



25 years Netherlands Commission for  
Environmental Assessment

# SEA Workshop on the Energy Sector

Mission report

## ZAMBIA



6 August 2019  
Ref: 8034-01



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## SEA Workshop Report

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**Title** SEA Workshop on the Energy Sector

**To** WWF Zambia  
WWF-NL

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**Date** 6 August 2019

**From** The Netherlands Commission for Environmental Assessment

**By** Ms L. (Leyla) Özay (Technical Secretary)  
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## List of abbreviations

CSO:	Civil Society Organisation
EMA:	Environmental Management Act
ESIA:	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
MoE:	Ministry of Energy
MoU:	Memorandum of Understanding
NCEA:	Netherlands Commission on Environmental Assessment
MNDP:	The Ministry of National Development Planning
SEA:	Strategic Environmental Assessment
PPP:	Policies Plans and Programmes
SEMP:	Strategic Environmental and Social Management Plan
ToR:	Terms of Reference
WWF:	World Wildlife Fund for Nature
ZEMA:	Zambia Environmental Management Agency

# 1. Introduction

## **Background**

The NCEA is involved as technical advisor on SEA and ESIA in the Shared Resources and Joint Solutions programme (SRJS) of IUCN-NL and WWF-Netherlands. SRJS is also implemented in Zambia in the framework of WWF-Zambia's Fresh Water Programme. The NCEA acts in this programme as technical advisor where relevant. Its engagement so far encompassed the following activities:

- An ESIA needs assessment together with WWF-Zambia, its CSO partners and ZEMA (May 2017) resulting in a report with recommendations to strengthen ESIA/SEA systems.
- Advice on draft ESIA regulations, which is still to be approved by the Ministry of Justice.
- Facilitating a multi-stakeholder platform in December 2017 on SEA and a CSO workshop for ESIA review (December 2017).
- Training workshop on SEA regulations and ESIA review training for ZEMA staff (July 2018).
- Advice on draft SEA regulations recently submitted to the Ministry of Justice for approval (March, 2018).

Through its collaboration with WWF-Zambia in recent years, ZEMA increasingly realises the benefits of collaborating with civil society in areas where they play complementary roles. WWF-Zambia, ZEMA and the NCEA will soon sign a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) which outlines intentions by the three institutions to collaborate on:

- increasing capacity on SEA and ESIA review among selected CSOs, government agencies and other stakeholders;
- more awareness on participatory approaches and good practice SEA and ESIA;
- contributing to ZEMA's efforts for improved regulatory framework.

## **The SEA workshop and meetings on SEA regulations & planning**

In 2018, ZEMA formulated the first SEA regulations which are expected to come in to force any time soon. The adoption of these regulations will bring changes to the role that CSOs and the public will play in planning processes and to ZEMA's mandate and daily practice. These changes also imply the need for awareness raising and skill building across line Ministries, CSOs, ZEMA staff and environmental consultants. Therefore, SEA is high on the WWF-Zambia and ZEMA's agenda.

The Government of Zambia is currently revising its Energy Policy dating from 2008 and formulating plans and programmes for the implementation of this policy, such as a renewable energy strategy and energy efficiency plan. Zambia would benefit from performing SEAs for the energy policy and related plans and soon SEAs will be obligatory. It is therefore time to raise awareness on SEA's contribution to strategic planning and on good practice SEA. WWF-Zambia and ZEMA decided to organise a three-day workshop with the aim of raising awareness on SEAs in the energy sector, and particularly on key steps, issues and benefits from performing SEAs. The intended output was increased appreciation of SEA in the energy sector (hydro, solar, wind, energy mix) and increased insight in what to look for when reviewing an SEA.

The participants to the workshop (40 persons) were a mix of government officials, CSOs and consultants. The NCEA was requested to deliver technical expertise and facilitation for this workshop (see workshop programme in Annex 1). To make use of the time and opportunity,

the NCEA was also requested to deliver detailed inputs on the SEA regulations and guidelines in a separate meeting. In the end, ZEMA, WWF–Zambia and the NCEA had several meetings to discuss planning for the coming period.

## 2. Summary of the SEA Workshop on the Energy Sector

### 2.1 Opening and Expectations

The workshop was officially opened by Ms Nachilala Nkombo (Country Director WWF Zambia), by Mr Gift Sikaundi (Director Operations ZEMA) and Mr Constantino Mwembela (Principal Inspector ZEMA). In their introductory words, they all stressed the importance of SEA as a tool for integrating environmental and social concerns into strategic decisions. Mr Mwembela and Mr Sikaundi pointed out that the SEA regulations are currently with the Ministry of Justice and their adoption is expected soon. Mr Mwembela pointed out that all agencies and CSOs need to take their responsibility for the effective implementation: ZEMA alone cannot realise this. He also mentioned his appreciation for the collaboration between ZEMA and WWF Zambia in recent years.

After a round of brief introductions, the facilitators did a small exercise to get a sense of the level of knowledge and engagement in SEA processes. This showed that one person in the audience had substantial understanding of SEA theory and practice due to his engagement in several SEAs. Around 60% of the participants indicated that they do not yet have a good understanding of SEA theory and practice, while 40% had some knowledge and understanding due to their engagement in the formulation of the SEA regulations and previous workshops.

