



EaP GREEN PROGRAMME

Technical advice and capacity-building activities to support the implementation of the UNECE Protocol on Strategic Environmental Assessment to the Espoo Convention in Eastern Europe and the Caucasus

Report on subregional conference

15 - 16 April 2014, Minsk, Belarus



I. INTRODUCTION

A. ORGANIZATION OF THE SUB-REGIONAL CONFERENCE

The sub-regional conference on technical advice and capacity-building activities to support the implementation of the UNECE Protocol on Strategic Environmental Assessment to the Espoo Convention in Eastern Europe and the Caucasus was held in Minsk, Belarus, on 15 -16 April 2014. It was jointly organized by the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE) and the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection of the Republic of Belarus. Organizational and logistical support was provided by the United Nations Development Programme Office in Belarus.

The conference took place within the framework of the large regional programme “Towards Greener economies in the Eastern Partnership” (EaP GREEN), which is financed by the European Commission. It was organized back to back with final event of the ENVSEC project “Managing Environmental Security Risks with EIA and SEA” that had been foreseen under the workplan of the two treaties for 2011-2014. The programme’s overall objective is to assist the EaP countries to decouple economic growth from environmental degradation and resource depletion. EaP GREEN is implemented jointly by OECD, UNECE, UNEP and UNIDO. The programme component which ECE is in charge of implementing, aims to promote the use of strategic environmental assessment (SEA) and environmental impact assessment (EIA) as essential planning tools for an environmentally sustainable economic development.

B. OBJECTIVES OF THE CONFERENCE

The objective of the final conference was to review progress made by the participating countries in planning and implementation of technical assistance offered by the UNECE secretariat under the EaP GREEN Programme to foster ratification and implementation of the Protocol on SEA, including (a) a review of the EIA/SEA legislation and procedures; (b) legal drafting of amendments and new laws; (c) national and local level training on SEA. A working session on planning, management and implementation of SEA projects was designed to assist the participants in the initiation of a pilot for the application of SEA to an appropriate plan or programme of their own Governments in 2014 and 2015. The agenda of the workshop is provided as Annex 1 to this report.

C. ATTENDANCE

National focal points to the Espoo Convention, representatives of national authorities, NGOs and research community from the EaP countries (Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, the Republic of Moldova and Ukraine) attended the conference. Participants from Estonia and Poland also took part in the conference. Representatives of international organizations, such as UNECE and UNDP, as well as the Delegation of the European Union to the Republic of Belarus, participated in the conference together with numerous international experts.

II. OPENNING OF THE CONFERENCE

Ms. Elena Santer from the UNECE secretariat to the Espoo Convention welcomed the participants of the sub-regional conference on technical advice and capacity-building activities under the EaP GREEN programme to support the implementation of the UNECE Protocol on SEA. In particular, she greeted the national teams designated to be involved in the implementation of the activities in Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, the Republic of Moldova and Ukraine. She further welcomed the teams of international consultants which will support the EaP GREEN activities providing legal expertise and know-how on the practical application of SEA.

Mr. Andreev greeted the participants on behalf of *the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection of the Republic of Belarus* and invited them to take part at the cultural event organized by the Ministry at the end of the conference.

Ms. Santer stressed that in the framework of the EaP GREEN programme the UNECE secretariat supports EaP GREEN countries in developing and applying SEA legislation and systems in accordance with the provisions of the Protocol on SEA (and the EU SEA Directive). These activities are linked to the workplans under the Convention and the Protocol. They contribute to promoting the ratification and implementation of the Protocol and comprise of:

1. Revision of the existing national regulatory and legislative framework, including (a) a review of the EIA/SEA legislation and procedures; (b) legal drafting of amendments and new laws; (c) sub-regional overview and recommendations.

2. Capacity building on SEA and EIA procedures, including (a) national and local level training on SEA; (b) a pilot application of the SEA procedure to a draft Government plan or programme; (c) development of national guidance documents; (d) sub-regional coordination and experience-sharing events, including a study tour to exchange experience on SEA with Czech Republic.

Ms. Santer noted that assistance is also provided to Georgia for improving the current practices and legal and institutional frameworks on EIA in compliance with the Espoo Convention (and with the EU EIA Directive). She further briefed the participants on the progress made in the implementation of these activities in 2013-2014 which would be reviewed in detail during the meeting.

