



Greening EU Cooperation

Integrating Environment, Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction in EU External Action

Session 6: Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA)
& Environmental Management Plan (EMP)

Environmental Impact Assessment



“ the process of identifying, predicting, evaluating and mitigating the bio-physical, social and other relevant effects of development proposals **prior to** major decisions being taken and commitments made ”

IAIA (International Association for Impact Assessment)



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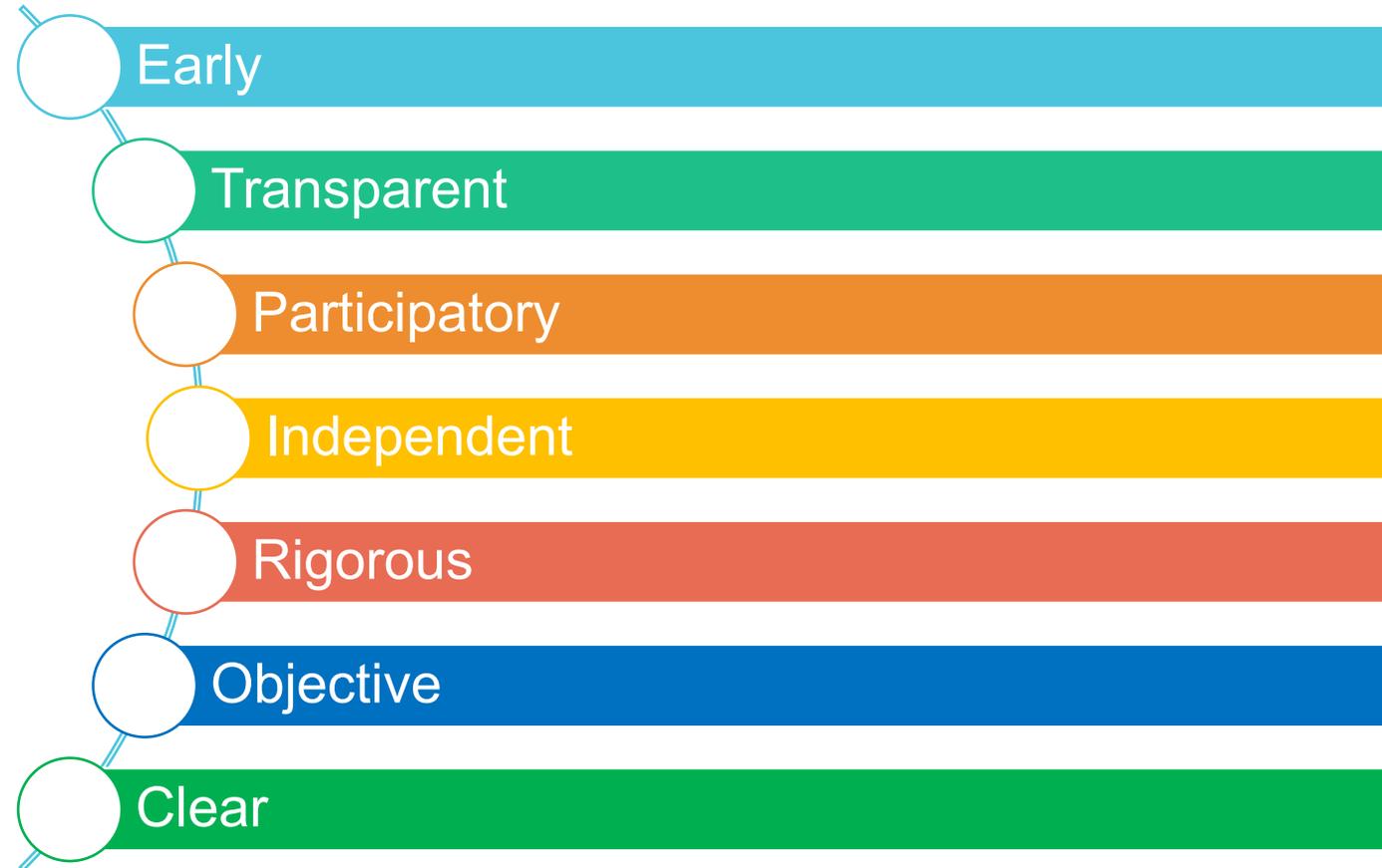