Then participants outlined their expectations as summarized in the next table.

<b>Expectations:</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• To understand SEA in detail and how to apply it (voiced by many participants);</li><li>• To relate the information I will learn to the new Regulations;</li><li>• To understand the values of SEA so I can apply it to climate change considerations;</li><li>• To understand strategic issues in relation to biomass and energy production;</li><li>• How to apply SEA as IAAZ;</li><li>• Need to understand the SEA process so that I can communicate about it better;</li><li>• Would like to see some case studies so I can get a feel for the SEA process and how it's applied;</li><li>• To find out how communities can be part of the SEA process;</li><li>• To find out how SEA can inform policy-making and decision-making;</li><li>• How can SEA better inform the development of the energy sector in Zambia e.g. with respect to wind, biomass and nuclear options (voiced by several participants);</li><li>• For all stakeholders to obtain an understanding of the role of SEA in energy planning;</li><li>• To learn about SEA (voiced by several participants);</li><li>• To get an understanding of how SEA is done internationally and compare that to what we are doing in Zambia;</li></ul>

- Can SEA help to better harmonise legislation and policy;
- To assist in enhancing the conduct of SEA in the country;
- To provide more insights to assist in the development of our Regulations;
- To obtain some hand-on practical training;
- To improve how we review SEAs especially with regard to the energy sector.

## 2.2 Presentations

The first day the facilitators put emphasis on introducing SEA and its application in the energy sector in specific, through presentations. These presentations were followed by a Question and Answer. In addition, presentations were given by a representative from the Ministry of Energy and from ZEMA. More details on the presentations can be found in the power points that will be sent along with this report.

### **Presentation 1: Concept of sustainable development and sustainability**

This session highlighted sustainability issues related to the energy sector and the complexity of sustainable development, competing claims on natural resources and unintended impacts. Because of this complexity, policy makers are in a difficult position. When making strategic decisions, it is cardinal to take an integrated and long-term view and consider the carrying capacity of nature and climate change. She also highlighted that there are no clear-cut answers to what is sustainable energy; how green is green? For instance, renewable energy sources are not always per definition sustainable, if mineral mining and waste issues are taken into consideration. SEA is a tool that can help decision makers in getting sense if their policy choices are the right ones.

### **Presentation 2: Introduction SEA and SEA in the energy sector**

This session introduced the concept of SEA, its main principles, benefits and differences with ESIA. SEA for energy policies, plans and programmes can provide answers to different strategic questions like: What is the best energy mix to meet the energy demand? Where should different energy sources be generated and which areas need to be excluded? How consistent are energy policy choices with other development goals? At what pace should we develop?

### **Presentation 3: Three SEA cases from the energy sector**

After introducing the concept, three SEA case studies were presented to illustrate SEAs and their outcomes for energy policies (in the Czech Republic and Slovakia) and for a hydropower programme (Myanmar).

### **Presentation 4: Energy sector developments in Zambia**

This was presented by a representative from the Ministry of Energy who first briefly introduced the energy policy (of 2008) and several sub-plans in Zambia such as rural electrification master plan and power systems master plan. He informed the audience that the Energy Policy is currently under revision with EU support. In the energy policy revision, different sources are being considered including nuclear, biomass, coal fired power plants, hydropower, gas and oil (although the petroleum act is still not enacted), solar, wind and

geothermal. The policy revision is trying to address some gaps that have been identified on the policy such as:

- The lack of targets for different energy sources;
- No attention and targets for energy efficiency;
- Solving issues and questions around net metering;
- Dealing with mini-grids and making these affordable and accessible to rural populations;
- Defining access to energy;
- Climate change.

In the discussion that followed with the audience, participants highlighted that several issues were not mentioned in the energy sector's need to be considered in the policy revision. Participants pointed out that there is still unequal access to clean energy and large number of people therefore depend on biomass. This leads to high levels of deforestation and there is need to raise awareness on the environmental consequences on one hand, and to provide alternatives that are accessible and attractive to the people on the other. It was also stressed that deforestation is not only driven by rural local people but also by those many who buy charcoal. It is not uncommon that companies get licences to enter forests and harvest trees to generate energy. A new policy needs to tackle these issues and come up with interventions to restore forests and watersheds.

#### **Presentation 5: The process of SEA**

In the last session of the day, facilitators introduced the process and the generic steps that are taken when performing an SEA. This was a general introduction to give an overview of the exercises that would follow the next two days. The facilitators also handed out the background document for the exercises, to allow participants enough time to read.

#### **Presentation 6: The process of SEA**

On day 2, ZEMA's acting Director of the Legal Department Ms Banda gave a presentation on the draft SEA regulation, giving its institutional background, general requirements, monitoring and requirements for the registration of experts.

#### **Presentation 7: Strategic Environmental and Social Management Plan**

On day 3, the NCEA's expert gave a brief presentation to introduce Strategic Environmental and Social Management Plan and what it should contain. Due to time constraints the exercise on SEMP could not be executed as planned.

