

COMMUNITY BASED IMPACT ASSESSMENT NETWORK

FOR EASTERN AFRICA

CIANEA

**TRAINING OF TRAINEERS COURSE ON ENVIRONMENTAL
IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR COMMUNITY BASED SMALL
SCALE ACTIVITIES**



**SUMMARY REPORT
DRAFT**

3RD-14TH NOVEMBER 2003

Sunset Hotel Kisumu

REPORT ON CIANEA TRAINING OF TRAINERS COURSE ON IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR COMMUNITY BASED SMALL SCALE ACTIVITIES

Held in Kisumu 3rd - 14th November 2003 at Sunset Hotel.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Community Based Impact Assessment Network for East Africa (CIANEA) held a capacity building training of trainer's workshop on community based impact assessment for small-scale activities in Kisumu Kenya. This "Training of Trainers" course was the first of its kind in Sub-saharan Africa focused on community involvement and public participation in environmental assessment and sound design for community driven projects.

The purpose of this 11 days course was to promote the incorporation of sound environmental management principles during design and implementation of community-level projects and activities in order to **avoid costly mistakes** and/or development **failures** and to **increase social, economic and environmental benefits** to community based development.

The two-week training brought together a total of 30 participants drawn from Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania, Rwanda, Sudan, Congo, Burundi and Ethiopia. These persons represented diverse stakeholders in their countries of origin in the field of environmental management. At least

The training was received enthusiastically by the participants. In particular, they were very receptive to the opportunity to learn and practice facilitation skills, acquire greater understanding of the work involved in course pre-planning, case site identification and description, course organization and presentation, role playing, and group collaboration.

The participants returned to their places of work with skills that included:

- Best practice tools for community level EIA and how to use the sourcebook supplied.
- Ways and means to increase community capacity in principles of sustainability through EIA and Environmentally Sound Design.
- How to handle screening of project activities.
- The ability to train others on EIA.
- New techniques to be used in on presentation and facilitation.
- Techniques for energizing audiences.
- New participatory approaches to training.
- How to design and conduct a course on EIA for community based small scale activities.

- The relationship of EIA to the fundamental dynamics of the project cycle.
- The derivation and use of a screening checklist for small scale projects.
- The need to harmonize EIA of small scale activities in national EIA policies and legislation and
- How to incorporate EIA issues in community projects so that EIA works.

The professionals from National EIA authorities, in particular, appreciated the focus of the TOT on small scale activities in the EIA process, since national human and financial resource limitations often prevent authorities from playing sufficient attention to the potentially adverse and cumulative impacts of small-scale development. They all found the proposed CIANEA Screening Form useful and resolved to incorporate various versions of it at different levels in their national operations.

Trainees overall assessment of the quality of the course averaged 4.64 on a scale of 1-5 (One the lowest score with 5 the highest score).

On rating on the extent to which the course improved the understanding of participants on EIA issues, the average score was 4.23.

Judging by the preparation and conduct of this course, CIANEA is clearly in a position to put together an effective team to train trainers and practitioners in small scale EIA and ESD.

Considerable attention was placed on the “Way Forward” for CIANEA and the following recommendations were developed and strongly endorsed by the trainees::

- CIANEA should be afforded further opportunities to continue capacity building for practitioners in community level activities.
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- CIANEA should update its Training Manual especially the Best Practice Guide materials, and continuously review and update the screening forms. CD ROMs should also be prepared for the CIANEA Training materials, so that they can be used as reference material for training in ESD and community based small scale activities in the region.
- The new trainers should be afforded opportunities to continue practicing and strengthening their skills, for example in the various donor-funded projects with communities, preferably through CIANEA.
- National Environmental Management Authorities (NEMAs) should consider using CIANEA's resources and experience in dealing with small scale activities in their management.

- Development partners supporting small scale activities consider affording CIANEA opportunities for capacity building in their programs.
- Academic institutions with programs in environmental studies and EIA, such as Moi University School of Environmental Studies, should give due attention to capacity building in EIA of community based small scale activities since they are currently the mode of implementation of most development projects.
- Judging from the successfulness of this initial regional ToT, it was highly recommended that national ToT programs follow soon after, if the new trainers are to implement what they acquired in this course.
- CIANEA should develop a French version of the training material for the francophone member countries.

1. INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

The Community Based Impact Assessment Network for East Africa (CIANEA) held its first capacity building training of trainers' workshop on community based impact assessment for small-scale activities in Kisumu Kenya, in November, 2003. The goal of the training was to equip participants with the capacity to offer multiple training programs in Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) and Environmental Sound Design (ESD) for small scale activities at the community level with the use of an adapted and simplified training guide developed by CIANEA, focusing on community based small scale activities.

PACT/MWENGO, together with its collaborators, and with support from USAID's Bureau for Africa, held a 5-day course on Environmental Assessment and Sound Design in Naivasha, Kenya, in April 2002. This course was targeted for partner NGOs engaged in community-level development activities across the Eastern African Region.

Upon the conclusion of the course, participants called for the establishment of a Community-Based Impact Assessment Network for Eastern Africa (CIANEA) (see annex 4). CIANEA was created, with one of its key objectives being: to further enhance capacity building for EIA in small-scale activities through the training of trainers.

In early 2003 CIANEA secretariat conducted a survey to obtain feedback on the utility of the skills acquired and the challenges faced by the Naivasha alumni, and

thereby to evaluate the effectiveness of the Naivasha training. The alumni, after practical applications of their skills, recommended the need for further customization of the training materials to correspond with practical grass roots situation such as small scale activities not covered in EIA schedules. CIANEA proposed a ToT course to address these challenges and other community based small scale activities.

In November 2003, CIANEA, with support of PACT/Kenya/MWENGO, USAID's Bureau for Africa and Tellus Institute, hosted this, the first Training of Trainers Course for current and future trainers in Environmental Assessment and Environmentally Sound Design for Community-Based Small-Scale Activities. The trainees invited to the course were selected from government institutions, local consulting firms, university faculty, and NGOs.

This ToT was the culmination of more than 6 months of pre-planning, material development and review, case sites identification and participant's selection undertaken by a team from Pact Kenya (Douglas Ouma, Anthony Kariuki, Tito Kodiaga and Duncan Oyaro), USAID/REDSO (David Kinyua), Tellus Institute-Boston (Wes Fisher), the Western Kenya Consortium and external consultants from Moi University (Dr Victor Odenyo) and the National Association of Professional Environmentalists (Alfred Balinda).