Key objectives of EIA

- Widely established world-wide
- Applicable to projects with **potential significant adverse impacts on the environment**
- **Decision-informing** in development consent
- Traditionally impact-centered
- Often also addresses social impacts (ESIA)



EIA principles

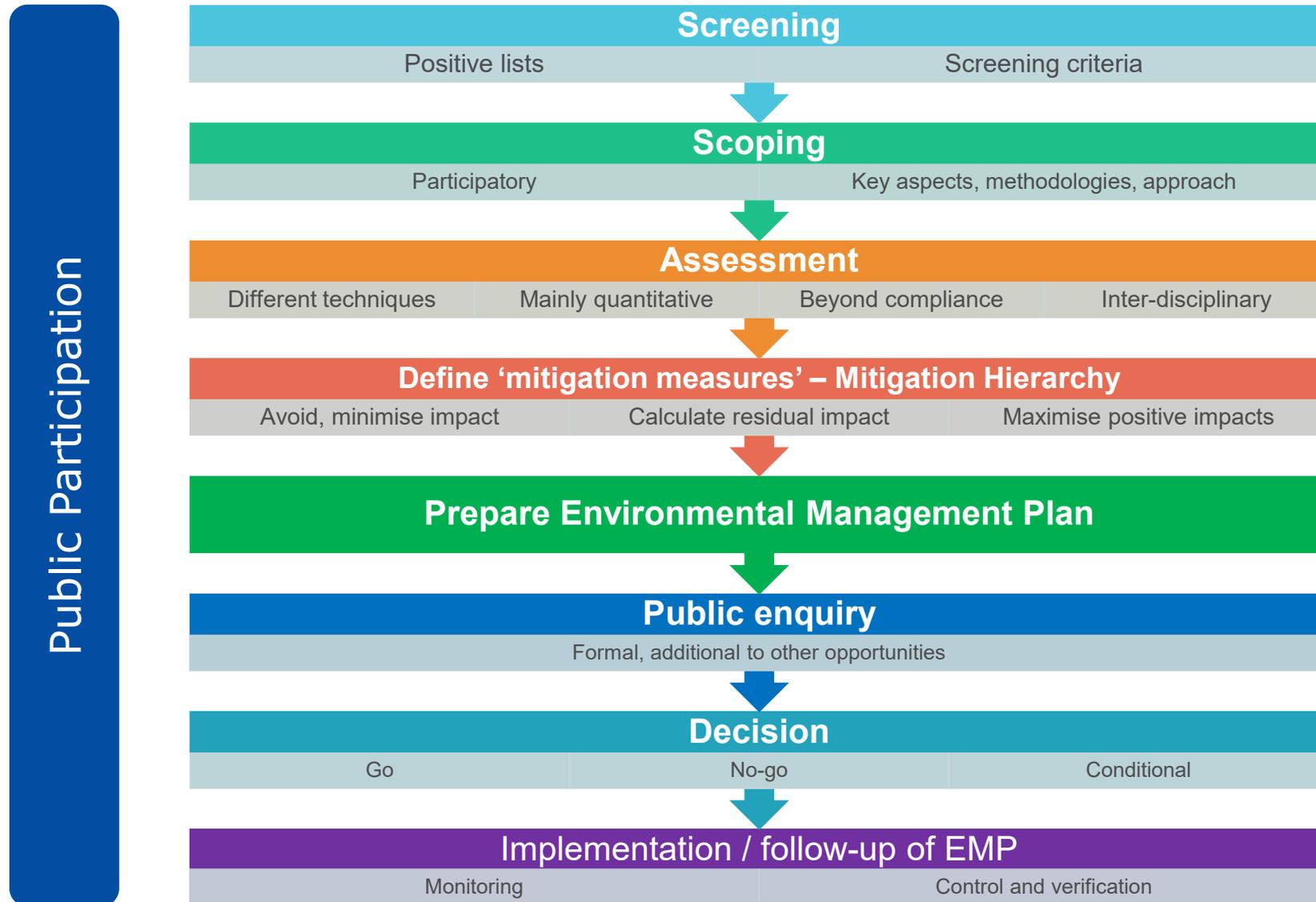


EIA regulatory framework

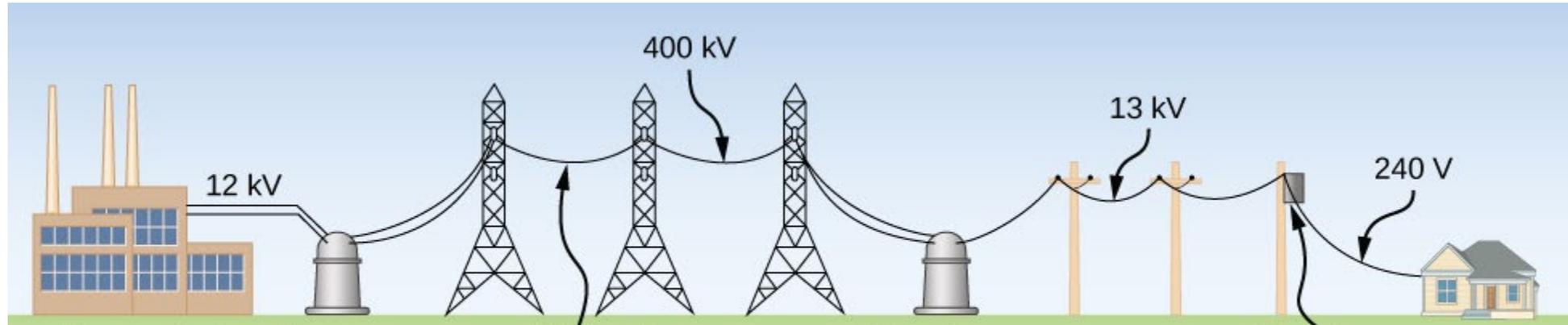
- Use **national systems** – unless not up to standard!
- **EIA Directive** (2011/92/EU amended by 2014/52/EU)
- **Aarhus Convention** (access to information, public participation, access to justice)
- **Espoo Convention** (transboundary impacts)
- Performance Standards of Financial Institutions (relevant for blending)



The EIA process



Key contents to highlight



- Non-technical summary
- Analysis of alternatives (including baseline scenario)
- Cumulative impacts
- Addressing climate vulnerability
- Impacts associated to vulnerability to major accidents and/or disasters
- All phases of the project
- Associated developments
- Transboundary consultations



