

# EaP GREEN: Lessons learned

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# About EaP GREEN

- Greening Economies in the Eastern Neighbourhood” (EaP GREEN) programme (2013 – 2017)
- Implemented by OECD in cooperation with UNECE, UNEP, and UNIDO to assist the European Union’s Eastern Partnership (EaP) countries in their transition to green economies
- Financed by the European Commission, the four implementing organisations and other donors

<http://www.oecd.org/env/outreach/eapgreen.htm>

[http://www.unece.org/env/eia/about/eap\\_green.html](http://www.unece.org/env/eia/about/eap_green.html)

**EaP GREEN**  
Partnership for Environment and Growth



This project is  
funded by the EU



# About EaP GREEN

- Countries: Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Moldova, and Ukraine
- Components:
  1. Governance and finance (green growth indicators, greening SMEs, etc.)
  2. SEA and EIA
  3. Demonstration projects (e.g. resource efficiency and cleaner production, organic agriculture)



# SEA-related activities

## 1. Legal support

- Legal reviews (national, sub-regional)
- Methodological advices
- Inputs to drafting national SEA legislation

## 2. Supporting SEA practice

- SEA pilot application
- Recommendations/guidelines

## 3. Capacity building

- National trainings and workshops
- Sub-regional events
- Awareness raising



# Lessons learned

- There must be a high-level political will to introduce SEA system
  - Capacity building and awareness raising need to be focused both on expert level as well as high political representatives
- Existence of legal framework is critical for establishing national SEA system
  - Without legislation SEA is applied only on ‘ad-hoc’ basis (i.e. pilots, international projects, etc.)
  - SEA Protocol is recognized as a benchmark for developing national legislation

# Lessons learned

- Although important, legislation itself cannot guarantee proper SEA application, human and expert capacities regarding SEA need to be created:
  - Environmental (SEA) authorities
  - Health authorities
  - SEA practitioners
- Following target groups need to be aware of SEA (key principles, outputs, benefits)
  - Planning authorities / planning experts
  - Decision-makers
  - NGOs and public

# Lessons learned

- Experience gained through SEA application should be reflected in the legal framework and guiding documents
  - Optimally, SEA procedure stipulated by the draft legislation is ‘tested’ through SEA pilot
  - Developing legal framework/guidance can be used as ‘capacity building’
- Exchange of experience among countries significantly contributes to SEA development at the national level
  - Regional events help to create national ‘core teams’ i.e. SEA ‘pioneers’ able to further support SEA development within the country

# Lessons learned

- Critical success factors for efficient SEA practice
  - Timing of SEA towards planning process
  - Involving planning agency in SEA process
  - Making sure the high representatives of planning agency and decision-makers understand the role of SEA



**Questions or comments?**

**Thank you for your attention!**



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