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EU4Environment Green Economy in Eastern Partner Countries

Main steps in EIA: Post-project analysis and monitoring

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- To monitor and evaluate the actual environmental impacts of projects including
 - Verification of the compliance with the regulatory requirements
 - Evaluation of the effectiveness of mitigation measures and verifying past predictions to provide feedback to improve EIA practice in the future
 - Taking actions (if needed) to address any unanticipated adverse impacts







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Monitoring and post-project analysis

EIA Directive

- monitoring measures to be publicly available
- monitor how mitigation & compensation measures are implemented
- monitor significant adverse effects on the environment from construction and operation
- identify unforeseen significant adverse effects
- undertake appropriate remedial action
- use existing monitoring arrangements

Espoo Convention

- need for (and scale) of a joint (transboundary) project analysis to be determined by the concerned Parties, at the request of any such Party, in case of projects with T-EIAs
- any post-project analysis to include, in particular, the surveillance of the activity and the determination of any adverse transboundary impact
- inform the other Party if monitoring reveals a significant adverse transboundary impact => the concerned Parties to consult on measures needed to reduce/eliminate the impact











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Key principles of monitoring

- Monitoring has to be ensured by the initiator
- The monitoring measures have to be elaborated in the EIA report
- It should cover all project stages (construction, operation, decommissioning)
- It needs to be coordinated with Environment Agency and other relevant authorities
- Monitoring should be focused on the likely impacts identified in EIA
- Regular reporting and making results publicly available







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Practical recommendations

- The draft monitoring scheme should be consulted with the Environment Agency and other relevant authorities during preparation of EIA report to agree on:
 - What monitoring
 - Monitoring activities to be carried out
 - When monitoring should be conducted (dates and frequency)
 - Responsibilities for monitoring
 - How the results should be presented and in what format
 - Potential challenges









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Practical recommendations – EMMP

- Environmental Management and Monitoring Plan (EMMP) should be one of the EIA outcomes
- EMMP is a document that
 - Outlines the mitigation measures
 - Defines the institutional framework and mechanisms for ensuring their appropriate implementation i.e. 'who does what, how, when'
 - Specifies responsibilities for control and supervision of implementing the mitigation measures
- EMMP is required as a standard 'tool' by the financial institutions (EBRD, EIB, WB, etc.)





Impacts/ concerns	Mitigation actions	Mitigation timeframe	Responsibility	Verification/control
General	Maintain Incident register to record any complaint of local residents or other affected stakeholders, any accident with impact on the environment or human health, or any other irregularity concerning the environmental management of the LSWEP	-	Contractor	Incident register
Air pollution	Ensure all construction vehicles, engines and machinery are maintained	U U		Daily visual
from boats,	and operated in accordance with design standards and specifications		construction company, all sub- contractors operating	assessment of dust
	No engines to be left running when not in use			•
	Staff trained/briefed in and aware of construction best practice			Random machinery checks
	All potential sources of dust emissions on site (on shore) i.e. unpaved roads used by LSWEP-related vehicles, areas of uncovered soil, etc., should be sprayed with water every four hours on working days, and more frequently as necessary to prevent dust emissions during dry and			Registered complaints
Dust generated during the movement of				for noise
	windy weather conditions			
	Loose material (if any) shall be bunded and covered when transported			
	to or off-site			
Noise				Registered complaints
anning activities, and				for noise
	If complaints regarding noise are received from residents, consider installing partial screening around the noisiest activities and/or mufflers on noisy equipment.			
	Maintain all generators, vehicles, vessels and other equipment in good working order to inimize exhaust fumes and excess noise.			

Impacts/concerns	Mitigation actions	Mitigation timeframe	Responsibility	Verification/ control
Climate Change Risk of damage or failure due to extreme weather events	 Implement provisions and instructions for damage prevention and minimization in the operational rules of the LSWEP, e.g.: Additional technical check-up immediately after an extreme weather event falling into category of Tropical Storm or Hurricane. In case of upcoming extreme event (strong storm, landfalling hurricane) take measures to minimize impacts on LSWEP objects (e.g. additional sealing, removing vulnerable objects, adjusting buoy mooring vulnerable components from the whole system). 	commencement of the operation phase	LSWEP operator	Operational Rules addressing extreme weather event risk (as far as practicable)



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Thank you for your attention!

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