

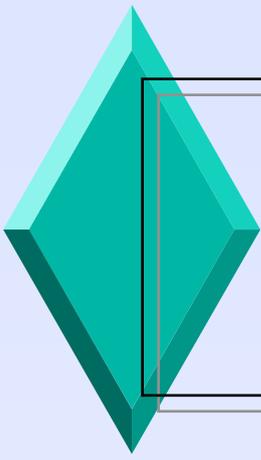
International Ocean Institute, Canada

Class B 2001: The UN Convention on the Law of the Sea: Its Implementation and Agenda 21

**International Organizations
Roundtable and Participant
Presentations: The Role of the
World Bank**

August 1-2, 2001

Lars T. Soeftestad



1. INTRODUCTION

1. Introduction

2. The World Bank Group

3. The environment sector

4. Broadening the agenda, I: env. sector & assessments

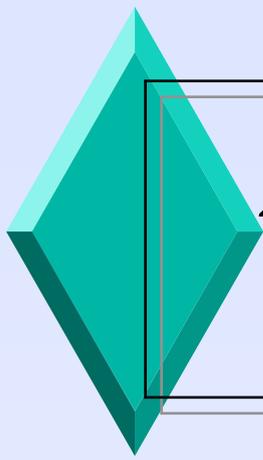
5. The World Bank & UNCLOS

6. The World Bank & Agenda 21

7. The World Bank & sust. fisheries management

8. Broadening the agenda, II: Emerging patterns of intl. aid

9. Conclusions



2. THE WORLD BANK GROUP

1. Introduction

2. The World Bank Group

3. The environment sector

4. Broadening the agenda, I: env. sector & assessments

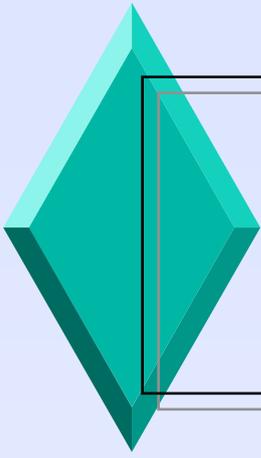
5. The World Bank & UNCLOS

6. The World Bank & Agenda 21

7. The World Bank & sust. fisheries management

8. Broadening the agenda, II: emerging patterns of intl. aid

9. Conclusions



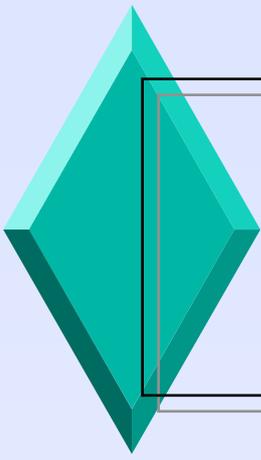
Areas of focus

- 1. Organization and history**
- 2. Center, Regions, Country
dept., Res. Missions, Hubs**
- 3. Portfolio**
- 4. Environment sector**



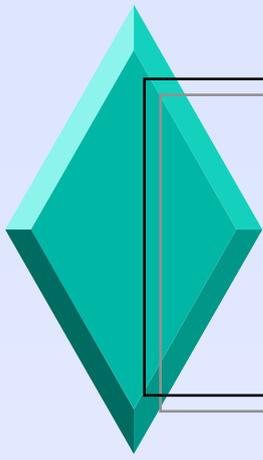
3. THE ENVIRONMENT SECTOR

- 1. Introduction**
- 2. The World Bank Group**
- 3. The environment sector**
- 4. Broadening the agenda, I: env. sector & assessments**
- 5. The World Bank & UNCLOS**
- 6. The World Bank & Agenda 21**
- 7. The World Bank & sust. fisheries management**
- 8. Broadening the agenda, II: emerging patterns of intl. aid**
- 9. Conclusions**



