



*Online Teaser Event: Sub-regional
workshop on Land-Use Planning and
Industrial Safety
for South-Eastern Europe*

**Brief introduction to some of the relevant instruments, frameworks
and guidance**

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Objectives of the upcoming Subregional Workshop

- Share experiences and good practices; discuss challenges and opportunities
- Enhance cooperation among land-use planning and industrial safety authorities
- Improve understanding and implementation of:
 - UNECE Convention on the Transboundary Effects of Industrial Accidents Convention
 - Geneva Ministerial Declaration on Sustainable Housing and Urban Development
 - Geneva UN Charter on Sustainable Housing and UN HABITAT International Guidelines on Urban and Territorial Planning
 - Other relevant legal instruments, such as UNECE Convention on Environmental Impact Assessment in a Transboundary Context (Espoo Convention), and its Protocol on Strategic Environmental Assessment (Protocol on SEA)
 - UNECE Guidance on Land-use planning, the siting of hazardous activities and related safety aspects
- Raise awareness of linkages with Agenda 2030 (SDGs, Sendai Framework) and the New Urban Agenda

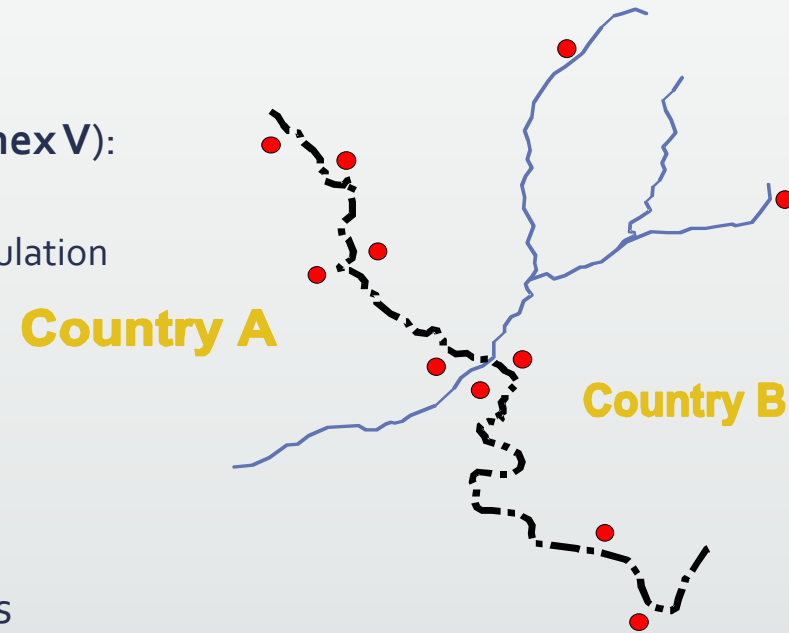


Industrial Accidents Convention - Art. 7, annexes V & VI

- Party of origin to establish policies on the siting of new hazardous activities (HA) and significant modifications to existing HAs
- Affected Party to establish policies on significant developments in areas which could be affected by the transboundary effects of an industrial accident

Procedures (annex VI):

- Risk analysis and evaluation, to consider, among others (see **annex V**):
 - Quantity & properties of hazardous substances & accident scenarios
 - Population size and distribution in vicinity & age and mobility of population
 - Severity of harm
 - Location distances, incl. for planned future developments
- Results of consultations and public participation
- Analysis of risk for affected Parties
- Evaluation of environmental risk, incl. any transboundary effects
- Consideration of population of density, required distances and establishment of “safety area” around HAs