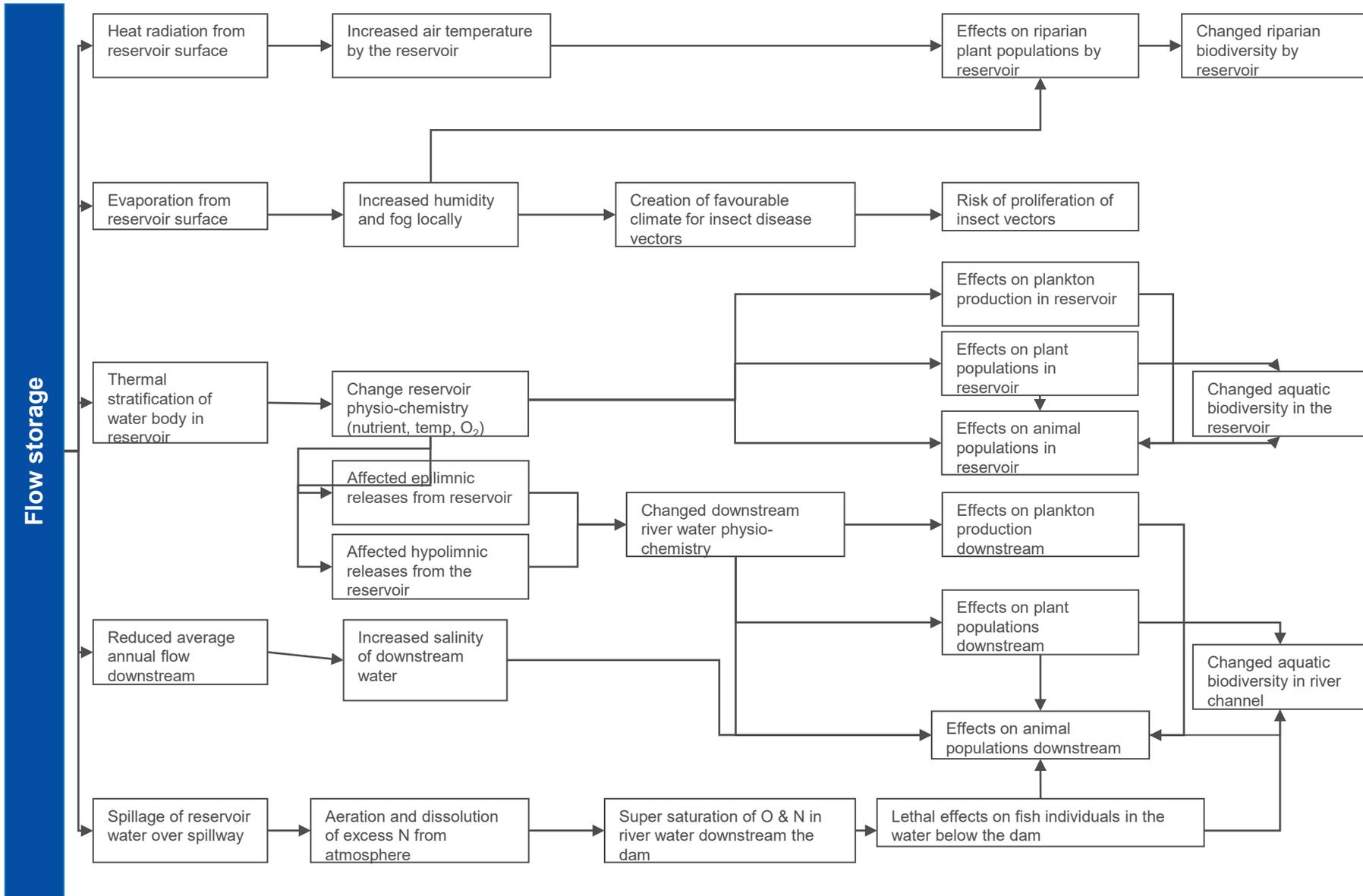
The mitigation hierarchy



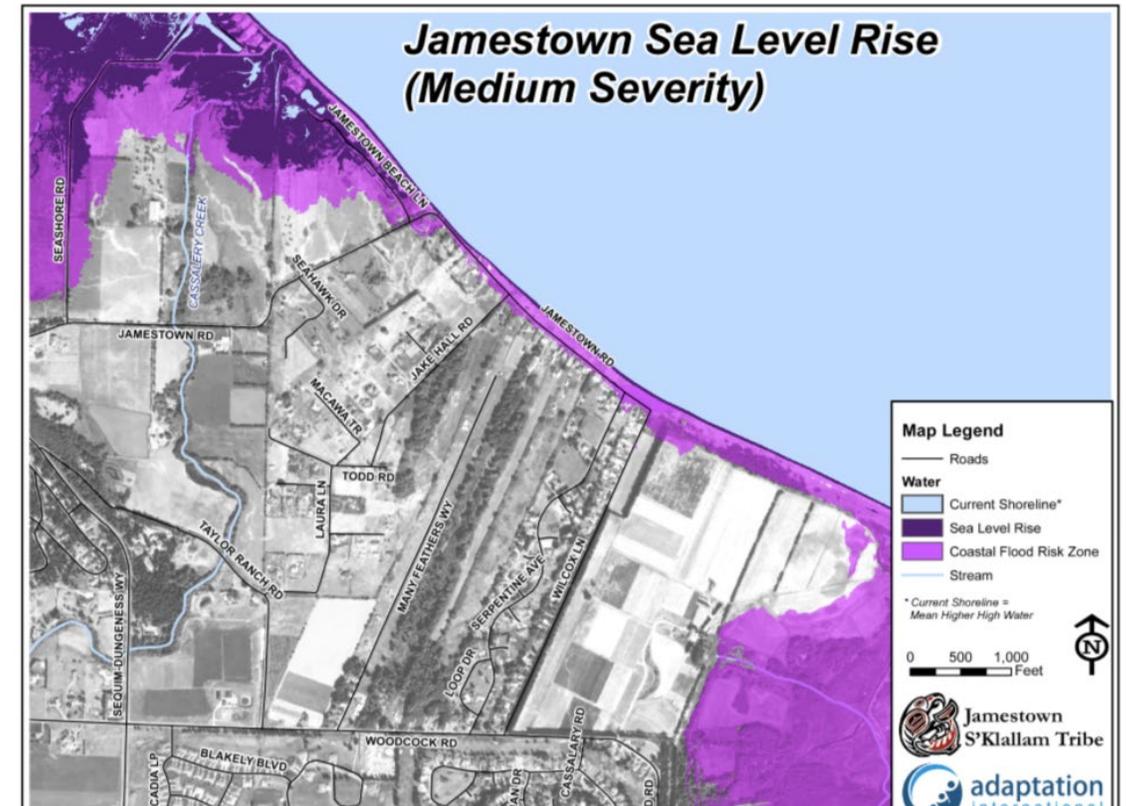