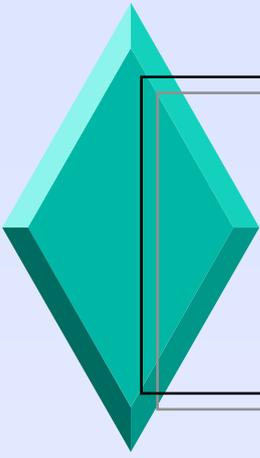
Areas of focus

- 1. Pollution management**
- 2. Natural resources**
- 3. Food production**
- 4. National institution building**
- 5. Programs to address global environmental problems**
- 6. Analytical, research and policy work**
- 7. Social issues**
- 8. Training and capacity building**



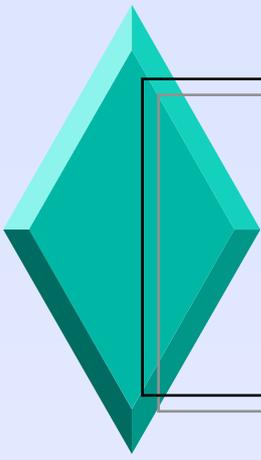
4. BROADENING THE AGENDA, I: ASSESSMENTS

- 1. Introduction**
- 2. The World Bank Group**
- 3. The environment sector**
- 4. Broadening the agenda, I: env. sector & assessments**
- 5. The World Bank & UNCLOS**
- 6. The World Bank & Agenda 21**
- 7. The World Bank & sust. fisheries management**
- 8. Broadening the agenda, II: emerging patterns of intl. aid**
- 9. Conclusions**



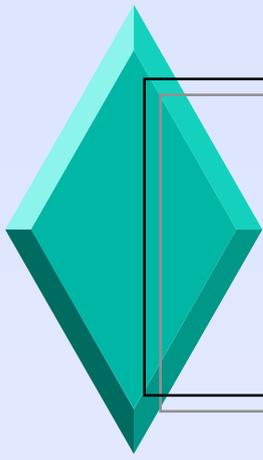
Areas of focus

- 1. Environmental assessment (EA)**
- 2. Social assessment (SA) and participation**



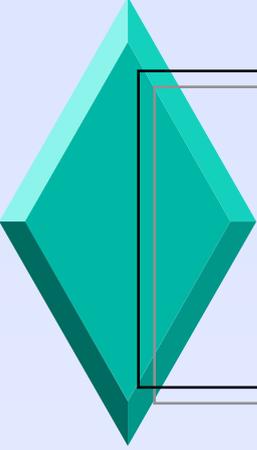
Why a new approach, I?

- ◆ **Neglect of social factors, impacts and processes**
- ◆ **Social domain highly fragmented**
- ◆ **Confusion about methodologies**
- ◆ **Advocacy needs to be balanced with analysis**



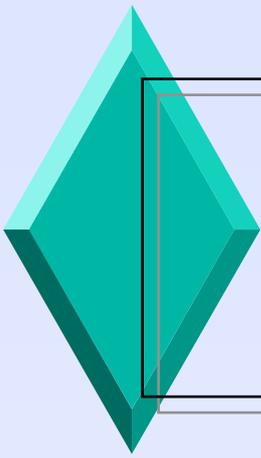
Why a new approach, II?

- ◆ **Data collection and analysis to be balanced with applied focus**
- ◆ **Improve the social soundness of development operations**
- ◆ **Improve the quality and sustainability of development operations**



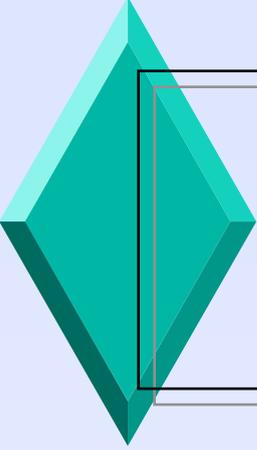
What is social assessment?