## **2.3 Group Exercises and Outcomes**

On the second and third day, participants went through different steps of an SEA in five different groups. Two of these groups simulated being responsible for conducting an SEA for a renewable energy strategy and three groups for Hydropower development. Each of these steps and relevant concepts were first introduced by the facilitators, after which the five groups carried out the exercises. At the end, each group introduced their results

### Exercise 1: Initiating the SEA

The purpose of this exercise was to understand and establish the link between sustainability 'issues', decisions to be taken in a PPP and SEA goals. It also encouraged to start thinking about key decision makers that need to be engaged in an SEA process.

#### Example results from Group 1 (case SEA Renewable Energy Policy)

Issues	Reasons for concern	Decisions to take in the PPP	Plan process & Institutions and people to engage in the SEA
Lack of access to clear safe electricity	No adequate pricing system that enables access to all	Developing and maintaining attractive price regimes to meet growing energy demands	Ministry of Energy, relevant line ministries such as for Land, regulators like ZEMA, ZESCO, CSO/NGOs. First develop a plan to engage these stakeholders and discuss the first draft of the renewable energy strategy as early as possible with stakeholders. It will be important to engage the private sector
<b>SEA goals</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Establish a cost-effective structure for energy pricing;</li> <li>2. Introduce an open access regime;</li> <li>3. Increase grid opportunities in rural areas. Identify actions to prevent urbanisation;</li> <li>4. Promote the reduction of deforestation by creating alternative sources of energy;</li> <li>5. Provide information at ESIA level for equal and fair allocation of energy to different users like households and industries.</li> </ol>			

### Exercise 2 –Planning stakeholder engagement

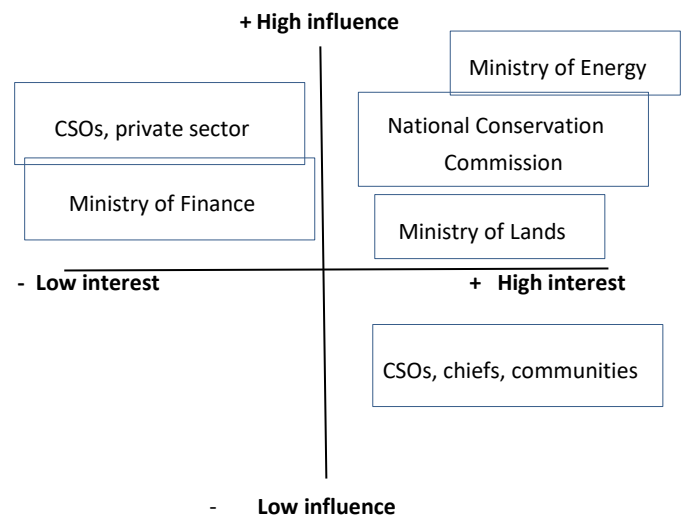
#### Example results from group 2 (case SEA Renewable Energy Policy)

In this case the group decided to focus mainly on the development of solar energy.

The group came up with 4 stakeholders:

- Local authorities;
- Traditional authorities;
- Communities and affected groups;
- National authorities, including Ministry of Energy, Ministry of Lands, regulators like ZEMA, and National Heritage Conservation Commission.

Most important stakeholders for decision making are the *Ministry of Energy* and *Ministry of Finance*. Whereas *CSOs* and *communities* act as watchdogs. Institutions like *ZEMA* and the *Energy regulatory board* are the relevant regulators. Stakeholder engagement should be outlined in clear procedures and include formal communication and meetings. Relevant government agencies need to be involved at all stages. *CSOs* play a role in reviewing the scoping and the report, also communities. Private sector is engaged in the implementation phase.





In the Q&A that followed, the feedback given to the group was as follows:

- It was pointed out that the involvement of Ministry of Health is important, particularly to raise people's awareness on health impacts of using charcoal.
- The group was asked why they give the Ministry of Finance such an important role. The group answered their importance to ensure funds in follow up and implementation of the SEA. It was also questioned why they have low interest: the group explained that the Ministry of Finance may not always be in favour of renewable energy and therefore show low interest in this policy / SEA.
- It was questioned whether CSOs really have a high influence and why they are mentioned two times. The group answered that influence depends on the CSO and their effectiveness. They can sometimes be of high influence.

### **Exercise 3– Scoping impacts**

#### **Example results from group 3 (case SEA Hydropower Programme)**

After a brainstorm and listing of issues, the group identified that the following priorities should be studied in the SEA:

- Hydrological changes;
- Flooding;
- Loss of habitat and wildlife;
- Loss of livelihoods (agriculture, livestock, fisheries);
- Resettlement and displacement;
- Climate change impacts.

The group identified that at least the following expertise should be engaged in the SEA: hydrologist, hydro-geologist, social impact scientist, GIS experts, ecologist and climate change experts.

### **Exercise 4– Identify and scope alternatives**

#### **Example results from group 3 (case SEA Hydropower Programme)**

This group decided to develop alternatives related to the design of hydropower, because difference in design will result in different outcomes for the issues they identified for scoping (see exercise 3). Alternatives to be studied in the SEA:

- Hydro dams with and without reservoirs, run of river schemes;
- Small hydro dams;
- Different locations.

