

Sub-regional workshop on Land-Use Planning and Industrial Safety for South-Eastern Europe

*Co-organized by the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe
(UNECE) Industrial Accidents Convention and UNECE Committee on Urban
Development, Housing and Land Management in cooperation with the
Ministry of Environmental Protection of Serbia*

Setting the scene: Objectives, linkages with the 2030 Agenda and the New Urban Agenda and conclusions of previous seminars

Ms. Franziska Hirsch, Secretary, UNECE Industrial Accidents Convention
Ms. Amie Figueiredo, Secretary, UNECE Working Party on Land Administration



Objectives

- 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 UN Charter on Sustainable Housing
 - Place and Life in the ECE – A Regional Action Plan 2030: Tackling challenges from the COVID-19 pandemic, climate and housing emergencies in region, city, neighbourhood and homes
 - 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

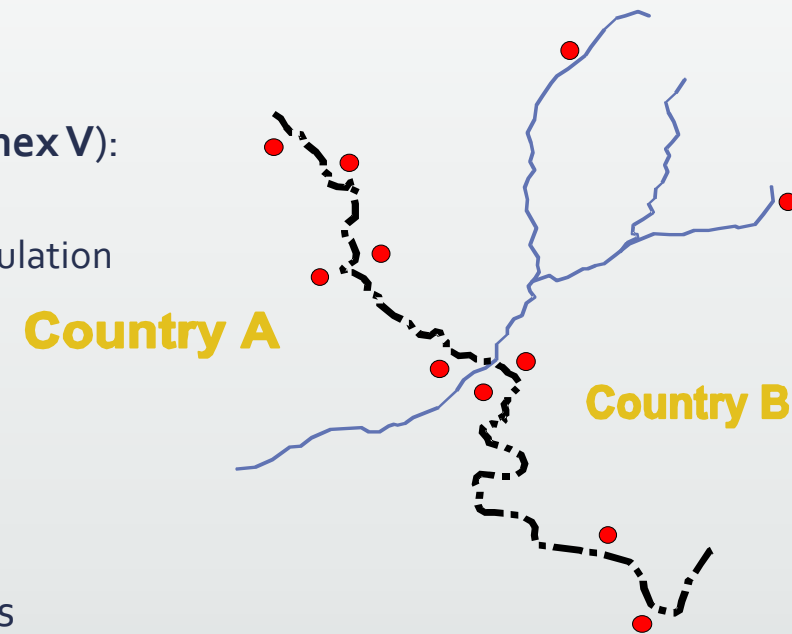


Industrial Accidents Convention - Art. 7, annexes V & VI

- 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



Previous seminars addressing LuP and industrial safety

2010 UNECE Joint Seminar on land-use planning around hazardous sites (The Hague, Netherlands)

organized by the UNECE Industrial Accidents Convention and the UNECE Committee on Housing and Land Management

2016 UNECE Joint workshop on land-use planning, the siting of hazardous activities and related safety aspects (Geneva, Switzerland)

organized jointly by the UNECE Industrial Accidents Convention, the Espoo Convention and its Protocol on SEA, in cooperation with the UNECE Committee on Housing and Land Management and the European Investment Bank

2018 UNECE Seminar on land-use planning and industrial safety (Mechelen, Belgium)

organized jointly by the UNECE Industrial Accidents Convention, the UNECE Committee on Housing and Land Management, the European Investment Bank, in cooperation with the Espoo Convention and its Protocol on SEA

2019 Sub-Regional Workshop on land-use planning and industrial safety for Eastern Europe and the Caucasus (Chisinau, Republic of Moldova)

organized jointly by the UNECE Industrial Accidents Convention and the UNECE Committee on Urban Development, Housing and Land Management, with contributions by the government of Flanders (Belgium) and the Republic of Moldova



Information Repository of Good Practices and Lessons Learned in Land-Use Planning and Industrial Safety

- In 2020, UNECE and the European Investment Bank launched the repository to provide an overview and case studies (submitted by countries) on LUP and industrial safety
- Focuses on 6 key integrated issues: siting of industrial facilities, public information/participation, SEAs, EIAs, DRR and Natech, transboundary cooperation (and other)
- Building on previous workshops, summarizes key guidance and tools and the linkages to the SDGs and Sendai Framework priority areas for action
- Countries invited to submit good practices/lessons learned to be considered for inclusion on the repository (using UNECE's template for submissions)
- <https://unece.org/information-repository-good-practices-and-lessons-learned-land-use-planning-and-industrial-safety>

Good Practices and Lessons Learned in Land-Use Planning and Industrial Safety, with a focus on the following key integrated issues

