



Netherlands Commission for
Environmental Assessment

2014 and beyond

The NCEA in 2014 and in the future



*Clear
demand
for non-
mandatory
advice*

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Structure
vision
and SEA
determine
schale gas
decision

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EIA
Review for
controversial
dam in
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EA
practice
in the
picture

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Quality
remains of
the highest
importance

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NCEA's main activities



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International EA



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communication



Vision for the future

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Foreword

Ladies and gentlemen,

I have been Chairman of the Netherlands Commission for Environmental Assessment (NCEA) since 1 March 2014. Thanks to my earlier work at Shell, I was of course already aware of the role the NCEA plays as an independent party in safeguarding the quality of environmental information. This is an important task, and one to which I contribute with enthusiasm; an enthusiasm that has only increased during the past year due to the high level of expertise and quality that I have encountered among our experts and secretariat, as well as the inspiring contact I have had with the competent authorities and project initiators.

The number of advisory procedures decreased by 40% in the Netherlands in 2014. Although the current economic climate is undoubtedly one reason for this, the drastic step of cost-covering pricing we had to introduce for our advisory reports in mid-2014 is also a factor. The increased rates appear to present a barrier to smaller municipalities. Also in mid-2014, government plans for implementation of the new Environment and Planning Act became clearer, as well as the possible consequences for environmental assessment (EA). The government is calling for more flexibility, freedom and customisation, combined with greater confidence in public administration. It is however essential that benchmarks are included, to ensure that flexibility and freedom are not obtained at the expense of environmental quality and legal certainty. Early participation, independent review and proper monitoring within the EA process will help guarantee this, which is why I intend to advocate the inclusion of these elements in the new Act.



During my time at Shell, I came across the NCEA several times outside the Netherlands. Many Dutch investments abroad require an EIA under local legislation, and this can be a great advantage, provided that the EIA process is well-organised and of a high quality. This is where the NCEA can help. I am therefore very pleased with the recent decision allowing the NCEA to provide recommendations in the context of the new Dutch business funds in each of the 66 countries in which these funds are operational. Dutch companies usually have a good environmental reputation abroad and stand to benefit if the bar for new sustainable development initiatives is raised.

I am convinced that many parties in the Netherlands and abroad will take advantage of our expertise in the coming years, and hope that many of you will be involved in this.

Kees Linse,
Chairman, the Netherlands Commission for Environmental Assessment

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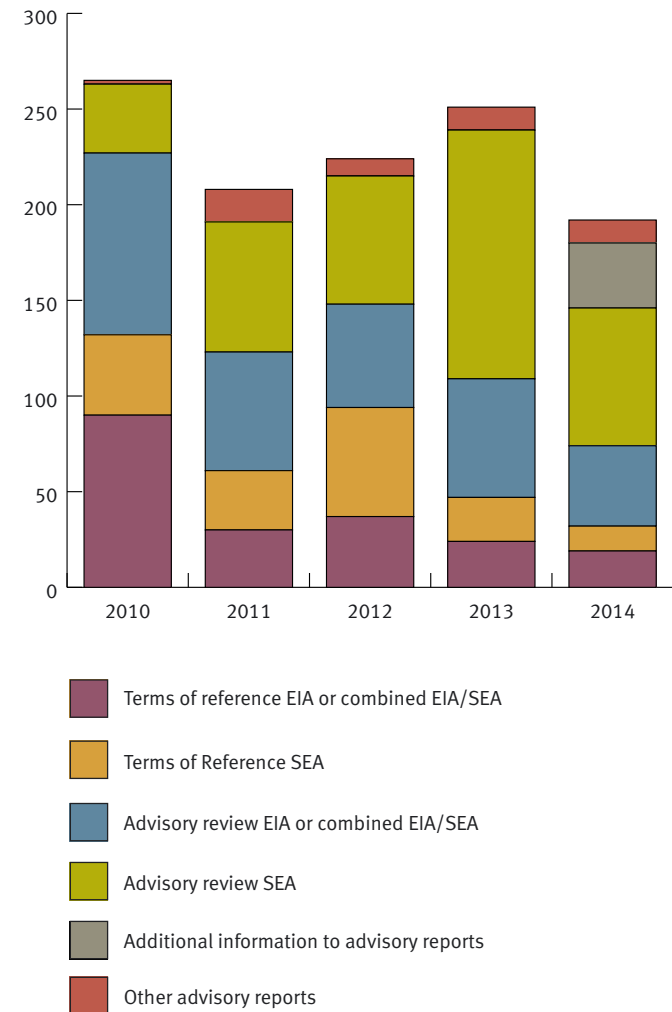
Advisory reports in 2014

The NCEA issued 192 advisory reports in 2014:

- 19 advisory reports on Terms of Reference (ToR) of EIAs or combined SEA/EIAs;
- 13 advisory reports on ToR of SEAs;
- 42 advisory reviews of EIAs or combined SEA/EIAs;
- 72 advisory reviews of SEAs;
- 34 non-mandatory advisory reviews of supplementary information for EA reports;
- 12 other non-mandatory advisory reports.

