*Public involvement typically occurs at these points. It may also occur at any other stage of the EIA process.

Information from this process contributes to effective EIA in the future.
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 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.