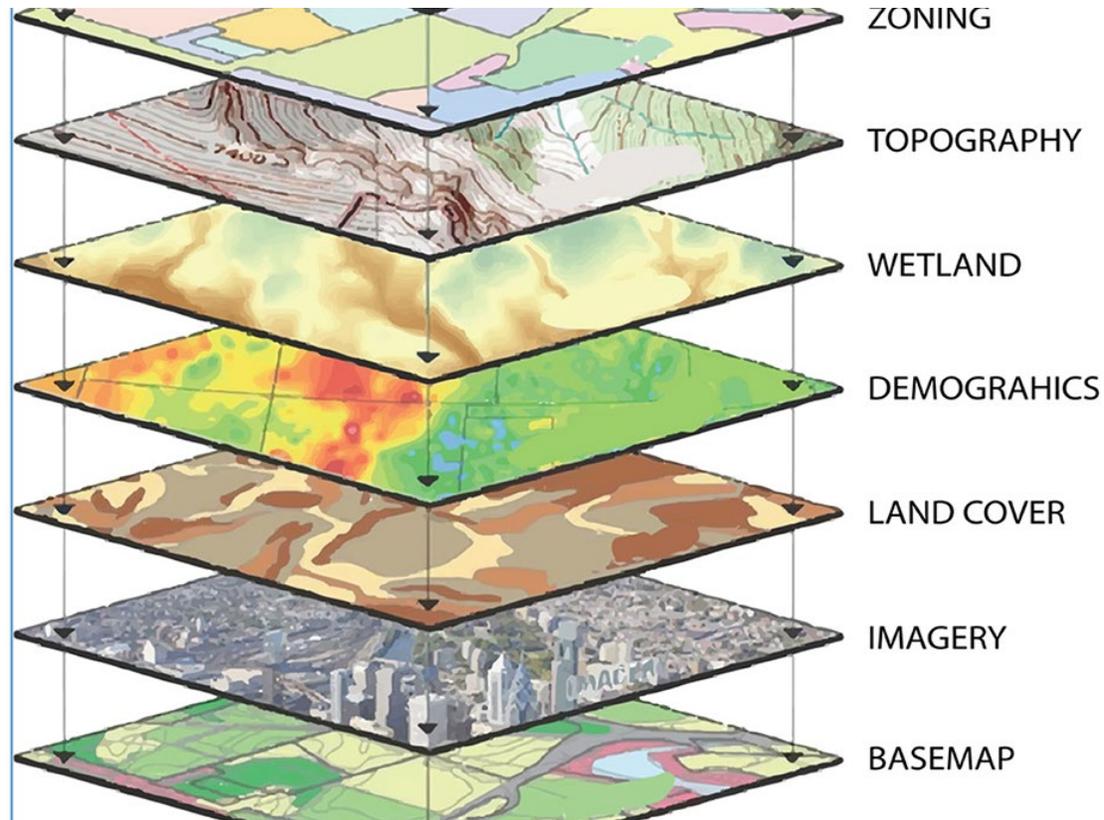
EIA methods (technical aspects)