III. LEGISLATIVE AND INSTITUTIONAL REVIEWS ON SEA

III.1. Introduction to the legislative and institutional reviews on SEA

Ms. Elena Santer opened the session on legislative and institutional reviews on application of SEA (SEA review) in the participating countries and informed the participants that such reviews were carried out in Belarus and the Republic of Moldova in 2013 and initiated in Armenia, Azerbaijan and Georgia in 2014. She highlighted that based on the results of the SEA review, the Government of the Republic of Moldova had begun a process of drafting a new law on SEA. The secretariat provides

technical advice to support this initiative. The thereby gained experience would be useful for all the participating countries. She invited the consultants to the UNECE and representatives of the EaP countries who carried out the activities to share their experience in the upcoming session.

III.2. Development of a national legislative framework for the application of SEA: practical considerations

Mr. Jerzy Jendroska, a member of the Implementation Committee to the Espoo Convention, presented practical considerations to be taken into account while developing a national legislative framework for the application of SEA. He emphasized differences between the UNECE Protocol on SEA and the EU SEA Directive, including the requirements for consideration of health issues in SEA under the Protocol and the recognized role the health authorities in the process. He stressed that other than the Protocol on SEA, the EU SEA Directive requires to include impacts on biodiversity as part of an assessment and refers to the Natura 2000 network. At the same time, any national SEA procedure should similarly provide for assessment of impacts of strategic plans and programmes on biodiversity as required by the Convention on Biological Diversity (Art. 14).

Mr. Jendroska further presented various approaches to and legislative techniques for drafting national legislation on SEA; provided clarifications to the field of application of the Protocol and exemptions from the application of SEA procedures (Art. 4). He further provided interpretations of Articles 5 to 12 of the Protocol in the context of drafting a national legislation on SEA as well as practical advice on how to integrate main stages of the SEA procedure under the Protocol, (including screening, scoping, environmental report, consultations with other authorities, public participation , decision and monitoring), into a national legal framework.

During the questions and answers session, the participants (a) addressed issues related to setting reasonable timeframes for transboundary consultations and public participation, and (b) requested to clarify whether plans or programmes to be adopted directly by a presidential decree should become a subject of SEA according to the Art. 2.5 of the Protocol.

(a) On the issue regarding the time frame for transboundary consultations, the participants noted that the term ‘reasonable time frame’ is not defined neither in the Protocol on SEA nor in the EU SEA Directive. In addition, they acknowledged existing best practice documented in the Review of implementation of the Protocol on SEA¹ according to which time frames can be agreed between the concerned Parties on a case-by case basis and be included into bilateral agreements². Ms. Gornaja informed that bilateral agreements between Estonia and its neighboring countries envision 3

¹ Draft review of implementation of the Protocol on Strategic Environmental Assessment. ECE/MP.EIA/WG.2/2013/9

² Bilateral agreement on plans and programmes between Spain and Portugal. (ECE/MP.EIA/WG.2/2013/9)

month for transboundary consultations on plans and programmes. On the issue regarding the reasonable time frame for public participation Ms. Kolar clarified that the time frame for public participation cannot exceed an overall time frame for preparation of a plan or a programme. Mr. Jendroska further noted that under the EU water Directive the timeframes for public participation extend from 30 days to 6 month depending on the specific characteristics of the proposed plan/programme/project.

(b) Mr. Jendroska clarified that the Art. 2.5. refers to strategic documents which are (a) prepared and/or adopted by a governmental authority; or (b) prepared by an authority for adoption, through a formal procedure, by a parliament or a government. Depending on national state structure and mandates of national and local authorities, there are various levels at which a plan/programme is adopted (national, regional, local).

At the end of the session the secretariat encouraged the participants to examine the report on Review of implementation of the Protocol on SEA for additional information on the discussed issues and informed them that further details will be provided in the guidance for drafting of SEA legislation to be prepared by Mr. Jendroska in the course of the EaP GREEN programme.

Further, the participants of the conference noted existing inconsistencies between authentic texts of the Protocol in English and Russian. They particularly, pointed that the title of the Article 9: Consultation with environmental and health authorities is translated into Russian as “СОГЛАСОВАНИЕ С ПРИРОДООХРАННЫМИ ОРГАНАМИ И ОРГАНАМИ ЗДРАВООХРАНЕНИЯ”, which means «Approval by the environmental and health authorities». They further noted that the text of the EU Directive is also translated incorrectly and requested the secretariat to consider a possibility to finance translation of the Directive with financing from EaP GREEN.