In the feedback to the group it was highlighted that alternatives to study should not only be what you think is a 'better' alternative such as small dams. Alternatives should include different sides of a continuum, for instance small and large dams, in order to reveal the differences in outcomes.

### **Exercise 5– Scenario building**

#### **Example results from group 4 (case SEA Hydropower Programme)**

This group developed the following scenarios to assess in the SEA:

1. **Energy generation from hydropower above expectation:** plans to scale up both mini and large scale hydro dams are realised, energy generated from hydropower is above national targets and river communities have access to energy (10 year period). This scenario is based on the following assumed driving forces:
  - High rainfall levels to support energy generation;

- There is sufficient funding and private sector engagement;
  - There is an enabling environment that supports hydropower development;
  - Tariff structures are cost-effective and enabling access at the same time;
  - Demand for energy (from hydropower) will grow.
2. **Energy generation from hydropower below expectation:** plans to scale up hydropower will not be realised and energy generated from hydropower will not meet national targets, hence river communities will not have increased access to electricity from hydropower. This scenario is based on the following assumed driving forces:
- Low rainfall levels to support energy generation and climate change events (unpredictable droughts and floods);
  - No sufficient funding and private sector engagement;
  - No enabling environment that supports hydropower development;
  - Ineffective tariff structures;
  - Reduced demand for hydropower due to development of other energy sources.

#### Exercise 6– Cumulative impacts (Linkage diagram)

After long discussions, each group identified the indirect and unintended and cumulative impacts of their plans.



### 3. Evaluation of the training

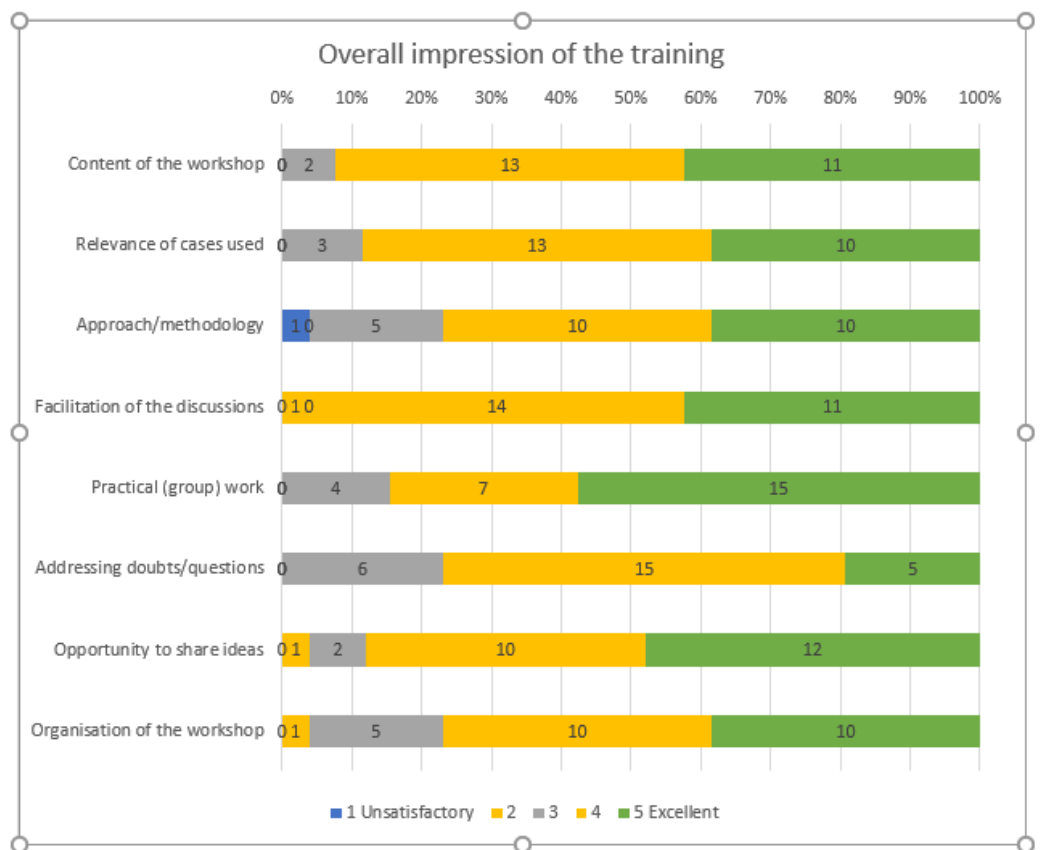
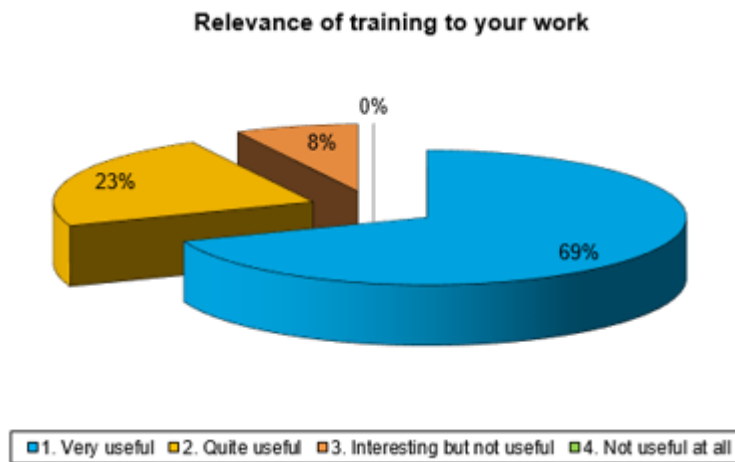
Feedback from participants on what they learnt and how they evaluate the training was collected during a recap at the start of day 2 and through evaluation forms handed out at the end of the workshop. The graphs below illustrate the summary of the evaluation forms.