Other relevant UNECE MEAs

- The Protocol on SEA and the Espoo Convention ensure the assessment of the potential adverse impacts on environment and health of land-use planning and the siting of hazardous activities:
 - ❖ **Espoo Convention** ensures international cooperation in assessing and managing environmental impacts of proposed activities in a transboundary context
 - ❖ **Protocol on SEA** provides for a high level of protection of the environment, including health, by:
 - (a) ensuring that environmental, including health, considerations are thoroughly taken into account in the development of plans and programmes;
 - (b) contributing to the consideration of environmental, including health, concerns in the preparation of policies and legislation;
 - (c) establishing clear, transparent and effective procedures for SEA;
 - (d) providing for public participation in SEA; and (e) integrating by these means environmental, including health, concerns into measures and instruments designed to further sustainable development.
- **Aarhus Convention** guarantees the rights of access to information, public participation in decision-making and access to justice in environmental matters, in order to contribute to the protection of the right of every person of present and future generations to live in an environment adequate to his or her health and well-being

UNECE Guidance on Land-Use Planning, the Siting of Hazardous Activities

Assist countries in more effectively mitigating the effects of industrial accidents and the effects, both within and across country borders.

Addresses land-use planning, industrial safety, environmental assessment, transboundary aspects and public participation.

A tool for countries to improve their planning, coordination and decision-making on land use plans and development proposals involving hazardous facilities.



Part A and Part B of the guidance document

Available in English, French and Russian: <https://www.unece.org/index.php?id=47851>



Part A – General guidance: synergies and interlinkages between UNECE legal instruments; countries' good practice examples of their application



Part B – Technical guidance: examples of land-use planning approaches and risk assessment methodologies; key steps to evaluate proposals

Geneva UN Charter on Sustainable Housing

Adopted by 56 member States with the objectives to:

- ensure **decent affordable housing** and urban infrastructure to all;
- support cities and human settlements adopting and implementing smart sustainable city concepts;
- **integrate policies** and plans to support: inclusion, including socially mixed communities;
- enhance resource efficiency; and resilience to climate change and disasters.



New Urban Agenda

We commit ourselves to:

- strengthening the sustainable management of resources, including land, water (oceans, seas and freshwater), energy, materials, forests and food, **with particular attention to the environmentally sound management and minimization of all waste, hazardous chemicals, including air and short-lived climate pollutants, greenhouse gases and noise, and in a way that considers urban-rural linkages**, functional supply and value chains vis-à-vis environmental impact and sustainability and that strives to transition to a circular economy while facilitating ecosystem conservation, regeneration, restoration and resilience in the face of new and emerging challenges.
- strengthening the resilience of cities and human settlements, including **through the development of quality infrastructure and spatial planning, by adopting and implementing integrated, age- and gender-responsive policies and plans** and ecosystem-based approaches in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 and by mainstreaming holistic and data-informed disaster risk reduction and management at all levels to reduce vulnerabilities and risk, [..]
- supporting moving from reactive to **more proactive risk-based, all hazards and all-of-society approaches**, such as raising public awareness of risks and promoting investments to prevent risks and build resilience, while also ensuring timely and effective local responses to address the immediate needs of inhabitants affected by natural and human-made disasters and conflicts. This should include **the integration of the “build back better” principles into the post-disaster recovery process to integrate resilience-building, environmental and spatial measures and lessons from past disasters, as well as awareness of new risks, into future planning.**

UN-HABITAT International Guidelines on Urban and Territorial Planning

The Guidelines provide national governments, local authorities, civil society organizations and planning professionals with a [global reference framework](#) that promotes more compact, socially inclusive, better integrated and connected cities and territories.

Based on 12 principles to guide decision-makers in developing or revising policies, plans and designs through an integrated planning approach

Geneva Ministerial Declaration on Sustainable Housing and Urban Development

- **Adopted at the 70th anniversary of the Committee on Urban Development, Housing and Land Management in 2017**
- Recognized the trend towards people-centred and integrated planning
- Promotes green, compact and resilient cities by increasing urban resource efficiency
- Promotes smart and sustainable cities and an integrated and holistic approach to planning and managing cities.
- Promotes the use of ICTs in cities that is mindful of both the opportunities as well as the challenges
- countries renewed their commitment to strengthening synergies, intergovernmental and cross-sectoral cooperation.

Thank you for your attention!

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