- ◆ **Social Assessment (SA) is the systematic investigation of the social processes and factors that affect development impacts and results**
- ◆ **SA provides a framework for incorporating participation and social analysis into the design and delivery of development operations**



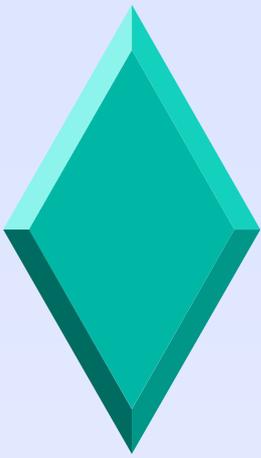
Objectives of SA

- ◆ **Identify key stakeholders and establish an appropriate framework for their participation**
- ◆ **Ensure that project objectives and incentives for change are appropriate and acceptable to beneficiaries**
- ◆ **Assess social impacts and risks**
- ◆ **Minimize or mitigate adverse impacts**



SA includes social analysis

- ◆ Identify key stakeholders and establish an appropriate framework for their participation
- ◆ Take account of social diversity (poverty, gender, ethnicity) and ensure project objectives and incentives for change are appropriate and acceptable to beneficiaries
- ◆ Understand social, political and institutional contexts, determine what is feasible, support policy change and capacity development at appropriate levels
- ◆ Assess social impacts and risks, and minimize or mitigate those that are adverse



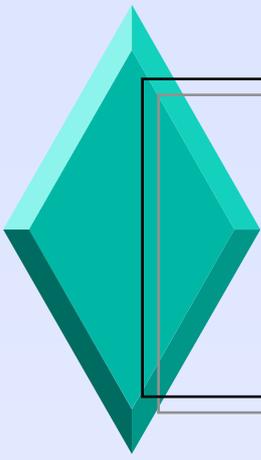
SA

is

a

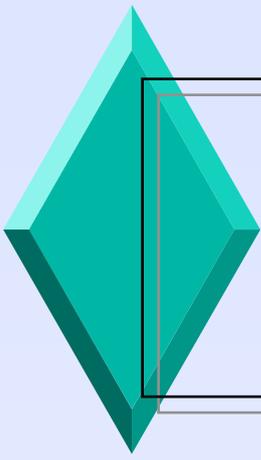
process





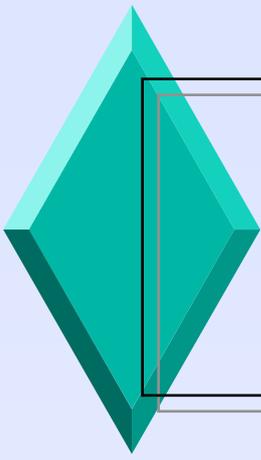
Common questions, I

- ◆ **Who are the stakeholders? Are the objectives of the project consistent with their needs, interests and capacities?**
- ◆ **What social and cultural factors (for example: gender, ethnicity, income level, social organization) affect the ability of stakeholders to participate or benefit from the operations proposed?**



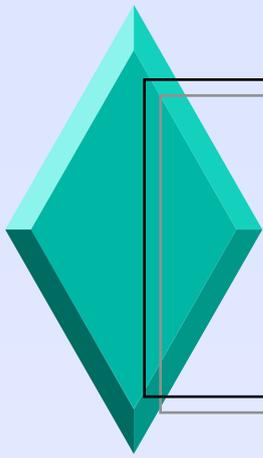
Common questions, II

- ◆ **What is the impact of the project or programs on the various stakeholders, and particularly on women and vulnerable groups?**
- ◆ **What are the social risks (lack of commitment or capacity, incompatibility with existing conditions) which might affect the success of the project or program?**
- ◆ **What institutional arrangements are needed for participation and project delivery? Are there adequate plans to build the capacity required for each?**



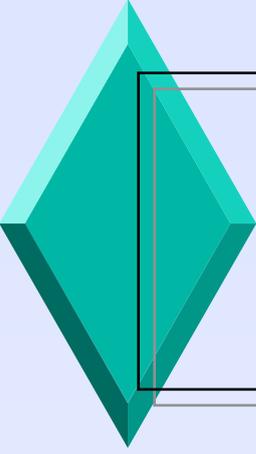
Key features of SA

- ◆ **One size does not fit all**
- ◆ **Since there are many relevant social variables:**
 - ◆ SAs must be selective and strategic
 - ◆ SAs must be iterative and flexible
- ◆ **SAs require:**
 - ◆ Consultation with stakeholders
 - ◆ Data collection and analysis
- ◆ **Methodologies must be linked to significance of problem and degree of participation required**