The objectives of the course was to help trainees be able to become effective instructors in:

1. The ecological, institutional, legislative, regulatory and socio-economic contexts within which community-based projects and activities are undertaken;
2. The design and implementation of environmentally sound and sustainable community-based projects/activities;
3. Training others in being able to identify and evaluate environmental impacts which need to be taken into consideration and equipping development agents with tools that will help communities be watchdogs of sound environmental management;
4. Training others in how to mitigate and monitor adverse impacts on the environment and to prepare and implement environmental management plans;
5. Enhancing facilitation and presentation skills of the trainers; and

6. Effectively interpreting and applying host country, USAD, World Bank, or other development partner procedures regarding the identification and mitigation of environmental impacts.

2. PARTICIPATION

There were a total of 30 participants in the course, selected on the basis of their demonstrated interest and potential capability to serve as future trainers in environmental assessment and sound design for small-scale activities. The trainees included representatives from selected NGOs in the region with proven community driven development expertise; professionals from National Environmental Impact Assessment authorities in Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania and Ethiopia; university faculty; and local consultants. A few of the invitees from Sudan, Somalia ,Rwanda and Burundi did not attend due to logistical problems.

3. PARTICIPANTS'S EXPECTATIONS

Participants gave out their course expectations as:

- Acquire skills to train others on Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA)
- Initiate collaboration links with trainers.
- Establish other focal points for CIANEA in countries not represented.
- Share experiences
- Plan the way forward for CIANEA.
- Learn how to organize for a training workshop for target groups and the course content.
- Learn specific issues to look out in EIA for community based projects.
- Learn how to incorporate EIA issues in community projects.
- Learn about EIA.
- Learn about ToT skills and tools for assessing small scale community impact assessment.
- Future networking possibilities.
- Assist in development of screening checklist for micro projects.
- Learn about the relationship of EIA to fundamental dynamics of project cycle.
- Learn ways/ means to mitigate adverse effects of frequent and prolonged drought.
- Learn ways /means to increase community participation in principles of sustainability through EIA and ESD.
- Learn how to measure 'smallness'

- The difference between conventional EIA and small scale community EIA.
- Harmonize EIA of small scale activities in National policies and legislation.

4. TRAINING METHODOLOGY

The facilitation team applied various training methods in the execution of the course. Lecture kind of training were kept to a minimum and the facilitators adopted participatory methods that involved participants. In the facilitation and presentation skills module, use of audio-visual equipment was adopted. Also, the participants were recorded on video when presenting and this was used to evaluate their presentation skills. In addition, participants were taken to case sites to acquire first hand experience in the field to practice/apply the skills and tools learnt during the workshop sessions.

After every module, trainees practiced some of the tools that they had learned outside the class environment. Here they came up with results of the exercise which they presented to plenary with lively discussions and critiques. As far as practicable, groups were kept small to avoid joy riders and enable every participant to engage actively in team work.

At the end of every day, the facilitation team met and reviewed the day's sessions. Where necessary the agenda would be adjusted to suit emerging issues that needed immediate attention or coverage including catching up with time. To ensure flexibility, the agenda was designed to have time allowance of about 5-10 minutes between sessions.

The trainees evaluated the course content and delivery twice in the course of the two weeks workshop. There was a mid evaluation and end of workshop evaluation. These evaluations were used to assess the course content of the training materials and its relevance to the participant's experience.

Participants were provided with three sets of training materials i.e. the CIANEA trainees source book, the CIANEA Best Practice and CIANEA guide. These materials complimented each other.

5. COURSE RESULTS

Day 1. The training opened on schedule on Monday November 3, 2003 at 8:00 am in the training room of the Sunset Hotel.

Other than the welcoming and introductions, the first day of the course was dedicated to the theme *“Facilitation Skills and Overview of EIA/ESD for Small-*

Scale Activities". The first module to be presented under this theme was the *Facilitation and Presentation Skills*. It was stressed that these skills were going to be emphasized by the facilitators and practiced by the trainees throughout the course. This presentation was followed by the following modules:

- *Presentation of Agenda (for the ToT), its objectives, etc.*
- *Why Assess Environmental Impacts of Small-Scale Activities*
- *An Introduction to Environmentally Sound Design for Small-Scale Activities*
- *Principles and Practice of Environmentally Sound Design in Community Based Small Scale Activities, and*
- *Lake Victoria Watershed Issues (presentations by the Provincial Environmental Officer, the Water Quality Component of the Lake Victoria Environmental Management Project (LVEMP), and VIRED International).*

The goals of each trainee v.a.v the course were solicited and the expectations of each individual recorded.

The presentation by VIRED International, which was on the quality of water from wells and bore-holes in the peri-urban settlements for domestic use, generated intense interest and critical comments by the participants. It had aptly illustrated the precariousness of the water supply in these areas.

The first day of training was concluded with a meeting of the facilitators, which reviewed the happenings of the day, the progress made, the hiccups, and looked into the schedule for the next day.

Hereafter, each day of the training was concluded with a facilitators meeting to review the activities of the day and plan the next day.

Also from the second day and for the rest of the course, each morning was started with a 30 minute period for recap of the previous day's work and introduction of the current day. Most of the recap sessions were led by the participants.

Day 2. The formal opening of the course (by the Director-General of NEMA-Kenya, Prof. Ratemo Michieka), which had been postponed from the first day, took place on the second day of the course. The rest of the day was then dedicated to the theme "*Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Process; Mitigation & Monitoring; Environmental Screening & Review of Small Scale Activities*".

There ensued a hearty discussion on what was "small scale activities", with representatives from each country attempting to explain how it is understood/

defined in their various systems. The consensus was that all the countries represented had not given it a formal definition in law or practice.

The proposed CIANEA Screening Form was presented, explained and discussed. The participants, in four groups, then carried out exercises in screening. Group reports indicated that participants were getting to understand the screening process.

Day 3. The focus was on the theme *“Participatory Methodologies for Screening & Preliminary Assessment; Participatory Methodologies for Mitigation & Monitoring; Writing the Environmental Review Report”*

Participatory methodologies was presented and explained. The Leopold Matrix was explained and participants again carried out exercises on how to derive and use the matrix. Additionally, the network analysis tool was presented.