The number of advisory reviews decreased by 41% compared with 2013. The peak seen in 2013 due to the updating of land-use plans disappeared in 2014.

Number and type of advisory reports issued



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Who requested advice?

The relative number of advisory reports prepared for municipal authorities, provincial authorities, central government and water authorities has remained fairly constant in recent years. Since the absolute number of advisory reports for municipal authorities decreased more sharply than those for other public authorities, the percentages for provincial authorities, central government and water authorities increased slightly:

- 53% were for municipal authorities (65% in 2013);
- 27% were for provincial authorities (21% in 2013);
- 17% were for the central government (12% in 2013);
- 3% were for water authorities (2% in 2013).



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Advisory reports in 2014

Non-mandatory advisory reports

The proportion of non-mandatory advisory reports remained constant in 2014 (about 30%). The absolute number of non-mandatory advisory reports decreased due to the decrease in the total number of advisory reports.

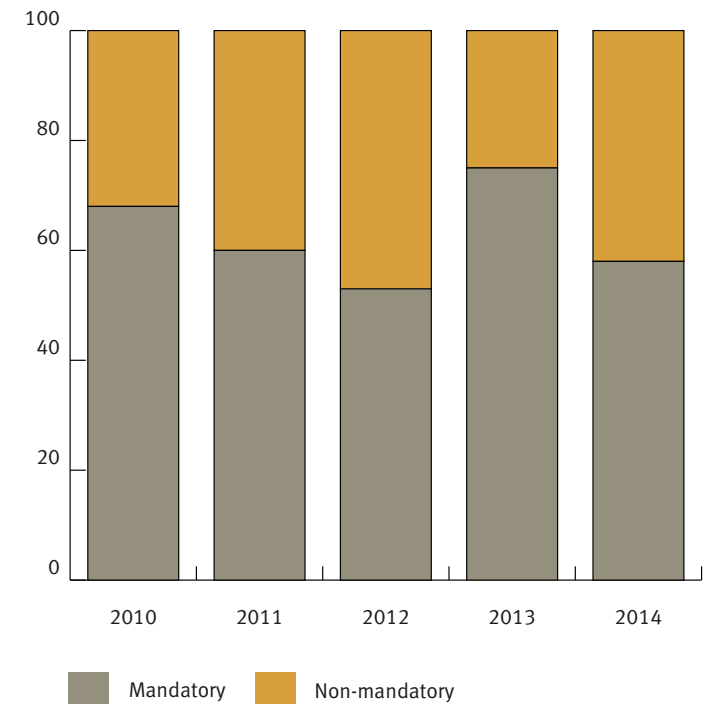
The category of other non-mandatory advisory reports is varied. It includes interim monitoring at key decision-making moments with regard to further assessment and choosing between alternatives. This type of monitoring enables the competent authorities to gain a better insight into the quality of the information on which decisions will be based and helps avoid unnecessary assessments. The NCEA also prepared an advisory report on the monitoring of salt and gas extraction in the Wadden Sea area and issued a second opinion on a case-by-case EIA screening.

If the NCEA identifies any shortcomings, the competent authorities may ask it to review the supplementary information. 34 reviews of supplementary information for advisory reports were requested in 2014 (these advisory reports have not been included in the adjoining diagram).

Public submissions

The NCEA considered public submissions in 82 (59%) of its advisory procedures. This percentage remained stable compared with 2013 (53%). Considering specific information from these public submissions increases the quality of the advisory reports.

