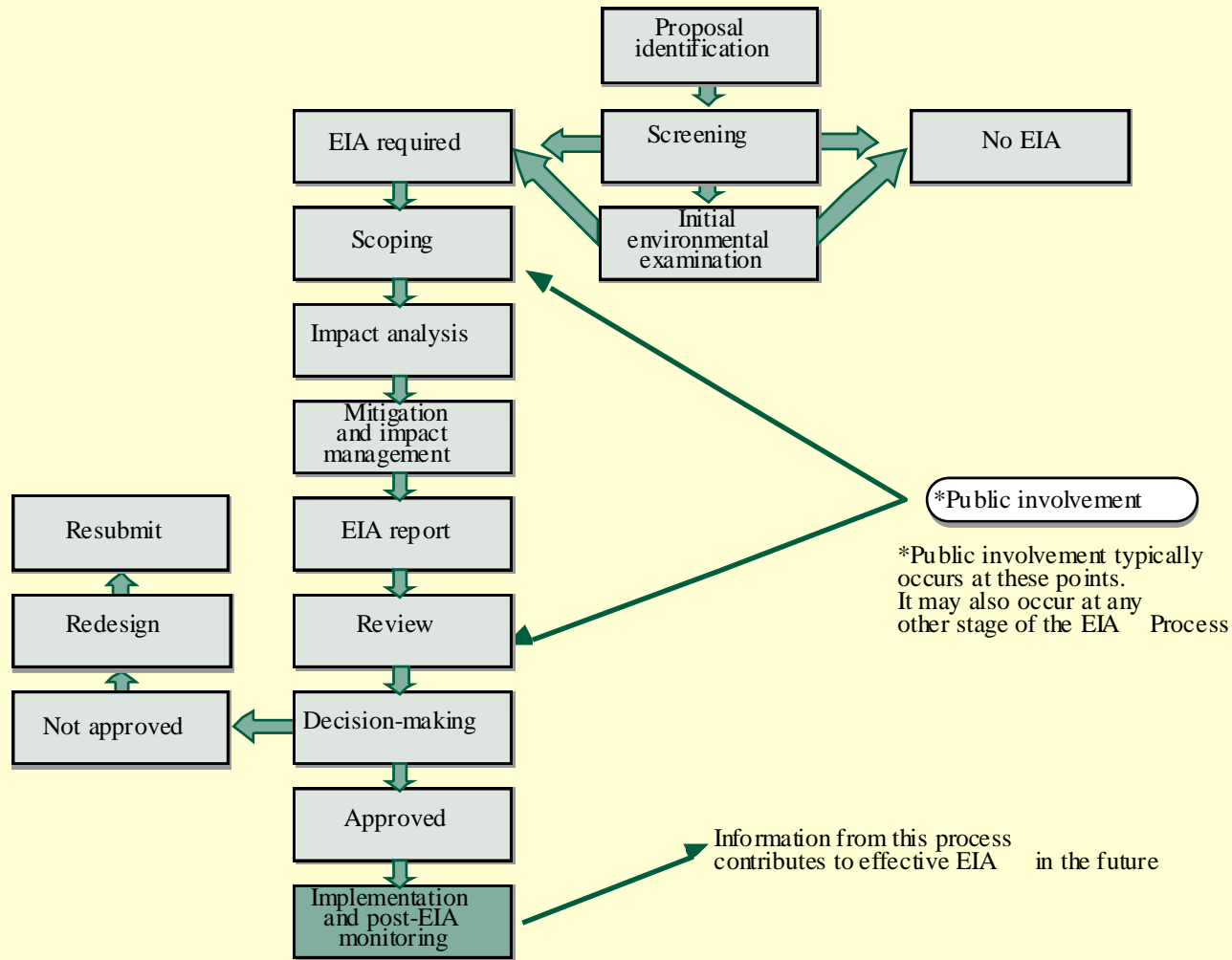




EIA TRAINING RESOURCE MANUAL FOR SOUTH EASTERN EUROPE

Monitoring







Why is monitoring needed?

- Monitoring is an essential but neglected component of EIA implementation and follow up.
- Other components include supervision, auditing and ex-post evaluation.



Aims of monitoring

- Ensure the implementation of conditions attached to a decision.
- Verify that impacts are as predicted or permitted.
- Confirm that mitigation measures are working as expected.
- Take action to manage any unforeseen changes.



When is monitoring needed?

- Monitoring and auditing should be undertaken when:
 - potential impacts are significant or uncertain; and/or
 - mitigation measures are untried and outcomes uncertain.



Key components of monitoring

- Establish baseline conditions.
- Measure impacts of a project as constructed.
- Verify conformity with established with conditions and acceptable limits.
- Establish links to environmental management plans.
- Carry out periodic checks and third-party audits.



Design considerations of EIA monitoring

- What is required?
 - Identify the scope and components.
 - Who will carry out the activities?
 - Specify roles and responsibilities.
 - How will these be implemented?
 - Allocate resources.
 - Define procedures and arrangements.
- Who can access outcomes of monitoring?
 - Only decision-maker and the wider public may access monitoring outcomes.



Monitoring in accordance with the EC EIA Directive

- The EC EIA Directive does not stipulate any requirements for monitoring or post-EIA follow-up.



Monitoring in accordance with World Bank procedure

- The borrower is required to report during project implementation on:
 - compliance with conditions agreed upon with the Bank;
 - the status of mitigatory measures; and
 - the findings of monitoring programmes.(Art. 20 of the OP 4.01)



Monitoring in accordance with EBRD procedure

- Environmental monitoring ensures compliance with the applicable environmental standards and environmental components of projects.
- Monitoring keeps track of ongoing environmental impacts, and verifies the effectiveness of mitigation measures.
- The EBRD specifies monitoring tools for each project that are applied until the loan has been repaid.
(Art. 27)



Monitoring in accordance with the Espoo Convention

- The concerned parties determine the need and extent of any post-project analysis. This may include surveillance of the activity and the determination of any adverse transboundary impacts. (Art. 7.1)
- If post-project analysis finds a significant, adverse transboundary impact, the concerned parties need to consult on necessary measures to reduce or eliminate the impact. (Art. 7.2)



Monitoring in accordance with the Aarhus Convention

- The Convention does not stipulate any monitoring requirements.
- However, if data are obtained by public authorities during monitoring, they must be made publicly accessible in accordance with the provisions of Articles 4 and 5 of the Convention.