Contents of the “CIANEA Best Practice” folder were presented and explained. Techniques of analyzing information for environmental Review Report were presented.

Groups were formed and participants carried out exercises practicing using a transect (community) walk, project area mapping, identification of the valued environmental components (VEC) and ranking, trend line and networks analysis. These exercises went on into the evening.

Day 4: The theme was *“Presentation Skills Practice, Yala Swamp EIA Case Study, Field Trip Preparation”*

The day started with group presentations on the exercises done the previous day. The reports indicate that participants got the essence and applications of these techniques.

In the presentation skills module, each participant, in groups of 5-6, presented his/her own case study to his/her group, in turn, while being vide-taped. These were then played back and peer-examined by members of the group. Criticisms were freely expressed by members of each group on their colleague’s presentation shortcomings and pluses.

A presentation was made by Osienala on the Yala Swamp EIA for the rice development project which has just started to be implemented by the Dominion group of companies from the USA. There was awe by the participants at the apparent inadequacy of the EIA. However, it turned out that what had been presented was not the complete EIA. The complete report later became available to the participants to peruse. After this, the participants felt that the EIA report was deficient in the areas of mitigation and environmental management plan, and the responsibilities for these.

A second presentation was made on socio-economic, culture, and traditions of the people of the lake shorelands and their effect on the use and management resources.

Five Case Study teams were then formed and briefings given on the case study field trip assignments.

Day 5. “Field Trip”

Each team had a case study as follows:

Case Study 1. “Proposed Expansion of Ballast Harvesting, Brick Making and Sand Harvesting Projects”.

Case Study 2. “Construction of Community Health Centres in Kisumu District”.

Case Study 3. “Nyanza Province Primary School Expansion Program”

Case Study 4. “Proposed Re-Location of Lake Car Washing Bay and Railway Fish Cafeteria”, and

Case Study 5. “Rehabilitation of the Nyang'ande Rural Access Road”.

Each team went to several sites, focusing on their case study, and made inventory of actual conditions in the selected small projects as a basis of using that information to design and implement a similar project in an environmentally sound design.

The consultant went with Case Study 3 team, which visited three primary schools and the "ecosan" toilets at Kusa beach. The team then worked on an ESD for a model primary school.

Day 6. Was dedicated to *“Case Study Sites. Preparation of Environmental Report for Small Scale Community Based Activities.”*

The day started with each team presenting a brief impression of the previous day’s field experience. Then each team worked on the following for their Case Study Sites:

1. Preparation of the first part of an Environmental Review Report, and
2. Identification of activity components and screening for impacts, applying participatory methodologies,

In the afternoon, each team presented, in a plenary, the results of first half of their Environmental Review Report for their case studies.

Day 7. The theme was *“Case Study – Presentations; Special Topics”*

First, the teams were briefed on

1. Preparation of Mitigation and Monitoring Outlines, and
2. Preparation of Environmental Management Plan for the ER Report

The teams then worked on their mitigation and monitoring outlines for their case study sites. The teams then made presentations, again in plenary, on their Mitigation and Monitoring Outlines and on EMP for their case studies.

In the last session for the day the Environmental Authorities representatives for the various countries (NEMA-Kenya, NEMA-Uganda, NEMC-Tanzania, and EPA-Ethiopia) made presentations on the legal institutional framework of EIA in their individual countries.

It came out that the NEMA Kenya and NEMA UGANDA had many things in common, NEMC in Tanzania had not yet been defined in law as an autonomous agency and had no authority to reject project proposals, and the structure of EIA process in Ethiopia was still undefined, that currently donor requirements were being observed.

Day 8. The theme was *“Planning Course Agendas and Budgets”*

Participants were briefed on the issues to consider in planning agendas for training. Rather than work on theoretical situations, the participants were asked to propose "real" training they would like to carry out. They came out with a list of 21 possible courses. Out this, six courses, with a realistic chance of getting funded within the foreseeable future, were selected and these formed the subjects of the exercise.

Participants then worked in six groups to prepare agendas for the “real” training courses. These were

- for the Arid Lands project in northern Kenya,
- for the EPA-World Bank small scale projects in Ethiopia
- for the NEMAs in the various countries (a common course they would each like to conduct)
- for EIA for small scale projects in South Sudan
- a TOT course for the francophone countries of the Great Lakes region, and
- a TOT course for the Nile Basin Discourse.

The teams then presented their agendas in a plenary session.

The participants resolved that CIANEA assist the various persons to finalize these proposals and implement the courses, especially since they were in ongoing activities where there are funds for training and capacity building.

Course budgeting principles were then introduced and key cost drivers in budgets discussed. Dimensions to be considered for each budget line were discussed.

Day 9 The day was dedicated to the theme *“Budgeting, Contracts & Scope of Work, Next Steps”*

After instructions to groups on developing budgets and proposal outlines based on the draft agendas prepared the previous day, the various groups proceeded to

design budgets for the course proposals they had made. The results were then presented in another plenary session by the groups.

After lunch, there was a session on contracts and how to prepare Scopes of Work (or Terms of Reference) and discussion on the issues pertinent to this. Examples of completed SOWs were introduced and discussed.

Day 10. The theme was *“Next Steps; USAID Environmental Procedures for Small-Scale Activities”*

The first session was dedicated to a panel discussion led by the representatives of the EIA authorities in the various countries. Each one of them expressed their impressions of the course, and their reactions to the proposed CIANEA Screening Form. All the four were positive on the issues covered in the course and the relevance of the contents and the group exercises carried out. They all said that the proposed screening form was useful for them at various levels in their operations, and that they were going to incorporate its essence in their operations.

The course design contained numerous examples, and exercises requiring group work and individual participation within the groups. Examples included in the field sites and in the group exercises were:

- Construction and running of rural primary schools
- Construction and running of rural health clinics
- A rural health center originally designed to be a health training center but currently used as a hospital
- Rehabilitation/construction of rural access roads
- Quarry/burrow pit for materials used in rehabilitation of rural access road
- Sand harvesting from streams and rivers
- Brick making on roadsides, using primarily runoff water from the roads
- Making of ballast at community group level, usually beside highways
- Car washing and concomitant restaurant activities on the lakeshore in Kisumu City
- Construction and maintenance of ecologically sanitized (Ecosan) toilets, and,
- Running of a large, city-based open-air market (Kibuye market).

