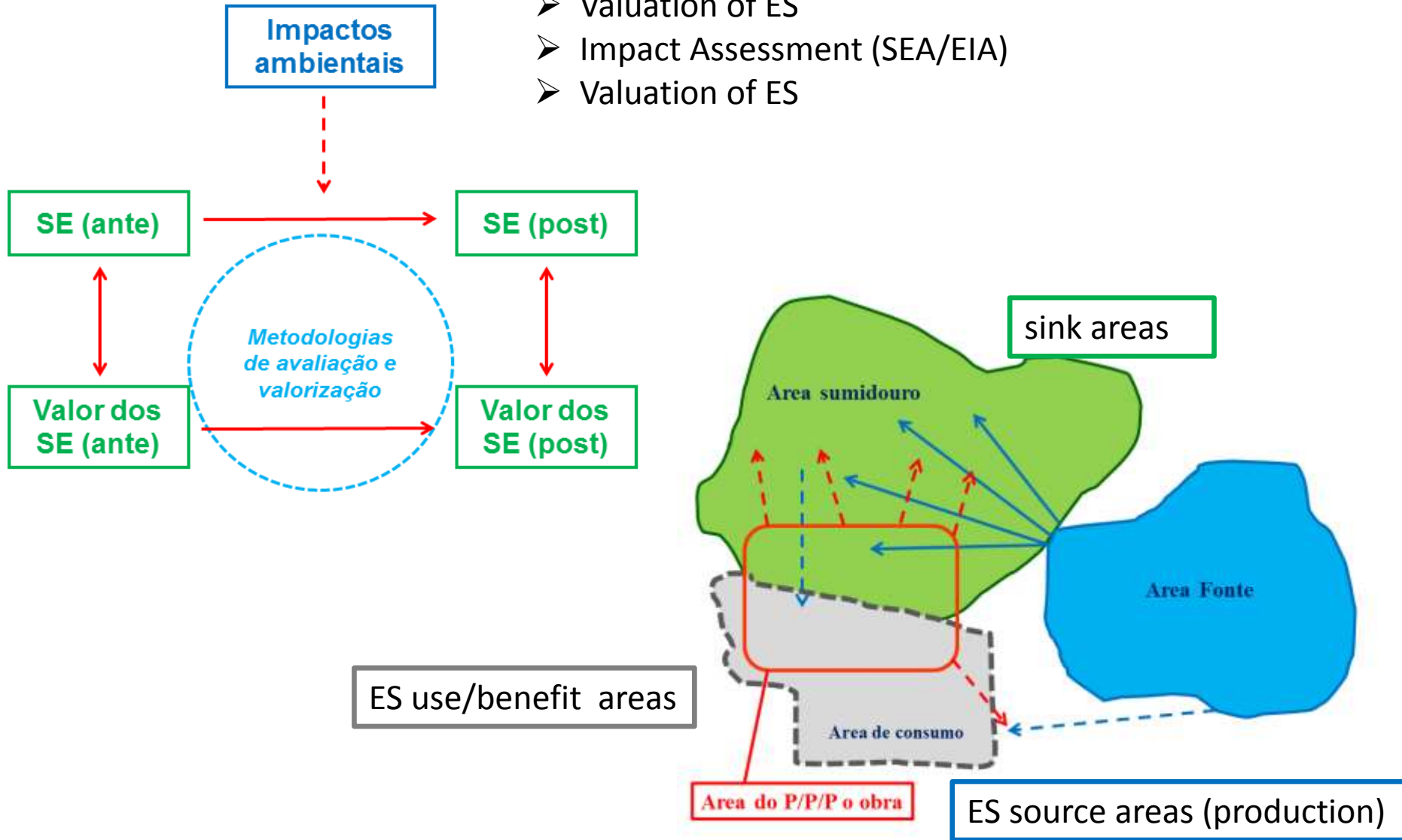

The methodology is based on the **assessment and evaluation of goods and ecosystem services**, before and after the execution of the **works** (in the case of the **EIA**) or the actions relating to the **Policies/Programmes/Plans** (in the case of **SEA**), considering the peculiar characteristics of the natural capital and its economic value in Africa and, particularly, in Guinee-Bissau.

Methodology

- Valuation of ES
- Impact Assessment (SEA/EIA)
- Valuation of ES

Impactos ambientais

SE (ante) → SE (post)

Metodologias de avaliação e valorização

Valor dos SE (ante) → Valor dos SE (post)

sink areas

Area sumidouro

Area Fonte

ES use/benefit areas

Area de consumo

Area do P/P/P o obra

ES source areas (production)

Methodology

Some evaluation methods are suggested

Travel cost

Direct Marketing Princing

Factor income

Willingness to pay

Marginal productivity

Key-messages and conclusions

➢ Impact Assessment should be measured considering **economic value of natural resources**

➢ The national legislation of Environmental Impact Assessment includes the Economic Environmental Assessment (EEA), or Economic Environmental Evaluation (EEE), without specifically regulating it

➢ EEE can be applied to **plans, programs and policies (P/P/P)** in the SEA processes, and **works and designs**, in the EIA processes

➢ In the Guidelines, the EEE is based on **ecosystem goods and services**

➢ The **economic value of the environmental effects** of works and P/P/P can be previously analyzed and evaluated in effective, comprehensive and efficiently way. So it is possible to find strategies, policies and measures to preserve the economic value of natural capital and ecosystem goods and services

Thanks for your attention!

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