### Topic 15

**Future directions** 

### Using EIA to move towards sustainability

- EIA is a foundation tool
- EIA is a tried and tested process
- EIA is a legal requirement in many countries
- EIA is an integrative tool already
- EIA is well positioned for the next steps
- · EIA is suited to capacity building

### Using SEA to move toward sustainability

- SEA adds value to foundation tool
- SEA complements and extends EIA
- SEA being adopted by more countries
- SEA addresses major alternatives
- SEA is step toward comprehensive options assessment

#### **Current realities**

- EIA basics need strengthening in many developing countries
- SEA still used primarily by developed countries
- EIA and SEA yet to realise their full potential
- limited consideration of global, large scale changes
- current practice provides minimal level of 'sustainability assurance'

#### **Emerging challenges**

- new challenges imposed by globalisation
- environmental impacts becoming larger, more complex
- increasingly difficult to predict and mitigate
- shift toward adaptive and integrative assessment
- emphasis on precautionary rather than predictive approach
- use of best estimate science to identify safe margins
- backed by monitoring, auditing and other checks

# Considering future directions step by step

• Step 1: What ideally should happen?

Identify needed changes from national sustainability agenda

 Step 2: What realistically is likely to happen?

Consider development aims and trends that apply locally

 Step 3: What probably could happen with capacity building?

Reach conclusions based on strategies in place or pending

### Key trends and imperatives for sustainable development

 impacts – rate and scale of global change unparalleled

 drivers – population growth, increasing consumption and technology

 response – linkages must be assessed systematically and holistically

 sustainability – reconciling environmental, economic and social aims

#### Two main directions for EIA and SEA

- 'upstream' toward sustainability appraisal
  - integrating EIA and SEA with other impact assessment tools
- 'downstream' toward environmental management
  - combining assessment, accounting and auditing tools

## Aspects and issues of sustainability appraisal

- full cost analysis of development proposals
- equated with integrated impact assessment
- identifies economic, environmental, and social effects
- incorporates sustainability aims, principles, criteria
- clarifies trade-offs and facilitates balanced decision-making

### Aspects and issues of sustainability appraisal (continued)

- triple bottom line must be met at minimum level
- new approach to decision-making needed
- examples of applications include:
  - sustainability assessment of trade framework for environmental assurance and assessment
  - core values and criteria for decisionmaking

#### Aspects and issues of integrated environmental management (IEM)

- focus on environmental impacts of all development actions
- particular attention given to business and industrial operations
- EMS certified to ISO 140001 cover larger enterprises
- many activities and enterprises not subject to control

#### Aspects and issues of integrated environmental management (IEM)

(continued)

- lack of IEM framework and tools
- building blocks of IEM system include:
  - environmental accounting to cost depletion and damage
  - environmental assessment to provide sustainability assurance
  - environmental auditing to verify compliance and performance

### Interim measures to improve EIA and SEA practice

- move toward integrated approach step by step
- getting there will take time
- progress will vary from country to country
- use TNA to identify priority requirements
- identify improvements that can be made now
- identify improvements that could be made in near term
- identify improvements that could achieve sustainability appraisal over medium term