It was very clear that the participants found this design very useful for them, as they stressed in their mid-course assessment when they were asked to list what they liked and what they thought should be changed. There was total consensus on the usefulness of the themes of the course, the excellent effort made by the facilitators to put together the materials for the course, learning presentation skills

and the relaxed and friendly learning atmosphere, the case studies field work component, and the hands-on team work approach.

At the end of the training, participants resolved to join the growing CIANEA family as members and replicate what they learnt in their respective countries and strengthen the network. The immediate follow up activities are:

- Identification of community based small-scale projects with environmental sound design as models that can be improved and used as a training model in the region.
- Continuous updates on CIANEA training guides to be used as reference materials for Training in ESD and EIA.
- Developing tailor made training packages targeting development partners that promote ESD in CB-SSA.
- Marketing CIANEA initiatives in in ESD in CB-SSA and EIA process.
 - Follow up on participants training identified on day namely(Arid Lands project , EPA-World Bank small scale projects in Ethiopia , NEMAs in the various countries, EIA for small scale projects in South Sudan, a TOT course for the francophone countries of the Great Lakes region, and a TOT course for the Nile Basin Discourse.
- Development of CD ROM for CIANEA training guide
- Continuous review and update of CIANEA Best Practices materials.
- Strengthening focal points in member countries.
- Develop CIANEA strategic plan development

Annex 5 gives the detailed CIANEA action plan. The development partners that CINEA will reach out to help in actualizing the plans include: World Bank, Nile Basin Discourse, USAID, European Union, Swedish SIDA, Canadian CIDA, Community Development Trust Fund, Social Action Fund Tanzania, Ford Foundation, UNDP, GEF, ICRAF, IUCN

6. COURSE EVALUATION

The normative review undertaken during the training as well as summative evaluation at the end of the training yielded interesting results on the adequacy of the curricular content, presentation of instruction, deficiencies and recommendations for further action. Overall, both participants and facilitators benefited immensely from this training exercise.

The following written comments from participants underlie their view regarding the utility of training and lessons learnt.

- “ I will train my colleagues (workmates) and district level professionals on how to determine and design environmentally sound projects “
- “The training was of high quality standard and the material very important. I will assist CBOs to adopt ESD best practices in project design”
- “I shall impress upon my organization to plan for a 5-day course to train our stakeholders on ESD for community based small scale activities”.
- “Wonderful training, quality facilitators with lots of experience”
- “Screening is an important stage in the whole EIA process and day to day assessment of impact of small scale community activities”
- There is need for serious follow up on CIANEA way forward and action plans”
- “Will use the CIANEA screening form to review district environmental reports”
- “ USAID and World bank guidelines are good guidance on EIA and will be reference materials for our day to day use”
- The course expanded my knowledge on ESD and EIA
- It has changed my attitude towards environmental issues EA nd ESD is vital for the good of our future and the future generation. I’m very prepared and very confident to train others.
- Focus on ESD for CB activities provides a new window of opportunity for best practice models in Africa
- This was an environmental evaluation/assessment which has been overlooked by NEMA

Participants were asked how they felt about various aspect of the training. According to the training evaluation analysis shown in the table next page, the overall training was as follows: 84 percent of the trainees rated the training as very good/good while 15% rated it as fair. On specific course content, the ratings are as shown on the table. Case sites visits was rated the best by the participants followed by facilitation and presentation skills, EIA process, ESD, mitigation and monitoring, and screening and review process. On the papers presented, the Yala EIA was rated poorly as participants felt its EMP was inadequate.

Training Evaluation
Results

Course content	V. Good/Good	Fair	Unsatisfactory
Opening	0.81%	0.19%	
Facilitation and presentation skills	0.95%	0.04%	
Environmental sound design	0.95%	0.09%	
Paper presentations			
1.Environmental issues	0.93%	0.06%	
2.Peri-urban water supply	0.84%	0.16%	
3.LVEMP water modeling	0.72%	0.20%	
4.Socio-economic and cultural values	0.75%	0.25%	
5.Yala swamp EIA	0.37%	0.38%	0.31%
EIA process	0.96%	0.04%	
Mitigation, monitoring and EMP	0.96%	0.04%	
Environmental screening and review process for SSA	0.96%	0.04%	
Participatory methodologies	0.92%	0.07%	
Case site visits, discussion and reporting	1.00%		
Regional institutional framework of EIA	0.82%	0.17%	
Preplanning, principles, agenda and lessons and budgets	0.95%	0.04%	
CIANEA way forward	0.92%	0.08%	
Emerging issues	0.65%	0.35%	
Contracts and scope of work	0.68%	0.28%	
USAID and WB guidelines	0.82%	0.17%	
Average		0.84%	0.15%

Overall assessment on the quality of the course by participants was given an average score of 4.64 out of the highest score of 5.0 on the scale of 1-5(One the lowest score while 5 the highest score).

On rating on the extent to which the course improved the understanding of participants on EIA issues, the average score was 4.23 on the scale of 1-5.

The trainees felt well equipped and confident to train others. They felt that training materials provided would act as their companion during training as well as in actual practice. On the other hand participants felt facilitators should improve on time management and Yala swamp EIA should be subjected to a lot of scrutiny before implementation to ensure that Environmental Management Plan is comprehensive and acceptable to all key stakeholders.

Trainees suggestions for improving future training include:

- The course should be replicated and/or tailor made on country specific environmental needs the respective countries represented in the workshop(GHA countries).
- Improvement in time management during training sessions.
- Continue using participatory methodologies
- The course needs more time as it was crowded
- There is need to define and have consensus on small-scale activities/projects.
- The need to screen small scale activities and appreciate the impacts of these activities on the environment.
- The Best Practice guide would serve as an important reference material to development workers who lack environmental management background and assist them in designing environmentally sound community development projects.

7. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This "Training of Trainers" course was the first attempt of its kind in sub-saharan Africa focused on community involvement and public participation in environmental assessment and sound design for community driven projects.

The training was received extremely enthusiastically by the participants. In particular, they were very receptive to the opportunity to practice group-solution skills: group discussions, group decision, group presentation, group reporting, and role playing,

The participants returned to their places of work largely satisfied that they had learned:

- Best practice tools for community level EIA and how to use the sourcebook supplied.
- Ways and means to increase community capacity in principles of sustainability through EIA and Environmentally Sound Design.