#### Positive:

Many participants indicate they appreciated the workshop illustrated by the next statements.

- *The workshop was worth the time – very insightful and great feedback from the facilitators.*
- *What I learnt in this workshop will be very relevant to my daily work, once the SEA regulation is adopted.*

Many participants indicated that the training is relevant to their daily work and contributed to their knowledge on SEA in general and SEA in the energy sector.

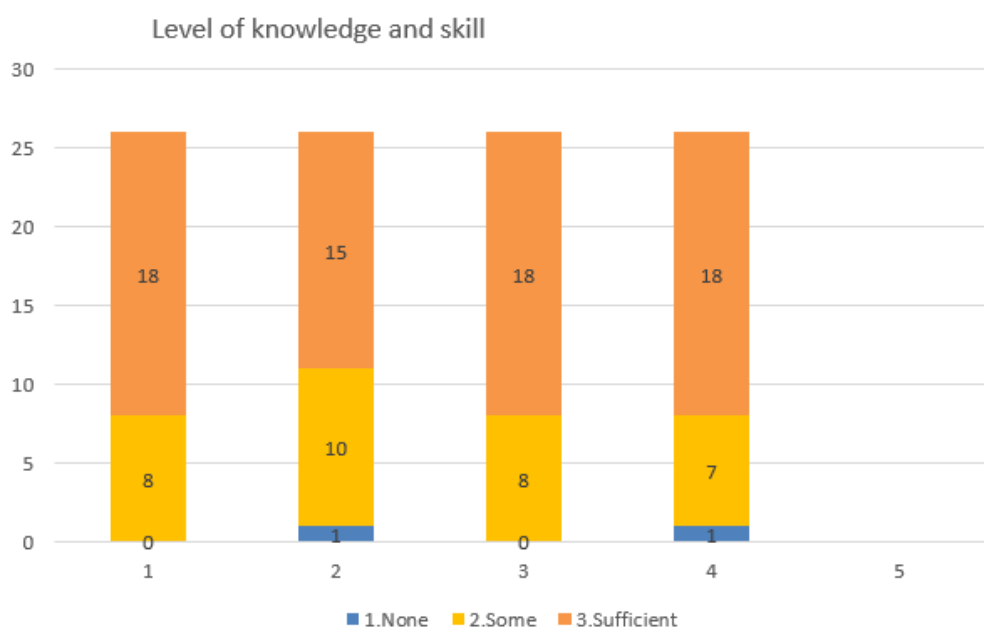


### What participants indicate they have learnt:

People highlight various points as take away, which is in line with the variety in the background and roles of the participants. A list of statements in the recap and evaluation forms on what people learnt:

- SEA is an iterative process – and each of them is different and there is no one way to do it.
- Information, influence and dialogue are key to the success of an SEA.
- SEA helps decision making, does not make the decision. It can help determine the direction when there are competing interests.
- I now know more about how SEA is organised and the different steps. SEA must be organised early enough, before a PPP starts.
- An SEA could influence the new Energy Policy and evaluating different alternatives e.g. off grid solutions, incentives, pricing etc.
- In SEA it is important that stakeholders are engaged from the start, their engagement is very important.
- Scenario building enabled me to look at development more holistically, accounting for intended and unintended outcome.
- The scenario building exercise allowed me to critically look at aspects at hand and to think out of the box.
- It was an eye-opener that alternatives should not only be the ones that we think are the best ones, to show better the difference in impacts of different alternatives.
- The cumulative impact assessment exercise enhanced my analytical skills. These impacts need to be taken into account in decision making.
- I am able to differentiate between SEA and ESIA. SEA is not a big study of ESIA.
- What I learnt will help me guide SEA development for PPPs as regulator.
- The workshop will help me to review SEA reports in the future.
- I learnt about the legislation behind SEA and what SEA should contain.

The graph below shows what participants indicate about the contribution of the workshop to knowledge and skills.



**Feedback to organisers and facilitators:**

- Around 80% of the participants indicate that more days would be needed to get a more in-depth understanding of the concepts and steps touched upon;
- Some participants suggested that either the training period must be expanded or the information given be reduced.

**What was not dealt with in the training that the participants missed:**

- More information on Strategic Environmental and Social Management Plan (SEMP);
- How to monitor and evaluate SEA;
- Structure of an SEA report.