Levels of participation

- ◆ **Information dissemination**
 - ◆ One-way flow of information
- ◆ **Consultation**
 - ◆ Two-way flow of information
- ◆ **Collaboration**
 - ◆ Shared control over decision-making, partnerships
- ◆ **Empowerment**
 - ◆ Transfer of control over decisions and resources



Methodologies

◆ Desk reviews

- ◆ Quick way of collecting data, do not build commitment or capacity

◆ Surveys

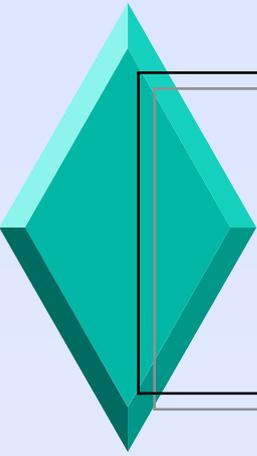
- ◆ Qualitative and quantitative, get data, provide voice, do not build consensus

◆ Workshops

- ◆ Build consensus, good for educated stakeholders

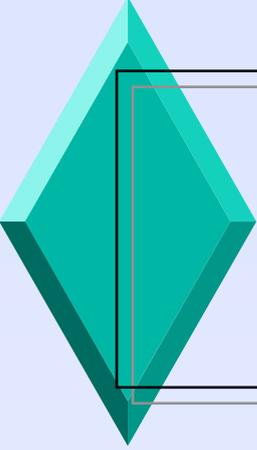
◆ Participatory field work

- ◆ Accessible to local people, aids implementation and policy



Relevant social factors

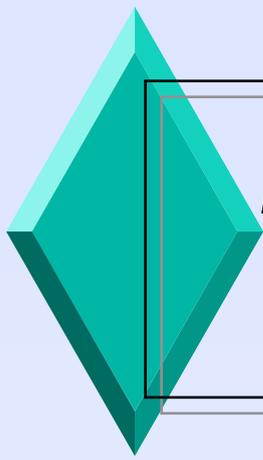
- ◆ **Demographic factors**
 - ◆ Number of people, their location, pop. density, etc.
- ◆ **Socio-economic determinants**
 - ◆ Factors like land tenure, access to prod. inputs and markets and family comp. which affect incomes and productivity
- ◆ **Social organization**
 - ◆ Organization and capacity at the household and community levels affecting participation, access to services, flow of resources
- ◆ **Socio-political context**
 - ◆ Context affecting development goals, control over resources, priorities of implementing agencies
- ◆ **Needs and values**
 - ◆ Stakeholder attitudes and values



*Where progress has
been made*

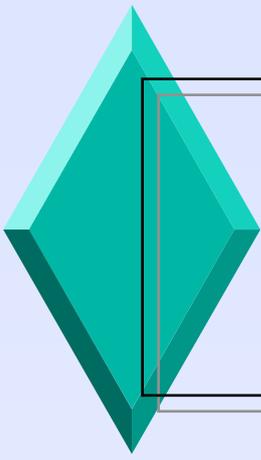
Experiences in Bank operations:

- ◆ **One framework for participation and social analysis**
- ◆ **Data collection linked to decision-making**
- ◆ **Methodology depends on problems to be addressed**
- ◆ **Operational staff are prepared to provide technical support for participation and SA**