- How to handle screening of project activities.
- Skills to enable them train others on EIA.
- New skills on presentation and facilitation.
- New skills on participatory approaches.
- How to design and conduct a course on EIA for community based small scale activities.
- The relationship of EIA to fundamental dynamics of the project cycle.
- The derivation and use of a screening checklist for small scale projects.
- The need to harmonize EIA of small scale activities in national EIA policies and legislation and
- How to incorporate EIA issues in community projects so that EIA works.

The professionals from National EIA authorities, in particular, appreciated the need to give small scale activities recognition in the EIA process, and the need to design policies to facilitate quick assessment of EIA reports for small scale activities and speedy processing and authorization for them. They all found the proposed CIANEA Screening Form useful and resolved to incorporate various versions of it at different levels in their national operations.

It was clear, judging by the preparation and conduct of this course, that CIANEA is clearly in a position to put together an effective team to train trainers and practitioners in small scale EIA and ESD.

Recommendations

Among the recommendations arising from this premier training are:

- CIANEA should be afforded further opportunities to continue capacity building for practitioners in community level activities.
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- CIANEA should update its Training Manual especially the Best Practice Guide materials, and continuous review and update of the screening forms, and to develop CD ROM for CIANEA Training manuals/ materials, so that they can be used as reference material for training in ESD and community based small scale activities in the region.
- Participants of this course (the trainers) should be afforded opportunities to continue practicing and strengthening their skills, for example in the various donor-funded projects with communities, preferably through CIANEA.
- NEMAs consider using CIANEA's resources and experience in dealing with small scale activities in their management.
- Development partners supporting small scale activities consider affording CIANEA opportunities for capacity building in their programs.

- Academic institutions with programs in environmental studies and EIA, such as Moi University School of Environmental Studies, should give due attention to capacity building in EIA of community based small scale activities since they are currently the mode of implementation of most development projects.
- Judging from the successfulness of this initial regional ToT of its kind, it was highly recommended that national ToT programs follow soon after, if the participants are to implement what they acquired in this workshop.
- CIANEA should develop a French version of the training material for the francophone member countries.

Annex 1

AGENDA
PACT CIANEA ENCAP Training of Trainers Course in Environmental and Assessment and Environmentally Sound Design for Small-Scale Activities
Sunset Hotel
Kisumu, Kenya • 3-14 November 2003

Day/Time	Module
Sunday 2	
Arrival and Registration	
16:00-18:00	Registration
18:00-19:00	Facilitators Meeting
Monday 3	
Facilitation Skills and Overview of EIA/ESD for Small-Scale Activities	
8:00-8:35	. Welcome and Introduction of Trainees and Trainers
8:35-10:50	1. Facilitation and Presentation Skills
10:50-11:10	<i>Break</i>
11:10 –12:00	2a. Welcome Address, NEMA Provincial Environmental Officer,
12:00-1:00	2b. Presentation of Agenda, Objectives, Solicitation of Group Goals, Housekeeping
1:00-2:00	
Lunch	
2:00-3:30	3a. Why Assess Environmental Impacts of Small Scale Activities 3b. An Introduction to Environmentally Sound Design for Small Scale Activities 3c. Principles and Practice of Environmentally Sound Design in Community Based Small Scale Activities Tanzania case study presentation
3:30-4:00	3d. Review and Critique
4:00-4:15	<i>Break</i>
4:15-4:50	4. Lake Victoria Watershed Issues –Paper Presentations:
4:50-5:15	4. Discussion
7:00-9:00	
PACT Reception	

5:15-6:15	Facilitators' Meeting
Tuesday 4 Basic EIA Concepts; Mitigation & Monitoring; Env.Screening & Review of Small Scale Activities	
8:00-8:35	Recap of Day 1 and Introduction to Day 2
8:35-8:55	Official Opening
8:55-10:00	5a. The EIA Process
10:00-10:30	5b. Review and critique
10:00-10:15	<i>Break</i>
10:15-11:15	5b. Mitigation, Monitoring and the Environmental Management Plan
11:15-11:45	5c. Review and Critique
11:45-12:15	6. What are Small-Scale Activities? Country's Perspective
12:15-1:00	8a. Environmental Screening & Review Process for Small Scale Activities
1:00-2:00	Lunch
2:00-2:30	8b. Instructions to Working Groups – Practicing Screening
2:30-4:00	8c. Workgroups - Practicing Screening Using the Env. Screening and Report Form
4:00	<i>Break and Bring Tea/Coffee back to Work Group</i>
4:00-5:30	8d. Plenary: Panel Working Group Report Out on Screening Results
7:00	Dinner
	Facilitators' Meeting
	7b. Trainees prepare ' Best Practices' presentations
Wednes 5 Participatory Methodologies for Screening & Preliminary Assessment; Participatory Methodologies for Mitigation & Monitoring; Writing the Environmental Review Report	
8:00-8:15	Recap of Day 2 and Introduction to Day 3
8:15-10:00	9a. Participatory Methodologies for Community Based Small Scale Activities Impact Assessment EIA methodologies. Use of Matrices, overlays, checklist and Networks
	10.b. Group work on participatory methodologies
10:00-10:15	<i>Break</i>
10:15-11:35	9b. Writing the Environmental Review Report (with examples)
11:35-12:30	10a. Tools for Mitigation and Monitoring, Including use of CIANEA Sectoral Guidance
12:20-1:00	10b. Review and Critique of Tools for Mitigation and Monitoring
1:00-2:00	Lunch
2:00-2:30	Yala Swamp Rice Project EIA 9ca. Instructions to Working Groups on Practicing to use Participatory EIA methodologies for Selected Trainee Case Site Examples
2:30-4:00	9db. Working Groups Practice using Participatory Methodologies

