



Convention on Environmental Impact Assessment in a Transboundary Context and the Protocol on Strategic Environmental Assessment

United Nations Economic Commission for Europe

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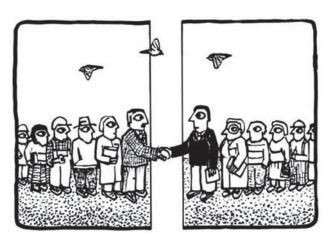






Espoo Convention vs. Protocol

Espoo Convention (EIA) transboundary impacts of projects





SEA Protocol – <u>strategic</u> level, assessment of plans & programmes within a state, with consideration of transboundary effects being secondary

































Protocol on Strategic Environmental Assessment





Protocol on Strategic **Environmental Assessment**

The Protocol was adopted by an Extraordinary meeting of the Parties to the Espoo Convention, held on 21 May 2003 during the Ministerial "Environment for Europe" Conference (Kyiv).

- Entered into force in 11 July 2010.
- Now has 26 Parties, any Member State of the United Nations may accede.





























Objectives

- To provide for a high level of protection of the environment by:
 - Ensuring that environmental, including health, considerations are thoroughly taken into account in the development of plans and programmes
 - Contributing to the consideration of environmental, including health, concerns in the preparation of policies and legislation
 - Establishing clear, transparent and effective procedures for strategic environmental assessment
 - Providing for public participation in SEA
 - Integrating by these means environmental, including health, concerns into measures and instruments designed to further sustainable development.



Procedure

- Determination of whether SEA is required under the Protocol
- Determination of the scope of the Environmental report (and thus of the assessment)
- Preparation of Environmental report
 - Analyze the context & baseline
 - Contribute to the development & comparison of alternatives
 - Complete the environmental report
- Consultation with relevant authorities and the public
- Inputs into decision-making
- Environmental monitoring of implementation



Benefits

- High level of environmental protection
- Better planning and programming
- More efficient decision-making
- Identification of new opportunities for development
- Preventing costly mistakes
- Strengthened governance
- Transboundary cooperation
- Climate change adaptation





























Cost of SEA

- SEA of regional & local land-use planning usually increased planning costs by 5-10%
- Main costs during initial applications of SEA, subsequent SEAs less costly
- Costs marginal compared with costs of implementation of the plan or programme







Work under the Convention and the Protocol

- Meetings of the Parties adopt workplans for intersessional periods (3-4 years), and monitor their implementation
- Assisted by Bureau, Working Group on EIA, Implementation Committee
- Activities are demand driven or compliance related
 - **Compliance & implementation**
 - Subregional cooperation & capacity-building
 - **Exchange of good practices**
 - **Promoting ratification & application of SEA Protocol**





















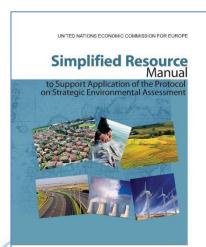




Technical assistance

- Technical advice
 - Reviews of legislation, legal drafting
- Pilot projects
 - EIA Kyrgyzstan-Kazakhstan (mining)
 - EIA Belarus-Lithuania (hydroelectric power plant)
- Sub-regional workshops: exchanges of experiences
- Training on SEA
- Guidance documents









Cooperation with the Russian Federation

The workplan 2014-2017 'Pre-accession legislative assistance'

- Participation of representatives of the Russian Federation in the SEA study tour to Czech Republic (1-5 December 2014)
- Legal advice and a round-table to support development of legislative framework for application of SEA (December 2014 – February 2015)

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 Support for pilot application of SEA in Zabaikalsky Region (March – December 2015)





For more information

 Visit our website: www.unece.org/env/eia



Or email: eia.conv@unece.org





