**Suggestions:**

- Distribute materials of the training and other SEA cases;
- Next time handle more cases from Zambia so we can understand and learn from our own context;
- Need for SEA programmes to be educated in colleges;
- Need for a platform where experts have continuous interactions.

## 4. Meeting on the Regulation

On the fourth day of the NCEA's visit, a meeting was held with ZEMA, WWF Zambia and the NCEA to discuss the draft SEA regulations. Although the regulation is already submitted to the Ministry of Justice for approval, there might still be space to make adjustments to the regulations. The NCEA's expert and technical secretary highlighted the following in the discussion:

1. **The definition of environment** – the current definition of the environment is very narrow and does not include social aspects. The NCEA expert will come up with a suggestion for a comprehensive definition.
2. **Include and define stakeholders**– the regulations use different terms that refer to stakeholders. For consistency and clarity, take up stakeholders in the list of definitions, outline what stakeholders include and refer to stakeholders consistently. The NCEA expert will come up with a suggestion.
3. **Screening**– the regulations now prescribe that all PPPs could be subject to an SEA and it is up to ZEMA to decide if ESIA is needed through screening, and the proponent may make objection to the Minister about a screening decision. The screenings will create a large burden on ZEMA staff and create opening for crucial PPPs to go without SEA. By taking up a positive list of PPPs that always require SEA and an exclusion list, this burden can be reduced so that only most important PPPs will undergo SEA.
4. **The roles, responsibilities and processes to guide SEA process and implementation** – are not spelled out in the regulation. Moreover, the regulation suggests that a proponent can give the mandate for the SEA to a consultant. There is for instance no provision for the establishment of a steering committee or a study group in the government to guide the SEA process, the consultant, and to enter dialogue with government agencies and stakeholders. Also the responsibilities around implementation and monitoring are not described. One example is the role of the Ministry of National Development Planning (MNDP), who has the mandate to approve all plans in Zambia and to make sure they are

consistent. This Ministry could play an important role in SEA enforcement. It is recommended that these responsibilities are outlined in the regulations without being too prescriptive. It is also recommended to delete specific provisions that allow the proponent to give a consultant the SEA mandate. It is also noticed that ZEMA's workload will increase significantly with the current regulation: particularly screening of all PPPs and monitoring progress report of PPPs. If ZEMA can not realise these tasks, its credibility will be undermined.

5. **Scoping** – the period for review is too short: this will put ZEMA in a difficult situation, especially when SEAs are for big and complex PPPs that require specific expertise to review and to validate with stakeholders.
6. **Assessment and Report** – do not be too prescriptive. Although the principles and basic steps / stages are similar, every SEA is different and there is not one suitable format.
7. **Validation** – it is not clear what will happen with the results of the validation of the report (what if stakeholders do not agree?) and there is no provision for how long the decision on the SEA is valid. Some PPPs may not be implemented immediately and context may change due to which earlier approved SEAs may become obsolete.
8. **SEMP** – there is no provision to ensure that the proponent delivers a clear plan for implementation and how this plan will be monitored. It is suggested that at the implementation of the SEA a group is established (or an existing group is assigned) to be responsible for the implementation phase and to deliver monitoring reports to ZEMA.
9. **Consultants** – currently, consultants in Zambia do not have experience in SEA. The regulation provides that only registered consultants with at least three years' experience in SEA may be contracted to do the SEA. This can pose a huge problem after the regulations approval, because there will be no local consultants available. It is therefore recommended to allow a grace period for local consultants to gain experience so they can be registered as SEA experts. More clarity needed regarding the fact that ZEMA will be an interim Registration Body until such time as an independent body is created.

As follow up, it was agreed that the NCEA will send these comments in the regulations per email and include textual suggestions where possible.

## 4.1 Other Discussions

During the training session, a consultant hired under an EU project for the revision for the Zambian Energy Policy requested to meet with WWF–Zambia, the NCEA and ZEMA. He was interested in learning about the purpose of our workshop. On Friday morning 15 July we had a meeting. What we learnt and agreed upon during this meeting:

- The consultant is responsible for the revision of the Energy Policy and to develop a Plan for energy efficiency and Renewable Energy. This is one component of the EU support to the energy sector. The other component is the implementation of concrete demonstration projects.
- Road maps for these plans are already set up. There is an inter–ministerial committee established and several sectoral committees, who are engaged /consulted in the

formulation of these policies. The planning process of the policy revision is aligned with the MNDP's planning procedures.

- In the consultant's contract it states that he is assigned to perform an SEA. Earlier on, a scoping study had already been done (before the inter-ministerial committees were established – hence these bodies did not have any inputs in defining the SEA goals or scoping). Then the process was stalled because the SEA consultant had to withdraw because of personal reasons.
- The EU consultant is keen to carry on with conducting the SEA as soon as possible, because there is already a delay in his plan. The consultant inquired with ZEMA if it would be acceptable to go on with the process and submit the draft SEA report once ready. ZEMA indicated they preferred to see and approve the scoping report. ZEMA and the consultant agreed to continue communicating about this.
- The consultant, ZEMA and WWF Zambia agreed to collaborate on the formulation of the SEA guidelines. ZEMA will establish a multi-sectoral team to draft the regulations, the EU will provide financial support for the activities (venue, logistics, facilitator) and WWF Zambia can play a role in the stakeholder consultation process. Possibly, the NCEA could contribute through independent review and advice of the draft SEA guidelines.
- After the meeting with the consultant, we discussed that ZEMA / Constantino should try to convince the consultant that a Steering Committee and an SEA study team with Government representatives needs to be established to guide the SEA process (rather than only the consultant and his team). We also agreed that ZEMA / WWF Zambia shall explore if there is interest to organize an SEA workshop on energy for the Inter-ministerial Committee that is engaged in the energy policy revision.