4:00	<i>Break</i>
	Continue Practicing Participatory methodologies
7:00pm	Dinner
	Facilitators' Meeting
Thursday 6	Presentation skills Practice, Yala Swamp EIA case study Field Trip Prep
8:00-8:15	. Recap of Day 3 and Introduction to Day
8:15-10:00	12. Plenary Report Outs of Working Groups Presentation by LEAT and Case study on Feeder Roads
10:00-10:15	<i>Break</i>
10:00-10:30	7ca. Instructions for Best Practice Guidance: Presentation Practice
10:30-12:45	13b. Presentation Skills Working Groups on Best Practice Guidance with Peer Review
12:45-1:00	
1:00-2:00	Lunch and Field Trip Sign Up
2:30-3:30	14a. Field Trip Sign Up Instructions 14b. Field Trip Briefings (Case Study Project Sectors in the Local Context)
3:30-4:00	15c. Instructions to Case Site Teams: Preparation for Field Trip Activities
4:00-4:15	<i>Break</i>
4:15-5:30	15d. Case Site Teams: Preparation for Field Trip Activities
7:00	Dinner
5:45-6:30	Facilitators' Meeting
8:15-9:15	15d. Case Site Teams: Preparation for Field Trip Activities (continued)
Friday 7	Field Trip
7:45 (Assemble)	15d. Field trip to Case Study Sites. (Working groups of 6-8 participants travel to separate sites; conduct initial assessments in the field. Box lunch. Return by Dark.)
8:00 (Depart)	
19:00-20:00	Facilitators' Meeting
Sat 8	Case Site. Preparation of Environmental Report for Small Scale Community Based Activities
8:00-8:30	Plenary: Reaction to Field Trips (no more than 5 minutes per group) and Instructions to Teams
8:30-8:45	15a. Instructions to Teams on preparation of first part of an Environmental review Report Outline
8:45-10:00	15b Case Study Teams: Identify Activity Components and Screen for Impacts, Applying Participatory Methodologies
10:00	<i>Break</i>
10:00-1:00	15b. Teams Continue Drafting First Half of the Environmental Report
1:00-2:00	Lunch
2:00-4:15	15c Plenary: Case study teams Present First Half of their Environmental Review Report (ER) Outlines

4:15-4:30	<i>Break</i>
4:30-5:15	15c Continuation
5:15-6:00	Facilitators' Meeting
7:00	<i>Social Event</i>
Sunday 9 Special Function	
	Day off
11:00-1:00	CIANEA Steering Committee Meeting
Monday 10 Case Study \Presentations, Special Topics	
8:00-8:15	15d. Instructions to Case Study Teams on Preparation of Mitigation and Monitoring Outlines for the ER Report and Preparation of Environmental Management Plan Outlines
8:15-10:30	15e Case Study Team Preparation of Mitigation and Monitoring Outlines and Preparation of EMP Outlines
10:00	<i>Break</i>
10:00-11:00	15e. Case Study Teams Continue Preparation of Mitigation and Monitoring Outlines for the ER and Preparation of EMP Outlines
11:00-1:00	15f Plenary: Case Study Teams Present Mitigation and Monitoring Outlines for the ER Report, and EMP Outlines
1:00-2:00	<i>Lunch</i>
2:00-2:45	15f. Plenary: Case Study Teams Continue to Present Mitigation and Monitoring Outlines for the ER Report, and EMP Outlines
2:45-4:00	16.
4:00-4:15	<i>Break</i>
4:15-5:30	17. Regional Institutional and Legislative Framework for EIA.
7:00	<i>Dinner</i>
5:30-6:30	Facilitators' Meeting
Tuesday 11 Planning Course Agendas and Budgets	
8:00-8:30	Recap of Day 7 and Introduction to Day 8
8:30-9:30	18. Course Preplanning Principles and Lessons
9:30-10:00	19a. Agenda Planning Principles
10:00-10:15	<i>Break</i>
10:15-10:45	19b. Instructions to Country Teams on Planning Agendas of Varying Lengths (1 day, 2 day, 5 day)
10:45-12:30	19c. Country Teams Develop Agendas of Varying Lengths Based on Country Need, Audience Working from the Core Content of the TOT
12:30-1:00	19d. Plenary: Country Teams Present Draft Agendas
1:00-2:00	<i>Lunch</i>
2:00-4:30	19d. Plenary: Country Teams Present Draft Agendas
4:30-4:15	<i>Break</i>

4:15-5:00	20a. Course Budgeting Principles: Key Cost Drivers, Lessons Learned
7:00	Dinner
5:00-6:00	Facilitators' Meeting
Wednes 12	Budgeting, Contracts & Scopes of Work, Course Evaluation, Next Steps
8:00-8:35	Recap of Day 8 and Introduction to Day 9
8:35-9:00	20b. Instructions to Country Teams on Developing Budgets and Proposal Outlines Based on Draft Agendas)
9:00-10:00	20c. Country Teams Develop Budgets and Proposal Outlines Based on Draft Agendas
10:00-10:15	<i>Break</i>
11:00-1:00	20d. Plenary: Country Teams Present Draft Budgets and Proposal Outlines Based on Draft Agendas
1:00-2:00	Lunch
2:00-2:30	21. Contracts & Scopes of Work
2:300-3:00	Review of Screening Form
3:15-4:00	22. Course Evaluation, Next Steps and Participant Commitments
4:00-4:15	<i>Break</i>
4:15-5:15	NEMA reacts to Questionnaire and Screening Form
Thurs 13	The way forward and emerging issues/ USAID Regulations
8:00-10:00	NEMA reacts to CIANEA ToT Course and Screening Form
10:00 10:30	BREAK
10:30-11:00	Formation of working Groups on CIANEA Guides
11:00-1:00	Working Groups on CIANEA Guides
1:00- 2:15	LUNCH
2:15 -3:15	23. Emerging Issues and Reactions
3;15- 4:00	24 USAID regulations
Friday 14	World Bank Safeguards for Small-Scale Activities
Award of Certificates and Official Closing)	

Annex 2

Opening Address

By Professor Ratemo Michieka, PhD, EBS
 Director-General,
 National Environment Management Authority (**NEMA**)

I am delighted to be with you during this official opening of this important workshop for training of trainers in environmental assessment and Sound Design for small-scale activities. I wish to thank Pact Kenya/ Mwengo and USAID REDSO for organizing such an important workshop.

I am pleased to note that CIANEA's (Community Based Impact Assessment Network for Eastern Africa) key objective is to enhance capacity building for Environmental Impact Assessment for small scale activities through the training of trainers.

I therefore consider you NEMA's partners in creating awareness on EMCA as well as in capacity building in environmental impact assessment.

Let me highlight the general principles of EMCA in relation to this undertaking. EMCA is a framework law that ensures that environmental concerns are considered in all development activities.