- Different and sometimes complex methods:
 - Checklists
 - Matrices: cause - effect
 - Network analysis
 - Graphical analysis
 - Models (e.g. dispersion of pollutants)
 - Emission factors
 - GIS analysis
- The method and the complexity level must be appropriate for the problem



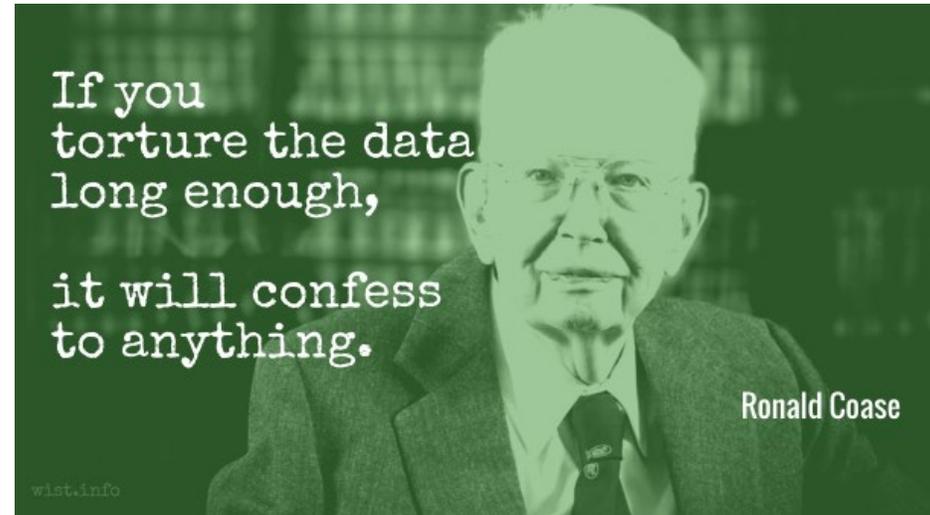


GIS overlays



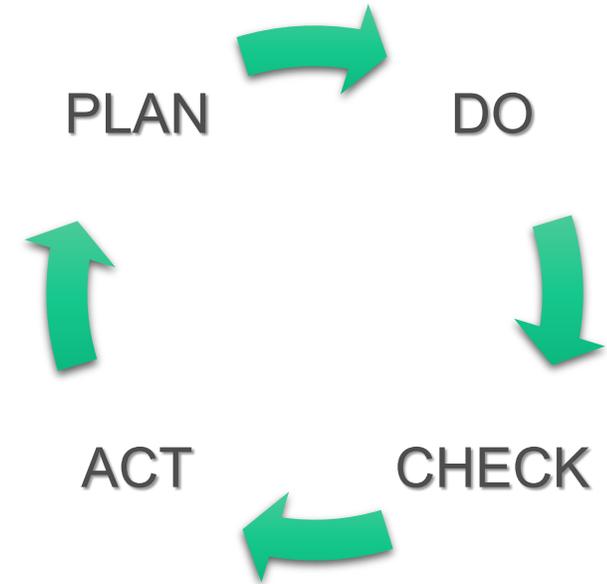
Common shortcomings in EIA systems

- 'Catch-all' approaches
- Limited participation
- Manipulation of data
- 'Salami-slicing'
- Unclear/un-precise
- Little or no follow-up



Environmental Management Plan (EMP)

- Details for implementation and monitoring of mitigation measures
- What? Who? When? How much?
- Must be reflected in contractual documents
- Link to monitoring and evaluation



EIA – the role of the EU delegation



- Screening for EIA*
- Verify national systems are up to EU standard
- Quality check ToR**
- Quality check EIA/EMP
- Reflect relevant elements of EMP in design, contractual documents and project monitoring indicators

* Annex 3 of the Greening Toolbox

** Model ToR for an EIA available in Annex 6 of the Greening Toolbox



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EIA in the context of blending



- Environmental & Social Safeguards (ESS) of lead Financial Institution apply
- IFC Performance Standards as international benchmark
- Need to verify applicable standards and their quality – special attention to intermediary FIs!
- Reflect EMP in contractual conditions and monitoring system



EIA follow-up