III.3. Lessons learned and the way forward for the application of SEA in Belarus and the Republic of Moldova

Mr. Alexander Andreev from the Ministry of Environment of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection of the Republic Belarus informed the participants that existing national legislation does not provide for the application of SEA as required by the Protocol on SEA. However, there is a clear understanding among government officials that the application of SEA to governmental plans and programmes will help ensure that the environmental and health implications of planned development decisions are analyzed and taken into account early in the decision-making processes, before decisions are made. He further informed the participants about experience gained on the application of SEA in Belarus thanks to various technical advice and capacity building programmes, including three pilot projects on SEA³, preparation of practical guidance for carrying out an SEA Procedure in Belarus, and

³ Application of SEA to “National Tourism Development Programme of the Republic of Belarus for 2006-2010”, “Programme of Development of Inland Waterway and Sea Transport of the Republic of Belarus for 2011-2015” and “Scheme of integrated spatial planning of Myadzel district”.

the legislative and institutional reviews conducted in 2013 by an UNECE consultant, Mr. Dmitro Skrylnikov.

Mr. Skrylnikov, UNECE expert (Ukraine), noted that the present legislative system of strategic planning in Belarus includes some prerequisites for implementation of the SEA procedures according to the Protocol. For example, the system of state ecological expertise of draft planning documents may be considered as consultations with environmental authorities under SEA procedure. Thus, SEA principles and procedure might be effectively integrated into the current system by introducing several changes and amendments to the existing legislative framework, including legislation on urban planning and socio-economic development and other sectoral legislation.

Ms. Tatiana Plesco from the Ministry of Environment of the Republic of Moldova (MoE) reported that based on the results of the review the Government decided to develop and adopt a new Law on SEA in accordance with the Protocol on SEA (and in line EU SEA Directive). Ms. Zamfir informed the participants that the MoE initiated development of the draft law in February 2014 by establishing a task force. The task force consists of representatives of various national authorities and oversees the development of the draft law. She further informed that the draft law had been developed by a representative of the MoE and a national consultant with support of two international consultants. Ms. Zamfir presented the draft law on SEA in detail and noted that based on the recommendations of the international consultant(s) a number of issues had been clarified and incorporated into the draft, including definitions of terms such as ‘plans and programmes’, ‘screening statement’, ‘proponent’ and ‘initiator’ of a plan/programme, other. Ms. Zamfir further informed the participants that the preparation of the draft law is a participatory process and a number of consultations with the national authorities and the public are envisioned under the work plan.

Mr. Tarasenko from the Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources of Ukraine, informed the participants that a draft law on SEA prepared by the Ministry in 2013 would have provided for implementation of the SEA Protocol. However, the draft law had recently been rejected by the Parliament and further steps were required for promotion of the benefits of SEA for various stakeholders.

III.4. Existing legislative framework for the implementation of the SEA Protocol in Estonia

Ms. Ljubov Gornaja, an expert from Estonia, presented the existing legislative framework for the implementation of the SEA Protocol in Estonia. She outlined legal and policy landmarks in the evolution of SEA; introduced horizontal legislation that provides a basis for the application of SEA to governmental plans and programmes in the country and elaborated on Estonian law on SEA, including general provisions, used definitions, field of application, SEA procedure. She further illustrated how Estonia ensures efficient consultations with environmental authorities and public by providing templates of a SEA schedule. The following discussion focused on requirements for SEA experts, the

existing procedure to ensure quality of the SEA report and the roles within SEA of project initiators and other stakeholders.

IV. BUILDING CAPACITIES ON THE PRACTICAL APPLICATION OF SEA TO PLANS AND PROGRAMMES: IMPLEMENTATION OF PILOT PROJECTS

VI.1 Introduction: Progress in preparation of the pilot projects

Ms. Elena Santer opened the session on Building capacities on the practical application of SEA to plans and programmes with a short introduction to the ongoing preparatory works for the implementation of the pilot SEA projects in EaPGreen Programme's countries. She briefed the participants on the SEA training events held earlier in Belarus, Armenia, and Ukraine, and explained that four pilot SEAs were planned to be conducted during the next two years, namely, two pilot SEAs in Armenia and Moldova in 2014 and another pair of pilot SEAs in Azerbaijan and Georgia in 2015.