EMCA is guided by six main principles:

- I. The principle of public participation
- II. The cultural and social principles traditionally applied by communities in Kenya for the management of environmental and natural resources.
- III. The principle of international co-operation for shared natural resources
- IV. The principles of intergenerational and intergenerational equity.
- V. The polluter pays principle
- VI. The pre-cautionary principle.

As you undertake environmental assessment s, you should be guided by these principles. Environmental assessments incorporate these principles to ensure sustainable development.

Indeed EIA as a tool should be used to ensure project sustainability through evaluating social, economic and environmental impacts right at the design stage of project implementation.

NEMA has already gazetted EIA regulations (legal notice no. 101 of 13th June 2003) to be used by practitioners like you and those whom you will be training in future. A set of accompanying EIA guidelines which further explains these regulations is in the process of being published.

These documents elaborate on the process for Environmental Impact Assessment and Environmental Audit as required by the EMCA, parts VI and VII.

These are vital tools for Environmental Impact Assessment and Environmental Audits, which you should familiarize yourselves with in order to effectively carry out environmental impact assessments in the country on the community based small-scaled projects.

In undertaking EIA you should also familiarize yourselves with the second schedule of the Act, which enumerates the kind of activities that are to undergo environmental impact assessment.

Our brief experience so far with EIA reports submitted to the Authority for approval is that there is a general lack of awareness on the purpose and procedures for undertaking EIA.

Some proponents submit EIA reports to NEMA as a step in having their projects approved and funded and therefore do not give due seriousness to the EIA process.

Some of the main reasons for undertaking environmental assessments include:

- To assess any significant impacts and how those impacts will be minimized through measures.
- To assess different options available in projects implementation so that the most suitable options in terms of location and activities can be selected.
- To provide a benchmark through which projects and their impacts will be monitored.
- EIA also facilitates participation by affected stakeholders. This enhances ownership of projects by the locals and increases the chances for success of development projects.

Small scale projects activities are geared towards uplifting the welfare of the communities in which they are located. There are too many examples of projects that have had no impact at all on the community's welfare. EIA offers a kind of a *priori* assessment that will facilitate maximum benefits from such small-scale projects.

The issue of benefits to the communities in whose land projects are based is very important. In some cases, communities have had very little benefits or even negative social impacts from projects. The EIA process should be used to address such negative impacts and ensure that communities benefit from projects.

EMCA also accords all Kenyans the opportunity to seek on any ongoing projects that they feel are damaging to the environment or do not accrue adequate benefits to the communities.

I hope this eleven days training program will equip you adequately to be able to train others on the skills of environmental assessment in small scale activities.

I hope that the case studies which you will look at in Kisumu will enable you understand better how environmental assessment can help in sound project implementation and sustainable development.

With those few remarks I wish to declare this workshop officially open.

Thank You

Annex 3

Naivasha Declaration

In April 2002, regional training course in Naivasha, Nairobi, Kenya, funded by Pact/Mwengo with support and facilitation from USAID/REDSO office in Nairobi and EPIQ/Tellus Institute on Environmental Impact Assessment and Environmentally Sound Design for Small Scale Activities, attracted over 40 participants from Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania, Ethiopia, Sudan, Rwanda and Burundi.

The training course strongly endorsed the need for a much better shared understanding of the meaning of small scale development projects (CDD), what they are, what they have done their impacts on the environment, and how to build the capacity for effective promotion of environmentally and socially sound design for CDD through EIA process in the Eastern Africa Region.

Finally in what became known as the "**Naivasha Declaration**" participants unanimously endorsed the need for the urgent formation of a network for the coordinated approach and focus on the cumulative and regional impacts of small scale activities owing to the adverse impacts they pose on the environment, which have not received sufficient attention in development programs and strategies.

Preamble:

We, the participants of the USAID/PACT/MWENGO East Africa Environmental Assessment Training Course, held on April 21-26 2002 at the Kenya Wildlife Service Training Institute, Naivasha, Kenya do hereby declare our intention to enhance the capacity of Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) practice in the Eastern Africa Region, and have the following objectives in mind:

- Create an alumni network of USAID/PACT/MWENGO Eastern Africa Region trainees
- Participate in capacity building of our partners
- Demystify and create awareness about the EIA process
- Mainstream EIA in all sectors
- Set ethics and standards for EIA
- Enhance the role of stakeholders in EIA
- Enhance access and use of quality information and data related to environmental issues
- Link up with the Eastern Africa Association of Impact Assessment (EAAIA) among others.

- Come up with a common position on EIA practice issues in the Region

Way Forward:

- ***Members to endorse the declaration***
- ***Establish an interim steering committee which shall within 6 weeks:***
 - ✓ ***Decide on interim hosting institution***
 - ✓ ***Staffing, funding mechanisms/sources***
 - ✓ ***Define roles of members***
 - ✓ ***Determine scope of network activities***

Proposed Activities

- Stock-taking on those already trained since 1995
- Capacity-building in EIA for grassroots stakeholders in our respective countries
- Create an electronic network for EIA
- Create a standard manual for EIA training
- Enhance the use of EIA as a decision-making tool (transparent and effective)

Annex 4

WORKSHOP RESOLUTION KISUMU RESOLUTION

This **RESOLUTION** is made at the City of Kisumu, Kenya, this 14th Day of November 2003 by the CIANEA participants from Burundi, Ethiopia, Kenya, Rwanda, Sudan, Tanzania and Uganda.

PREAMBLE

WHEREAS CIANEA is a nascent network with a great vision and mission whose contribution in promoting environmentally sound sustainable development in Eastern Africa. However, for CIANEA to achieve its objectives, it requires the support of other established institutions and organizations in the region.

CONSIDERING that CIANEA is currently being hosted by PACT Kenya.

THEREFORE with support of PACT Kenya, CIANEA has since April 2002 managed to construct and upload its website, participate in the IAIA conference in Morocco, publicizes and market CIANEA among various development partners in the region, develop Best Practices and Screening Form and organize Training of Trainers Course (ToT) in Kisumu, Kenya.

WHEREFORE we the CIANEA members having considered the large scale potential impacts of Community Based Small Scale Activities and the critical needs for continuous monitoring and development of public awareness on this issues engaged in for making the Environment Sound Design Best Practices as precautionary measures to avoid or prevent damage to the environment have made the following resolutions.