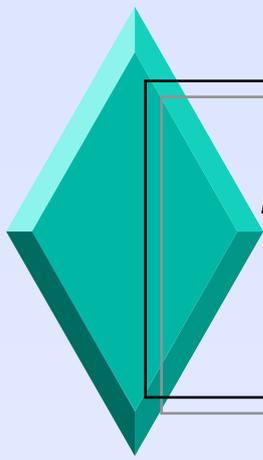
5. THE WORLD BANK AND UNCLOS

- 1. Introduction**
- 2. The World Bank Group**
- 3. The environment sector**
- 4. Broadening the agenda, I: env. sector & assessments**
- 5. The World Bank & UNCLOS**
- 6. The World Bank & Agenda 21**
- 7. The World Bank & sust. fisheries management**
- 8. Broadening the agenda, II: emerging patterns of intl. aid**
- 9. Conclusions**



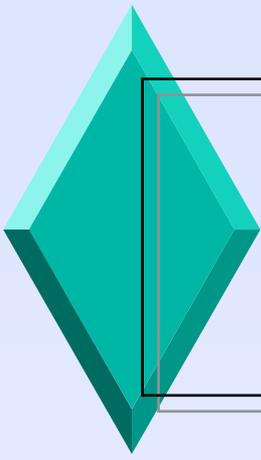
Areas of focus

- 1. Integrated marine and coastal area management**
- 2. Protected areas**
- 3. Sustainable use of marine and coastal living resources**
- 4. Aquaculture**
- 5. Alien species**



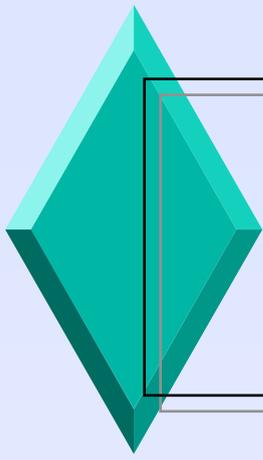
5. THE WORLD BANK AND AGENDA 21

- 1. Introduction**
- 2. The World Bank Group**
- 3. The environment sector**
- 4. Broadening the agenda, I: env. sector & assessments**
- 5. The World Bank & UNCLOS**
- 6. The World Bank & Agenda 21**
- 7. The World Bank & sust. fisheries management**
- 8. Broadening the agenda, II: emerging patterns of intl. aid**
- 9. Conclusions**



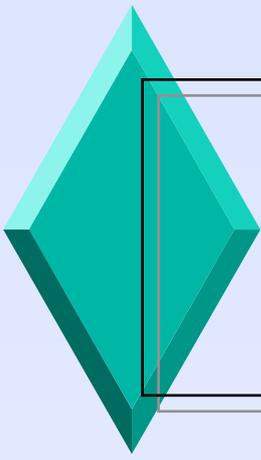
Areas of focus

- 1. Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM)**
- 2. Small Island Development States (SIDS)**



Integrated coastal zone management, I

- ◆ **ICZM is intersectoral and inter-disciplinary**
- ◆ **ICZM is widely accepted as a policy tool**
- ◆ **Few cases of successful and efficient ICZM**
- ◆ **Successful ICZM requires procedures to understand the economic-technical linkages between ecosystems, on the one hand, and human activities which affect them, on the other hand**

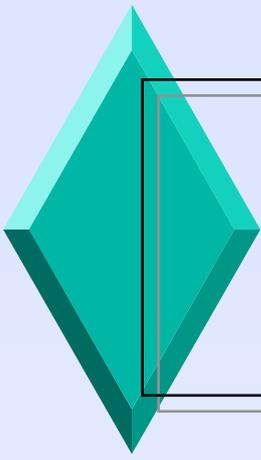


Integrated coastal zone management, II

ICZM lessons, 1

Intl. experience with ICZM is growing. Analyses of these experiences in Africa indicate that external donors have a strong role to play in facilitating the ICZM planning process. Preliminary lessons:

- ◆ **Intersectoral and institutional problems**
- ◆ **Participatory approaches**
- ◆ **Sustainability**
- ◆ **An appropriate framework**