IV.2. Examples of SEAs at the national level and in a transboundary context in the field of urban planning, the energy sector, agriculture and tourism

Experts from several countries presented their experience with SEA:

Ms. Paulina Filipiak from General Directorate for Environmental Protection of Poland described the process and lessons of the transboundary SEA of the Spatial Development Plan for Lubuskie Voivodship led by Poland, with German being an 'Affected Party'. She stressed the following aspects:

- Fruitful transboundary cooperation was based on the successful practice of transboundary EIA;
- Poland applied the provisions of the bilateral Polish-German agreement on transboundary EIA to transboundary SEA, which proved to be a good solution and help overcome many procedural issues;
- The German party encountered difficulties in understanding some parts of the translated draft plan and its SEA. Therefore, Poland established a routine of providing the necessary documents in both Polish and German.

Participants were particularly interested in how the public in Germany provided their comments. *Ms. Filipiak* explained that the Polish party provided the German public with an email address in Poland (of Directorate for Environmental Protection). The German public and authorities preferred to send comments to this email; the Polish side collected more than 2000 comments and sent them to the regional authority that was responsible for revising them and sending the analysis back to Poland. Poland prepared a summary of public comments and the description of how these were considered in the plan. Written responses were sent only to the inquiring authorities. *Mr. Filipiak* noted that organising public participation process of German public was a challenging exercise, in particular in terms handling numerous comments in German language. However, it has also supported the development of experience and improvements for the process in the future.

Mr. Michal Musil, UNECE consultant (Czech Republic) shared his experience with the SEA for the Berounka River Watershed Management Plan. He drew attention to a number of the key lessons:

- SEA advised on the prioritization of tasks to be implemented within the Plan
- SEA helped to facilitate communication among high number of institutional stakeholders
- SEA identified potential project-level conflicts between planned interventions and nature protection.

Ms. Ljubov Gornaja, UNECE expert (Estonia), elaborated on the successful SEA of the State Programme for the Energy Sector Development. She highlighted the importance of considering reasonable alternatives in SEA: SEA considered nine alternatives, of which six were proposed in the Programme and three were developed as part of the SEA. Further, she illustrated success in ensuring adequate planning of SEA and the overall planning process: the final draft SEA was issued a month before the final draft programme was produced to allow for the introduction of SEA recommendations in the programme. The participants asked questions about the transboundary character of the programme and its SEA. Ms. Gornaja explained that the SEA developers issued notifications to several possibly affected parties; however, the notified parties noted that the Programme envisioned a decrease in energy generation and considered a transboundary SEA to be unnecessary.

Mr. Alexey Knizhnikov from WWF-Russia shared his experience with the preparation of guidance for the Espoo Convention in Russia. He informed the participants that the WWF intends to conduct a pilot SEA in the arctic region, and another pilot SEA on the Baikal Kray Socio-Economic Development Plan. He also mentioned that the WWF will need financial, methodological and informational support to help build SEA capacities in Russia through case application.

Ms. Marina Khotuleva, UNECE consultant (Russian Federation) presented lessons of two vital strategic assessments: i) the inter-related SEAs of several regional and municipal level strategic initiatives in Tomsk Oblast of Russia and ii) Strategic Environmental Review of Ukraine Sustainable Energy Lending Facility (EBRD programme). She, inter alia, highlighted that it is not only important to conduct a pilot case but that it is equally important to follow up on the results and based on the gained experience develop guiding documents on practical application of SEA as well as amend relevant legislative frameworks. She also stressed that it is practical to use methods understandable for planners, such as SWOT analysis, for SEA purposes; to be flexible in relation to consultation formats as engaging the public in the discussion of plans/programme proved to be challenging; and to apply objective-led analysis within an SEA as the SEA Protocol suggests identifying environmental objectives.