## 5. Planning & the way forward

The following things are on the agenda:

**Signing the tripartite MoU:** Agnes will send the revised MoU to ZEMA to sign. Points for revision as indicated by ZEMA:

- Include a confidentiality clause;
- Include a clause that modifications can be suggested by all parties anytime;
- Reframe that regulatory framework is ZEMA's mandate and WWF and NCEA will only assist;
- Include an outline of the costs that are expected to be covered by ZEMA.

**SEA Guidelines:** ZEMA will drive this process and where appropriate and needed, WWF Zambia will support (and possibly engage the NCEA).

**IAIA 2020:** Constantino and Agnes will discuss case studies to be submitted to participate in the SRJS session organized by the NCEA at IAIA in 2020.

**Study tour to the Netherlands:** Constantino and Agnes will further discuss the planning for the study tour and communicate this timely with Leyla.

**Next workshop in Zambia:** could possibly be:

- **SEA workshop on energy sector** for the Inter-ministerial committee engaged in the Energy Policy revision. This would be a very hands-on workshop resulting in concrete agreements

on how to organize the SEA, roles and responsibilities, road map and how to link it to the Energy Policy revision planning.

- **Social / human rights impact assessment:** during discussions, ZEMA indicated they have the need to understand social / human rights impacts better, as this is a relatively new field and focus for them.
- **Engage in and / or learn** from the SEA for the Energy Policy. This could be an interesting pilot case for ZEMA to practice with their role, experiment with how to organize and guide an SEA process and for CSOs to engage and learn.

#### **Some reflections:**

- During the mission, there was no time to discuss a concrete planning for the coming year: what will be the activities, goals and timelines for WWF–Zambia, ZEMA and the NCEA to collaborate on? However, it was discussed that the three parties would follow up on the activities discussed during the meeting to develop a work plan.
- It is unfortunate we discovered only during the workshop that an SEA is planned for the energy policy. If we had known before, the set-up of the training and the intended outcomes could have been much more tailored down to enable influence to this process.
- Although we agreed to explore if there is interest for another SEA workshop for the energy sector at a higher level (for the inter-ministerial committee), it also needs to be taken into account that such an activity is only useful if there is a clear agenda for this and capacity in ZEMA and WWF–Zambia to follow up on outcomes of this workshop. It would be cardinal that ZEMA is willing to take a leading role in coordinating with other government agencies both in the preparation of this workshop as in the follow up. If these conditions cannot be met, it may be better to consider other activities.



## Annex 1: Workshop Programme

<b>DAY 1: Monday 15 July 2019</b>		
<b>Time</b>	<b>Content</b>	
08:30-09:00	Registration	WWF Zambia
09:00-09:15	Official welcome and opening	ZEMA / WWF Zambia
09:15-09:30	Introductions and expectations	The NCEA (LO)
09:30-10:15	Session 1: Environment and sustainable development in the energy sector <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Why do we need tools such as SEA in the energy sector?</li> </ul>	The NCEA (BW)
<b>10:15-10:30</b>	<b>TEA/COFFEE</b>	
10:30-11:45	Session 2: Introduction to Strategic Environmental Assessment, with a focus on the energy sub-sectors	The NCEA (LO)
11:45-12:00	Question and Answer	All
12:00-13:00	Session 3: SEA case studies in the energy sector from elsewhere and lessons learnt	The NCEA (LO/BW)
<b>13:00-14:00</b>	<b>LUNCH</b>	
14:00-14:30	Session 4: Energy sector in Zambia <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Government's goals and ambitions for the energy sector</li> <li>Current and upcoming planning processes and policy revisions</li> </ul>	Ministry of Energy, Department of Energy
14:30-15:15	Discussion on SEA in general and potential for SEAs in the energy in specific in Zambia	All
<b>15:15-15:30</b>	<b>TEA/COFFEE</b>	
15:30-16:45	Session 5: SEA Process & Lessons	The NCEA (LO/BW)
16:45-17:00	Close day 1	ZEMA/WWF Zambia
<b>DAY 2: Tuesday 16 July 2019</b>		
<b>Time</b>	<b>Content</b>	
09:00-09:15	Recap day 1	Participants
09:15-09:30	Introduce the case studies to be used & exercises	The NCEA (LO)
09:30-10:30	<i>Exercise 1:</i> Initiating and integrating plan & SEA	All (LO)
<b>10:30-10:45</b>	<b>TEA/COFFEE</b>	
10:45-11:15	<i>Exercise 2:</i> Plan Stakeholder engagement	All (BW)
11:15-12:30	<i>Exercise 3:</i> Scoping an SEA for the energy sector (determine impacts)	All (BW)
<b>12:30-13:30</b>	<b>LUNCH</b>	
13:30-15:00	<i>Exercise 3</i> (continued): Scoping SEA for the energy sector (develop alternatives)	All (LO)
15:00-15:30	Introduction to scenario building	The NCEA (BW)
<b>15:30-15:45</b>	<b>TEA/COFFEE</b>	
15:45-16:45	<i>Exercise 4:</i> Brainstorm on building scenarios	All
16:45-17:00	Looking back and ending day 2, looking forward to day 3	The NCEA (BW)
<b>DAY 3: Wednesday 13 August 2019</b>		
<b>Time</b>	<b>Content</b>	
09:00-09:15	Recap day 2	Participants
09:15-09:30	Introduce methods and approaches for cumulative impact assessment	The NCEA (BW)
09:30-10:30	<i>Exercise 5:</i> Assess cumulative impacts	All
<b>10:30-11:00</b>	<b>TEA/COFFEE AND GROUP PHOTO</b>	
11:00-11:30	Introduce Environmental Quality Objectives and the SEMP	The NCEA (BW)
11:30-12:30	<i>Exercise 6:</i> Develop an SEMP	All
<b>12:30-13:30</b>	<b>LUNCH</b>	