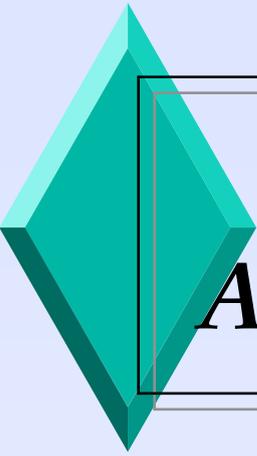


Integrated coastal zone management, III

ICZM lessons, 2

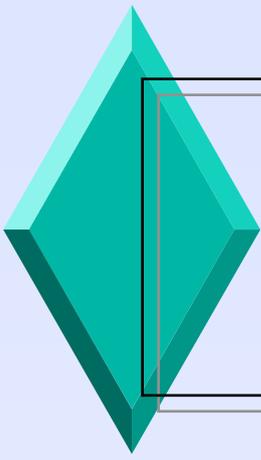
The two primary attributes of a successful ICZM strategy are:

- ◆ **A participatory approach to overcome the numerous inst. capacity problems and inter-sectoral linkages that tend to prevail in the coastal zone**
- ◆ **Identification of readily implemented cost-effective solutions that are sensitive to local environmental and social sustainability issues**



5. THE WORLD BANK AND FISHERIES MGMT.

- 1. Introduction**
- 2. The World Bank Group**
- 3. The environment sector**
- 4. Broadening the agenda, I:
env. sector & assessments**
- 5. The World Bank & UNCLOS**
- 6. The World Bank & Agenda 21**
- 7. The World Bank & fisheries
management**
- 8. Broadening the agenda, II:
emerging patterns of intl. aid**
- 9. Conclusions**



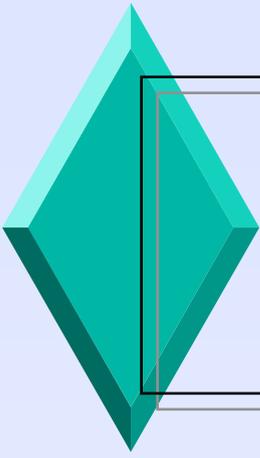
Areas of focus

- 1. Fisheries and aquaculture thematic group**
- 2. Collaboration with FAO**
- 3. Collaboration with bilaterals**
- 4. Collaboration with stakeholders**
- 4. Sustainability and indicators**
- 5. Bangladesh IV Fisheries Project**
- 6. Future developments**



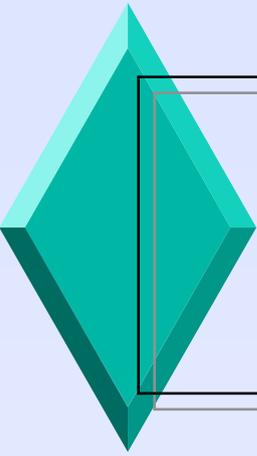
8. BROADENING THE AGENDA, II: EMERGING PATTERNS OF INTL. AID

- 1. Introduction**
- 2. The World Bank Group**
- 3. The environment sector**
- 4. Broadening the agenda, I:
env. sector & assessments**
- 5. The World Bank & UNCLOS**
- 6. The World Bank & Agenda 21**
- 7. The World Bank & sust.
fisheries management**
- 8. Broadening the agenda, II:
emerging patterns of intl. aid**
- 9. Conclusions**



Areas of focus

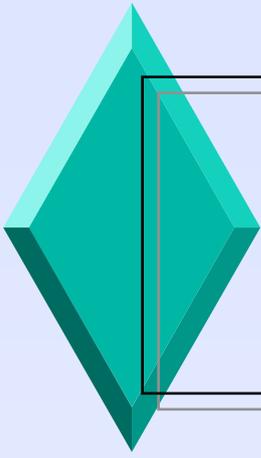
- 1. Macro-level**
- 2. Micro-level**
- 3. Modeling stakeholder interaction and relationships**
- 3. Partnerships**
- 4. Knowledge management and knowledge sharing**
- 5. Integration**
- 6. Networking**