Mr. Andrey Artov, SEA expert from the Republic of Crimea (Ukraine) reported on the key aspects of the SEA of the Bakhchisarai Rayon Sustainable Strategy (a pilot SEA implemented by local authorities and UNDP). He described various assessment and participatory methods that were used during the SEA; presented a cooperation mode that benefited the collaboration of the planners and SEA

team; and made recommendations about how to select experts for an SEA team. He also suggested that trainings and seminars should be needs-specific, rather than pre-set, and urged the participant to pay utmost attention to monitoring / reaching the desired effects of SEA (e.g., the integration of SEA results in a strategic initiative, consideration of public comments, and improvement to planning process). The SEA case resulted in the preparation of a methodological guidance that was planned to be published if funding would be made available.

IV.3. Updates in the preparation of pilot SEAs by Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, the Republic of Moldova, and Ukraine

The representatives of Armenia (Ms. Eleanora Grigogyan), Azerbaijan (Ms. Aysel Babayeva) and Moldova (Ms. Tatiana Plesco) have reported that they had already identified suitable strategic initiatives for the pilot SEAs, namely the Dilijan Town Master Plan, the National Renewable Energy Sources Development Plan, and the Edintsy Town Master Plan, respectively. The representatives of Georgia informed the participants about their problems in selecting suitable initiatives and mentioned that they would need more time to identify appropriate strategic initiatives. The representative of Ukraine, Mr. Oleksandr Tarasenko stated that the current need in the country for three SEA seminars / trainings that could be held in Western, Central and Eastern parts of Ukraine. The need for the pilot SEA in Ukraine remained to be confirmed. According to the Belarusian environmental authorities, three pilot SEAs and several training events conducted in Belarus had formed an adequate basis and capacity for further application of SEA, once a proper legal framework for SEA in put in place.

Armenia, Azerbaijan, Moldova and Georgia raised various practical questions regarding the pilot SEA application. They highlighted that they would need support of international experts to build methodological and practical expertise for SEA application. This evoked an active discussion of how to design a pilot SEA, how to select SEA team experts, how to establish cooperation between planners and SEA developers while yet keeping some independence, how to engage with various authorities and the public, possible risks to SEA, and so forth.

IV.4. Experience of national and local level training events: lessons learned

Mr. Michal Musil made a short presentation on the experience of national and local level training events conducted in Armenia, Belarus and Ukraine in 2013. Among lessons learnt he highlighted that for the further SEA capacity building it is highly recommended to link the training activities with real pilot SEA applications.

IV.5. SEA working sessions

Two SEA working sessions were held covering pilot SEA planning and management issues, including timeline, ways to integrate with the planning process, time-frame for conducting consultations, identification of possible stakeholders, identification of required human resources, and

budgeting. The countries worked on these issues in relation to the proposed pilot SEA cases. The working sessions were facilitated by UNECE consultants (Mr. Michal Musil, Dr. Marina Khotuleva and Dr. Maia Gachechiladze-Bozhesku). As an outcome, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia and Moldova made tailored presentations on their approach to a pilot SEA design and management. This was followed by interactive discussion and reflections of the participant on the proposed approaches.

VI.6. Communication on EaP GREEN Activities

Ms. Santer briefly presented the EaP GREEN communication strategy and requested the participants to fill in the EaP GREEN questionnaire. Besides SEA and EIA, thus EaP GREEN aims at mapping broader EaP GREEN audiences and identifying the most appropriate tools and channels to be used in the programme's communications.

IV.7. Conclusions and closure of the conference

In conclusion, Ms. Elena Santer (UNECE secretariat to the Espoo Convention) and Mr. Alexandr Andreev thanked the participant for active sharing of their experiences and for their meaningful work during the SEA working sessions.

Technical advice and capacity-building activities to support the implementation of the UNECE Protocol on Strategic Environmental Assessment to the Espoo Convention in Eastern Europe and the Caucasus