Mandatory versus non-mandatory involvement 2010-2014



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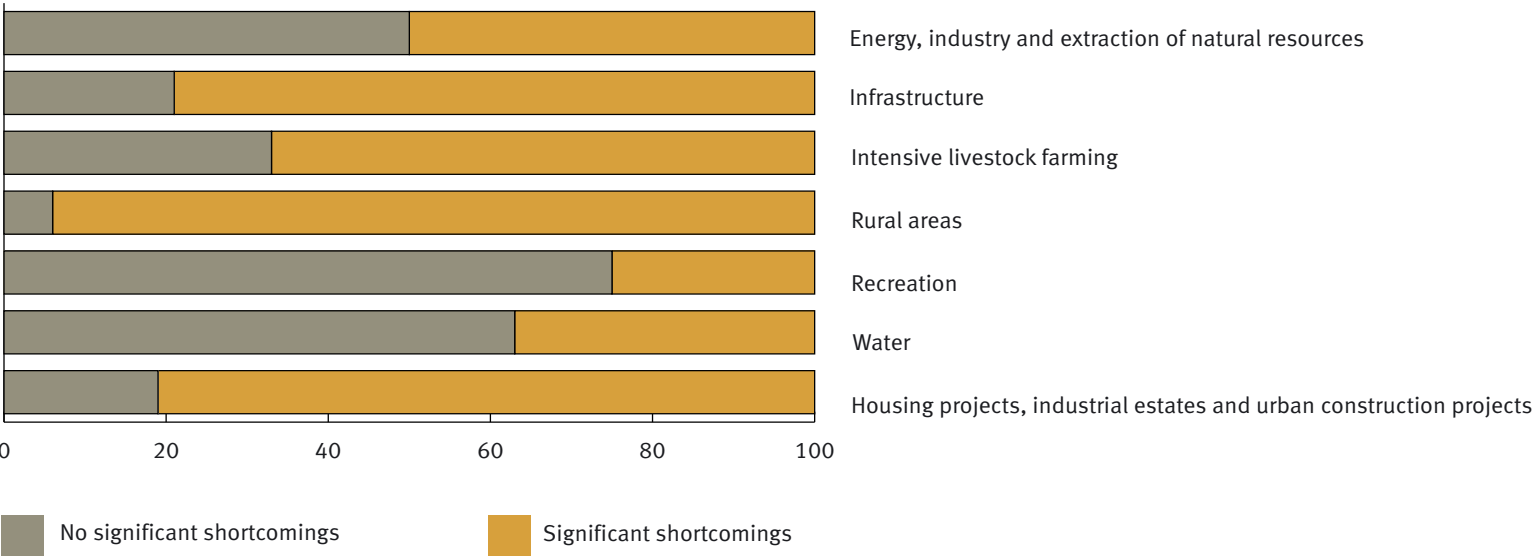
Terms of Reference (ToR)

The NCEA bases its advisory reports on Terms of Reference (ToR) on the notification of intent. In 97% of its advisory reports, the NCEA introduced new elements to this notification. In many cases, these were new alternatives or variants (60%), supplementary information to substantiate the proposal (53%) or information on nature (50%). In only 5% of cases did the competent authorities not adopt our ToR advice in full; in most cases this concerned infrastructure projects and involved the interpretation of assessments of external safety, noise, air quality or nature.

Environmental assessment reports

The NCEA reviewed 114 environmental assessment reports in 2014. As in previous years, those relating to water-related projects were of high quality. Shortcomings were found in almost all the reports on land-use plans for rural areas and intensive livestock farming as once again there was a noticeable lack of information with regard to the effect of nitrogen on Natura 2000 areas. This group of reports distorts the figures dramatically and has therefore been excluded.

Quality of environmental assessment reports 2014



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Significant shortcomings

Significant shortcomings were identified in 60% of the 66 reports. This percentage is also in line with figures from previous years, fluctuating between 50% and 66% between 2008 and 2013.

In 2014, this mostly involved missing information on:

- impacts on nature (82%);
- alternatives and variants (37%);
- noise emissions (34%);
- substantiation of the intended activity (32%).

Strikingly, for infrastructure projects, three quarters of the shortcomings related to noise emissions affecting residential areas. A lack of information on noise emissions is therefore a continuing trend.

As far as advisory reports for spatial plans and plans for



industrial estates are concerned, alternatives with significant environmental benefits for the

natural or living environment were missing in half the reports. The NCEA therefore plans to pay

special attention to these topics in 2015.



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Shale gas extraction in the Netherlands



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The Minister of Economic Affairs must make a decision regarding shale gas extraction in the Netherlands. He needs to determine *whether* to permit shale gas extraction in the Netherlands and, if so, *where* and under *what* conditions it may take place. Which area is the most promising in terms of maximum extraction and minimum effects on nature, people and the environment? A spatial plan and a strategic environmental assessment (SEA) report are expected to provide an answer to these questions. Only when these reports are available will the Minister make a decision regarding exploratory drilling. In its advisory report on ToR of the SEA report, the NCEA considered more than 1,200 public submissions from governments, competent bodies, NGOs and the general public. These showed

clearly that both the economic and social benefits, as well as the impact on people, nature and the environment, are essential.