13:30-14:15	Group feedback on exercises (10 minutes each)	<b>ALL</b>
14:15-15:00	Future of SEA in Zambia (Regulations and Guidelines) Discussion: Roles and responsibilities in Zambia for SEA in the energy sector	<b>ZEMA</b>
<b>15:00-15:15</b>	<b>TEA/COFFEE</b>	
15:15-16:05	Conditions and lessons for effective SEA in the energy sector	<b>All</b>
16:05-16:30	Evaluation	<b>All</b>
16:30	End day 3 and Closure	<b>WWF Zambia / ZEMA</b>

## Annex 2: List of Participants

Name	Organisation	Position	Sex
Mainza Hakalima	Zambia Youths for development	Executive Director	M
Augustine Lupenga	Impact Assessment Association Of Zambia	Member	M
Peter Lupenga	Caritas Mpika	Program Officer Livelihood & Development	M
Maimbolwa Nganga	keeper Zambia Foundation	Field Officer	F
Maxwell Mbewe	ZEMA	Senior Inspector	M
Lloyd Nundwe	ZEMA	Inspector	M
Godfrey Phiri	CSOE-HUB	National Coordinator	M
Bornface Katite	WWF	Project Intern	M
Stephen Phiri	Civil Society Organisation Environmental HUB	Communications Officer	M
Sikela Naa'angowa	W.E.C.S.Z	Assistant Education officer	M
Nachilala Nkombo	WWF	Country Director	F
David Ngwenyama	ZIFLP	Provincial Project Manager	M
James Mbewe	WWF	Freshwater Intern	M
Buyouy Walusley	SAIEA	Director SA Office	F
Sharon George	WWF	Wetlands Officer	F
Agness Sililo Musutu	WWF	Freshwater Programme Coordinator	F
Hope M.Banda	MLNR CCNRMD	SNRMO	F
Loreen Phiri	Zambia Institute Of Environmental Management	Business Development Manager (ZIEM)	F
Cheren Suede	Freelance Consultant		M
Goodbye Chinyama	Action Aid	Programme Manager	M
Patick Kabanda	ZCCN	Programs Officer	M
Cristoplos Komiki	AAZ	President	M
Masialeti Nakambo	Ministry Of Energy	Electrification Officer	M
Racheal Mwila	ZGF	Programme Assistant	F
Pascale Chikumbi	Climate Protection Zambia	Chairperson	M
Lwanda Kahongo	ZESCO LTD	Acting Chief Executive Analyst	F
Precious Mundambo	Ministry of National Development Planning	Public Investment Analyst	F
Gift SiKaundi	ZEMA	Director Operations	M
Costantino Mwembela	ZEMA	Principal Inspector	M
Leyla Özay	NCEA	Technical Secretary	M
Willie Kalunga	EESL(IAAL)	Director	M
Rodwell Chandipo	ZEMA	P-Inspector	M
Nchimunya Kasongo	WWF	Communications Officer	F
Charity Simwiinga	REA	Senior Environmental Officer	F
Kasonde Bertha	ZEMA	Inspector EA	F
Benson Chongo	ZEMA	SNR-I	M
Changwe Kasonde	ZEMA	Inspector	F
Juliana C. Kasonde	ZEMA	Inspector EA	F

Fredrick Muyano	ZEMA	Manager	M
Gift Mwandila	WECSZ	Project Officer	M
Allan Chivunda	Ministry of Energy	Energy Officer	M
Anthony Mando	ZESCO LTD	Environmental Scientist	M
Catherine Mukumba	ZEMA	Senior Inspector EA's	F
Stella Kayope	ZESCO LTD	Social Scientist	F
Mwape Sichilongo	KF	Regional Manager	M
Elizabeth B Phiri	ZEMA	Inspector EIA	F
Morgan Katati	ZIEM	Executive Director	M
Kara Banda	ZEMA	AGI DRL	F