Country	Siting of (or modifications to) industrial facilities	Public participation /information to the public	Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA)	Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA)	Disaster risk reduction / Natech ¹	Transboundary cooperation	Other related matters ²
Albania					✓		✓
Belarus	✓	✓			✓		
Belgium	✓	✓	✓			✓	
Bulgaria			✓				
Denmark		✓					✓
Estonia	✓						✓
France					✓		✓
Georgia	✓		✓	✓			
Germany		✓				✓	
Greece	✓	✓					
Hungary							✓
Kazakhstan		✓			✓		
Kyrgyzstan		✓		✓		✓	
Netherlands		✓					✓
Norway		✓					
Poland							✓
Portugal		✓	✓	✓		✓	
Republic of Moldova		✓				✓	✓
Romania						✓	✓
Russian Federation		✓					✓
Serbia	✓	✓	✓	✓			
Switzerland	✓	✓					
United Kingdom	✓						✓
Ukraine						✓	
Others	✓						✓

Building on **conclusions and recommendations** from previous seminars

- LUP and industrial safety procedures **need to be better integrated, earlier in the process**, through legislation/policies, implementation & practice
- Opportunities to **further implement legal obligations** under the UNECE Industrial Accidents Convention, and other related legal instruments (Espoo Convention, Protocol on SEA, Aarhus Convention), and relevant guidance
- Greater focus required on the practical aspects of coordination and cooperation between industrial safety & LuP, and other related disciplines (EIA, SEA, disaster risk reduction, ...)
- Improve **access to information and arrange for public consultations** to involve all stakeholders
- Enhance **transboundary cooperation**
- **Exchange information and good practices** at the national and local levels, and across borders

Role of the UNECE after the adoption of the 2030 Agenda on Sustainable Development

Focus of activities on

- Integration of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development into nationally owned sustainable development strategies
- Promoting policy coherence and coordination
- Enhancement of the data and statistical capacities of member States for the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development



Our Common Agenda Report of the Secretary General

UN Common Agenda is an agenda of action designed to accelerate the implementation of existing agreements, including the Sustainable Developments Goals.



All proposed actions are in line with and designed to accelerate the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals.



1. Leave no one behind



2. Protect our planet



3. Build trust



4. Improve digital cooperation



5. Ensure sustainable financing



6. Boost partnerships



7. Be prepared

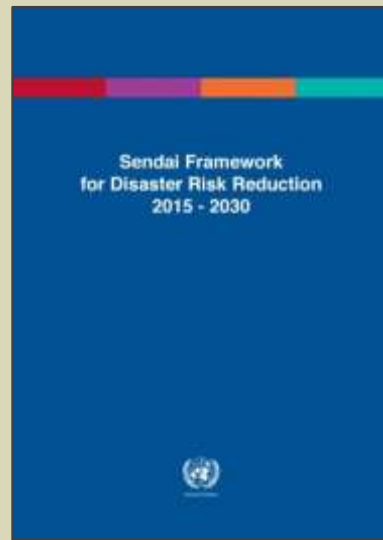
New Urban Agenda

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.**

UNDRR Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030

Disaster risk reduction cuts across different aspects and sectors of development. There are 25 targets related to disaster risk reduction in 10 of the 17 SDGs, firmly establishing the role of disaster risk reduction as a core development strategy.



Goal 8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all.

Goal 9: Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation.

Goal 11: Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable.

Goal 13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts.

Goal 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development.



Geneva UN Charter on Sustainable Housing

Adopted by 56 member States with the objectives to:

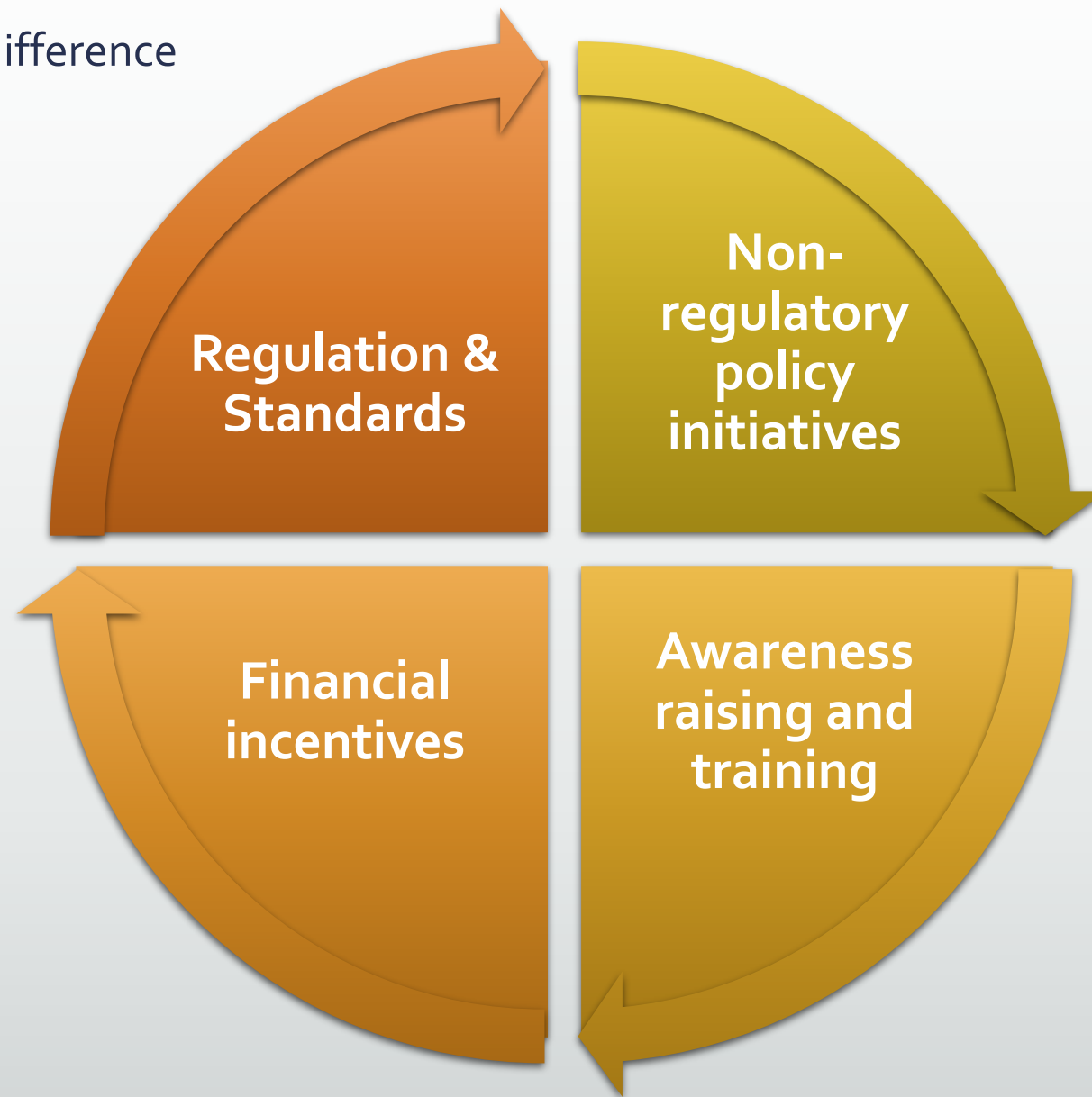
- ensure **decent affordable housing** and urban infrastructure to all;
- support cities and human settlements adopting and implementing smart sustainable city concepts;
- **integrate policies** and plans to support: inclusion, including socially mixed communities;
- enhance resource efficiency; and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



#Housing2030

A comprehensive policy toolkit is needed to make a difference

Improving **housing affordability** is currently one of the most important policy challenges as countries and cities in the UNECE region face an **undersupply** of affordable housing, continuous **increase of urban rents**, **low quality housing and urban infrastructure**, **limited access to land** for housing construction and renovation, and mounting **urban poverty** and **homelessness**.



Regional Action Plan 2030

Place and Life in the UNECE

Policy Area A: CITIES, NEIGHBOURHOODS, HOMES and RURAL LIFE

Goal A1: Coordinated national, sub-national and local action through multi-level governance and strategic plans and frameworks.

Goal A2: City-wide and integrated action

Goal A3: Sustainable neighbourhoods and local living environments

Policy Area B: SUSTAINABLE HOUSING and HOMES

Goal B1: Governance

Goal B2: Land Policy

Goal B3: Finance & Funding

Goal B4: Climate Neutral Housing

UNECE has prepared *Place and Life in the UNECE: Regional Action Plan 2030* on the role of affordable, sustainable housing within urban development across the UNECE region. *Place and Life* is focused on taking specific actions to tackle challenges from the COVID-19 pandemic, climate and housing emergencies in the region, city, neighbourhood and home.

It proposes a series of aims, principles, policies, goals and targets to inspire action in affordable housing and sustainable urban development, to be implemented, on a voluntary basis, by international organisations, member States and cities, the private sector, civil society and other stakeholders.

The aims of the Action Plan are to tackle inequalities and development deficiencies, strengthen the capacities of local actors, and pursue a green, resilient and inclusive economic recovery.



Paris Agreement

COP26 Special Report: The Health Argument for Climate Action

To achieve the goals of the Paris Agreement, health and equity need to be placed at the center of the UN climate negotiation going forward.



The COP26 agenda aims to ensure representation from across sectors, region and population groups, and particular of the most vulnerable communities.

Goal 1: Commit to a healthy recovery. Commit to a healthy, green and just recovery from COVID-19.

Goal 3: Harness the health benefits of climate action. Prioritize those climate intervention with the largest health –social and economic gains.

Goal 6: Reimagine transport and mobility. Promote sustainable, healthy urban design and transport systems, with improved land-use, access to public space, and priority for walking, cycling and public transport.

Find out more at <https://unece.org/housing>

Or follow us on our social media channels:



www.facebook.com/UNECE.Housing



www.linkedin.com/showcase/unece-housing-and-land-management-unit



<https://twitter.com/UNECEHLM>



Thank you for your attention!

Contact

Ms. Franziska Hirsch

Secretary, UNECE Industrial Accidents Convention

franziska.hirsch@un.org

Ms. Amie Figueiredo

Secretary, UNECE Working Party on Land Administration

amie.figueiredo@un.org



The benefits of enhanced cooperation between land-use planning and industrial safety"