Subregional seminar

Final agenda

15–16 April 2014, Minsk, Belarus

Tuesday, 15 April 2014	
15.30	<p>Introduction: technical advice and capacity-building activities to support the implementation of the ECE Protocol on Strategic Environmental Assessment to the Espoo Convention in Eastern Europe and the Caucasus</p> <p>Introduction of the national teams and international consultants <i>Ms. Elena Santer, UNECE secretariat to the Espoo Convention</i></p>
Legislative and institutional reviews on SEA	
15.50	<p>Introduction to the legislative and institutional reviews on SEA <i>UNECE secretariat to the Espoo Convention</i></p> <p>Development of a national legislative framework for the application of SEA: practical considerations <i>Mr. Jerzy Jendroska, Member of the Implementation Committee to the Espoo Convention</i></p> <p>Lessons learned and the way forward for the application of SEA in Belarus and the Republic of Moldova <u>Belarus</u> <i>Mr. Aleksandr Andreev, Ministry of Environment of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection, Belarus</i> <u>Republic of Moldova</u> <i>Ms. Tatiana Plesco, Ministry of Environment of the Republic of Moldova</i></p> <p>Development of the legislation for application of SEA in Ukraine <i>Mr. Oleksandr Tarasenko, Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources of Ukraine</i></p> <p>Existing legislative framework for the implementation of the SEA Protocol in Estonia <i>Ms. Ljubov Gornaja, Expert</i></p> <p>Development of a national legislative framework for the application of SEA: practical considerations <i>Mr. Jerzy Jendroska, Member of the Implementation Committee to the Espoo Convention</i></p> <p>Discussion: How to best promote the development and implementation of new legislative frameworks on SEA in accordance with the Protocol on SEA in Eastern Europe and the Caucasus</p>

	(through the EaP GREEN programme). Identification of further needs for legislative assistance in the countries to be addressed in the subregional overview planned for 2015 <i>Moderator: Mr. Dmytro Skrylnikov, UNECE consultant</i>
17.45	Closure of the day
19.00	Dinner

Wednesday, 16 April 2014	
Building capacities on the practical application of SEA to plans and programmes	
9.15	Implementation of the pilot projects on SEA Introduction: Progress in preparation of the pilot projects <i>Ms. Elena Santer, UNECE secretariat to the Espoo Convention</i>
9:30	Examples of SEAs at the national level and in the transboundary context in the field of urban planning, the energy sector, agriculture and tourism <i>Belarus, Mr. Alexander Andreev, Ministry of Environment of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection</i> <i>Poland, Ms. Paulina Filipiak, General Directorate for Environmental Protection</i> <i>Czech Republic, Mr. Michal Musil, UNECE consultant</i> <i>Estonia, Ms. Ljubov Gornaja, Expert</i>
10.00	Updates in the preparation of pilot SEAs by Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, the Republic of Moldova and Ukraine <i>Ms. Elyanora Grigogyan (Armenia), Ms. Aysel Babayeva (Azerbaijan), Mr. Aleksandr Andreev (Belarus), Ms. Tamar Sharashidze (Georgia), Ms. Tatiana Plesco (Republic of Moldova), Mr. Oleksandr Tarasenko (Ukraine)</i> Discussion: Guidance in the identification of plans and programmes for pilot SEAs <i>Moderator: Mr. Michal Musil, UNECE consultant</i>
10.45	Coffee break
11.15	Updates in the preparation of pilot SEAs by Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, the Republic of Moldova, and Ukraine (continued)
12.00	SEA working session: Planning and management of the SEA pilots, including timeline, identification of required human resources, budgeting and preparation of a grant proposal Presentations and group work <i>Moderator: Mr. Michal Musil, UNECE consultant</i> <i>Group work: Ms. Marina Khotuleva and Ms. Maia Gachechiladze-Bozhesku, UNECE consultants</i>
13.30	Lunch
14.30	SEA working session (continued): Planning and management of the SEA pilots, including timeline, identification of required human resources, budgeting and preparation of a grant proposal <i>Moderator: Mr. Michal Musil, UNECE consultant</i> <i>Group work: Ms. Marina Khotuleva and Ms. Maia Gachechiladze-Bozhesku, UNECE consultants</i>
16:00	Coffee break
16.15	<i>Experience of national and local level training events conducted in Armenia, Belarus and Ukraine in 2013: lessons learned</i> <i>Mr. Michal Musil and Ms. Marina Khotuleva, UNECE consultants</i> Discussion: Suggestions for further improving the subsequent SEA training events, including for ensuring optimal participation, and most relevant contents, etc. <i>Moderator: Ms. Maia Gachechiladze-Bozhesku, UNECE consultant</i>
16.30	Communication of the EaP GREEN Activities

	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- EU communication requirements- Identification of the target groups for development of a project communication plans- Questionnaire for online survey on the needs of the target groups <p><i>Moderator: Elena Santer, UNECE secretariat to the Espoo Convention</i></p>
17.30	Conclusions and closure of the conference