NOW THEREFORE this Resolution witnesses and participants hereto agree and declare to:

1. Enhance CIANEA membership registration
2. develop a CIANEA five years strategic plan and strengthen its resource mobilization strategy
3. Upscale CIANEA Training of Trainers courses for Community Based Environmental Impact for Small Scale Activities
4. update the best practice guide and refine the training materials already developed
5. Enhance CIANEA linkages, networking and collaboration mechanisms with other development partners and agencies in the region
6. Improve on information and experience sharing among the members and other stakeholders
7. Conduct in-depth studies on Small-Scale Activities and their associated impacts

8. Develop pilot model sites demonstrating Environmentally Sound Design for Small Scale Activities in the region

IN WITNESS THEREOF, this Resolution declares as follows:

1. That PACT shall continue hosting CIANEA Secretariat until such a time when CIANEA will be established enough to stand on its own;
2. That PACT shall continue to assist in positioning CIANEA in the region as a credible professional regional network for Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) practitioners;
3. That PACT shall continue providing the necessary support to CIANEA as it has been doing as CIANEA members work towards fund raising and resource mobilization strategies;
4. That PACT shall assist with facilitating the development of CIANEA strategic plan, constitution, brochures and management policies and any other materials that are likely to raise the profile of CIANEA;
5. That PACT shall continue to offer advisory services to CIANEA on the way forward in terms of institutional strengthening and organizational development; and
6. That PACT shall assist in marketing CIANEA and its activities among other regional, international and local development organizations
7. That CIANEA Steering Committee shall ensure that general meetings are held annually;
8. That each country shall host CIANEA meetings on rotational basis;
9. That by March 2004, CIANEA draft constitution and strategic plans shall be ready for adoption
10. That all CIANEA members shall engage in full scale resource mobilization in support of CIANEA activities to ensure that it become sustainable
11. That CIANEA members shall carry out studies on the Environmental Impacts of different Small Scale Activities to assist in providing more information for the Best Practice
12. That CIANEA shall work closely with regional National Environmental Management Authorities (NEMAs) in enhancing Environmental Sound Design for Small Scale Activities;
13. That CIANEA shall advocate for Environmental Sound Design for Small Scale Activities with bilateral agencies such as World Bank, etc

IN WITNESS THEREOF participants to this Resolution hereunder set their hands in the day and the year above-mentioned.

DELIVERED and **SIGNED** this..... Day of 2003

WITNESS of the above signatures

Annex 5

CIANEA Action Plan

Objective 1

Activity	Sub-Activity	Responsibility	Timeframe
1.Strengthen CIANEA organizational capacity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Membership • Institutional setup and structure • Membership and registration • Role of members and focal points representative • Strategic plan (5year) 	Task force to draft constitution and strategic plan (LEAT, Joyce, Godlove, Mbegera, Emmanuel and Vital. Members	March 2004

Objective 2

Activity	Sub-Activity	Responsibility	Timeframe
2.Resource mobilization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consultancy Services • Recruitment drive • Proposal development and submission to potential donors • Training services on CB-EIA paid by self. 	Steering Committee Mesfin Mohammed Mbegera Joyce Athian Arnold and Godlove Coordinator	31st January 2004, and Continuous

Objective 3

Activity	Sub-Activity	Responsibility	Timeframe
3.Enhance Capacity Building	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Up-scaling further ToT courses for CB-EIA in the region • Technical review, assistance and proposal endorsement from members • Up-dating best practice guide and refining training materials developed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Steering Committee • Coordinator • Facilitation Team • Members 	Continuously

Objective 4

Activity	Sub-Activity	Responsibility	Timeframe
4.Strengthen CIANEA Networking Capacity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduction and link of CIANEA to relevant institutions • Development of newsletter, and brochures • Maintenance of website and list serve • Annual rotational meetings 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordinator • Steering Committee • Members 	Immediate and continuous

Objective 5

Activity	Sub-Activity	Responsibility	Timeframe
5.Research and Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In-depth study on Small scale activities and impacts associated. • Development of pilot model sites demonstrating ESD for small scale activities in the region 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Secretariat • Members • Country Focal Points 	Continuous

Annex 6
List of participants

COMMUNITY BASED ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT TRAINING OF TRAINERS COURSE									
HELD AT THE SUNSET HOTEL KISUMU - KENYA , NOVEMBER 3RD THROUGH NOVEMBER 14TH 2003									
NO	Title	NAME	COUNTRY	ORGANIZATION	POSITION	POSTAL ADDRESS	EMAIL ADDRESS	TELEPHONE	P/F
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	Facilitators								
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12	Prof.	Ratemo W. Michieka	Kenya	NEMA	Director General	P.O Box 47146 , Nairobi	dqnema@swiftkenya.com	254-020-609694	G

NB Accronyms/ Abbreviations

1 Community Based Impact Assesment Network of East Africa	CIANEA	21.Organization for Defence of Environment and Development of Bur	ODEB
2 Lawyers Environment Action Team	LEAT	22.Institute for Research on Environment and Development	VIRED
3 Environment Protection Authority	EPA	23.Lake Victoria Environment Management Programme	LVEMP
4 Kenya Rainwater Association	KRA	24.Lake Naivasha Riparian Association	LNRA
5 Nile Basin Civil Society Discourse Desk	NBCSDD	25.Association for Protection of Hygiene and Environment	APHE
6 Burundi Public University	BPC	26.Community Action for Rural Development	CARD
7 Ethiopa Rainwater Harvesting Association	ERHA	27.World Agroforestry Centre	ICRAF
8 Western Kenya Consortium	WKC	28.Community Initiative Facilitation Assistance	CIFA
9 Friends of Lake Victoria	OSIENALA	29.Lake Basin Development Authority	LBDA
10 National Environment Management Authority	NEMA		
11 National Environment Management Authority	NEMA		
12 National Environment Management Council	NEMC		
13 National Institute for Environment and Nature Conservation	INECN		
14 Resources Conflict Institute	RECONCILE		
15 National Association of Profesional Environmentalists	NAPE		
16 Barth El Ghazal Youth Development Agency	BYDA		
17 Sudan Production Aid	SUPRAID		
18 Reseau d'evaluation d'impacts Environnementaux dans Les Pay	REIE-PGL		
19 Arid Lands Resource Management Project	ALRMP		
20 Sane Agricultural Improvement Trust Fund	SAIPRO		

Notes

P: Participants

F: Facilitators

G: Guest

O: Observer

RP: Resource Person

