Public Participation in Decision-making

27th meeting of the WGP to the Aarhus Convention

26-28 June 2023, Geneva



Presentation structure

- Main Georgian national legislation
- Implementation mechanisms
- PPDM procedures for large-scale infrastructural projects
- Example of PP in a planned activity of HPP
- Main challenges & lessons learned
- Recent developments





Main national legislation

- Constitution of Georgia /1995/
- Law of Georgia on Environmental Protection /1996/
- General Administrative Code of Georgia /1999/
- Environmental Assessment Code of Georgia /2017/
- Rule of Public Hearing /2018/
- Number of related laws, regulations, ministerial orders, etc.

PPDM - main responsible institutions

Ministry of Environmental Protection and Agriculture of Georgia - MEPA

Planning authority - an administrative or other competent body, responsible for preparation of strategic document

Environmental Assessment Department of MEPA – organizing, conducting public hearings





PPDM – government responsibilities

To ensure:

- Timely, efficient, adequate access to information on the planned activity
 - ✓ Information on public hearing is placed on MEPA's website, widely circulated newspaper, *if any*, website and/or information desk of municipality, places established for information dissemination (*bus stops, schools, preschool institutions, trade centres, post offices and any other places of public gathering*), at the territory nearest to the planned activity
- Effective public hearing held at a public place nearest to the activity, MEPA & municipality represent, open everyone can participate
- Possibility to submit comments written & oral
- Consideration of comments all Q/A are provided in the official documents
- Informing the public about decision
- Basis / reasons of decisions

Public has a right to appeal decision made by an administrative body





PPDM procedure

- Screening to determine the need to perform EIA / SEA
- Scoping to determine the list of information to be obtained & studied for EIA / SEA, and the means to include this information in the EIA / SEA reports
- EIA to identify potential impacts on the environment of planned activity (motor road, railways, HPPs, mining, etc.)
 Annex I activates are subject to EIA
 - Annex II activities are subject to Screening to determine need for EIA
- SEA to study & forecast possible impact on the environment & human health with the implementation of the strategic document (MEPA & MOH)

Agriculture / Forestry / Fishery / Energy / Industry / Transport / Waste / Tourism / Water / E-communications / Planning & Spatial planning

	Screening	Scoping	EIA / SEA reports
Publish information	X	X	X
Access to documents	X	X	X
Public comments	7 days	15 days	40 days
Public hearing	N/A	X – EIA N/A - SEA	X
Publish EIA decision / SEA recommendation	5 days	5 days	5 days





Example – environmental decision on HPP /27.06.2022/

Public participation at administrative proceeding stage of HPP construction & exploitation in 2 municipalities

Information on public hearing was disseminated/placed <u>according to the legislation</u> separately in 2 municipalities

<u>additionally</u>

was placed on the Environmental Information & Education Centre's /EIEC/ website and disseminated within over 6000 e-mail subscribers

Public hearings (4) were conducted in:

- Administrative bodies of 2 municipalities
- 2 villages of each municipality

MEPA, municipalities, developer and consulting companies, NGO, media, business sector, local population and interested public - **167 participants** in total





Result - great majority of participants supported the project

Reasons

- Adequate consideration of environmental, social & economic factors in project
- Qualified experts
- Procedures in full compliance with national legislation

additional important aspects for the public & locals to support the project:

- Company's active work at the early stage to receive & consider all opinions properly
- Timely provision of comprehensive information
- Consideration of relevant suggestions changes (technical) made in the project on the basis of comments
- Company's initiative to establish environmental and social advisory council, including the local population
- Implementation of related social projects
- Receive qualified & adequate feedback from responsible bodies





Main challenges & lessons learned

General challenges

- Lack of quality of EIA documentation
- Lack of involvement / role of municipalities & developers in public participation, also
- Lack / weakness of organizations representing public interests in small settlements

Lessons learned

- Communication with the public at the earliest stage
- Active co-operation with the public
- Provide adequate feedback to the public

Need for advancing permanently public participation mechanism





Recent developments

In order to:

- Strengthen public participation segment
- Develop more effective & flexible mechanism for public participation

New Function of the Environmental Information and Education Centre (EIEC) will be PPDM - Since 1 July 2023

PPDM Service is created, responsible on public participation

to ensure:

- Public participation procedure in decision-making provided by Environmental Assessment Code
- All public participation procedure under MEPA planned
- More effective implementation of the Aarhus Convention principles (EIEC's main responsibility)
- One particular unit for public participation procedure
- All information in one place
- Specific environmental web portal, that will ensure more effective & higher standard of public participation ongoing
- Monitoring & evaluation of public participation procedure
- Preparation of recommendations
- Support meaningful public participation EIEC works on environmental democracy & human rights, EE, ESD –
 different activities, trainings, awareness-raising campaigns, etc.





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