9. CONCLUSIONS

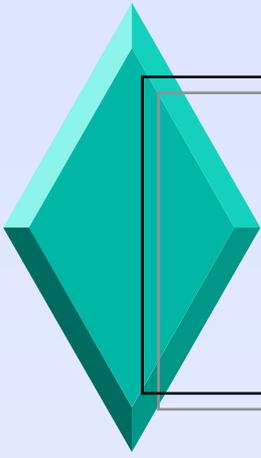
- 1. Introduction**
- 2. The World Bank Group**
- 3. The environment sector**
- 4. Broadening the agenda, I:
env. sector & assessments**
- 5. The World Bank & UNCLOS**
- 6. The World Bank & Agenda 21**
- 7. The World Bank & sust.
fisheries management**
- 8. Broadening the agenda, II:
emerging patterns of intl. aid**

9. Conclusions



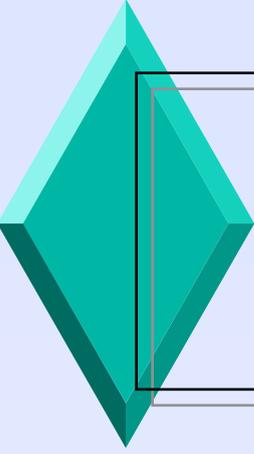
*Areas of
focus*

- 1. Modeling intl. aid**
- 2. CBNRM**



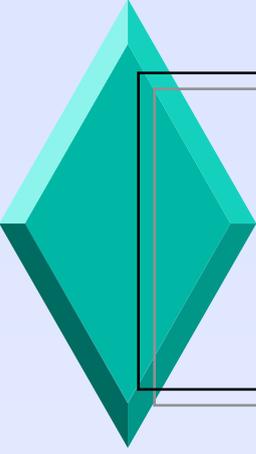
BONUS

1. Project cycle



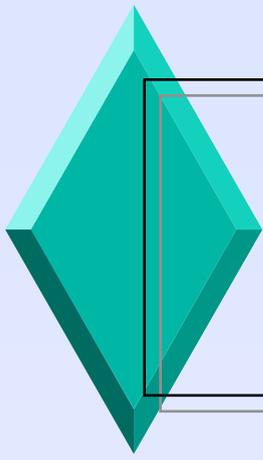
1. Identification

- ◆ **Discuss with all stakeholders:**
 - ◆ Project objectives
 - ◆ Potential social benefits, impacts, risks
- ◆ **Assess whether gaps exist in:**
 - ◆ Information
 - ◆ Commitment
 - ◆ Capacity to act
- ◆ **Encourage borrower to use appropriate processes for data collection, consensus building and capacity development**
- ◆ **Identify individuals and institutions which can help**



2. Preparation

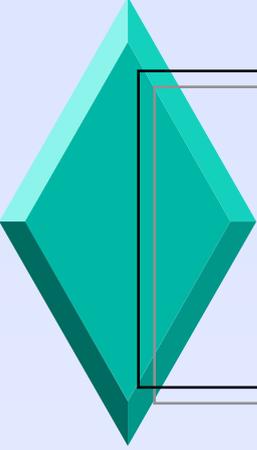
- ◆ **Be selective and strategic -
Focus on key social issues**
- ◆ **Use approaches which build
ownership and support for
conclusions reached**
- ◆ **Spend more time on upfront
agreement and dissemination
of results, less on data
collection**
- ◆ **Encourage the use of local
institutions where possible**
- ◆ **Stress Government ownership
of process and results**



3. Appraisal

Verify that:

- ◆ **Key stakeholders identified and views taken into account**
- ◆ **Key social issues identified and addressed**
- ◆ **Strategies for ongoing participation appropriate**
- ◆ **Adverse social impacts minimized or mitigated**
- ◆ **Appropriate mechanisms in place to build awareness and capacity**
- ◆ **Monitorable benchmarks for success agreed upon**



4. Implementation

- ◆ **Through consultation and other forms of information gathering**
 - ◆ **Monitor benchmarks for success**
 - ◆ **Modify and adjust implementation program**
- ◆ **Develop process projects which are grown rather than hatched**