The NCEA recommended that a balance should be sought between the environmental and economic effects. What is the role played by shale gas in the total demand for gas? Can shale gas be used as an alternative for, or complement to other operational gas fields in the Netherlands? What are the consequences of a future with shale gas compared with a situation without it? Although the answer to the ‘where’ question depends on the answer to the question whether or not to allow shale gas extraction, the NCEA finds it logical that the information required for both questions be collected at the same time. After all, information on the



effects on humans, nature and the environment is necessary to answer both questions.

As far as the ‘where’ question is concerned, a detailed inventory is required of the areas and depths in which drilling should or should not be allowed and the necessary measures to be taken in the extraction areas. At the surface, for

example, measures could include the implementation of buffer zones around water catchment and residential areas, while underground relevant measures may relate to proximities to drinking water supplies and fault systems.

The SEA report is expected to be submitted to the NCEA for review in 2015.



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European EIA Directive and the Environment and Planning Act

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The European Parliament adopted the amended EIA Directive on 12 March 2014. Although not all of the European Commission’s proposals were adopted, the significance of EIA has increased as a result of this new Directive. The Directive imposes far-reaching requirements on the EIA, such as a broader substantiation requirement for case-by-case EIA screening, the integration of the EIA and other EU directives and quality improvement. The Member States are obliged to implement the Directive before 16 May 2017. Since this date precedes the intended entry into force of the *Environment and Planning Act*, a separate amendment shall first be made to the *Environmental Management Act*.

Proposed bill

The proposed bill for the Environment and Planning Act, with which the Environmental Management Act and other laws will be merged, was submitted to the Dutch House of Representatives on 17 June 2014. The NCEA endorses the general objectives of the Environment and Planning Act, such as integrated decision-making, flexibility and customisation, the simplification of procedures and a reduced assessment workload. However, it considers it essential that the legislator includes certain benchmarks to ensure that flexibility and freedom are not obtained at the expense of environmental quality and legal certainty. We also provided input regarding the tightening of the environmental assessment process in the proposed bill, including elements such as mandatory monitoring in complex projects and greater focus on civic participation and evaluation.



“ The NCEA’s manner of working and the way in which they want to work fit in perfectly with what we have envisioned with the Environment and Planning Act: less regulatory pressure and a better living environment. ”

Edward Stigter, Director of the ‘Simply Better’ programme, Dutch Ministry of Infrastructure and the Environment

Invitation planning



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The manner in which spatial plans are drawn up is changing. While the current spatial layout of the Netherlands is mainly the outcome of planning permission and development planning concepts, the government is presently experimenting with the concept of ‘invitation planning’. In this type of planning, the government primarily plays the role of a facilitator and areas change gradually, without any fixed, pre-determined planning programme.

Rather than the end result, the process is the main guiding element for invitation planning. This creates new environmental assessment opportunities.



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The province of Zuid-Holland decided to concentrate its wind energy projects in a few specific areas, one of these being the island of Goeree-Overflakkee. The open landscape and wind generation capacity make this island highly suitable for wind turbines. Choices had to be made regarding where and how the turbines would be placed. Moreover, there was considerable disquiet among the local population regarding this project.

Top-down approach

Provincial authorities, municipal authorities and market players combined forces in the Goeree-Overflakkee Wind Group Cooperative with the aim to develop a broadly-supported plan. The strategic environmental assessment report followed a top-down approach: it first looked at the island as a whole, then at the coastline. Finally, it carried out an assessment of specific areas. Effects on landscape, nature, the living environment and energy yield played a key role at each step.

The report provided useful environmental information for market players, residents and administrative authorities to help them in their decision-making. The provincial and municipal authorities eventually decided to install turbines at certain places along the coastline of the island.



The SEA report emerged as a good guide for reaching a well-considered decision on wind energy, including where to place the wind turbines. As a result, the municipal authorities were able to maintain control over the wind energy project at Goeree-Overflakkee.



Frans Tollenaar, Alderman for the municipality of Goeree-Overflakkee



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Some years ago, the Netherlands established new regulations for determining the environmental space required by airports. These regulations apply to all airports in the Netherlands with the exception of Schiphol Airport. Standards have also been drawn up for external security at civil airports. Based on these new regulations, the activities carried out at every airport were to be recorded before November 2014 in an Airport Decision, which was also to describe the extent to which activities such as housing development and wind energy generation would be permitted in the immediate surroundings of the airport.

Careful consideration

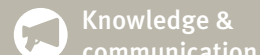
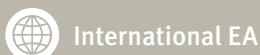
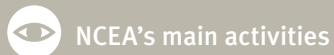
For some airports, such as Eindhoven Airport and Lelystad Airport, substantiation through an EIA report was required. For other air-



ports, such as the Volkel Air Base, there was no such obligation. To ensure a careful consideration of all interests, however, an EIA procedure was nevertheless followed in these cases.

Based on the new regulations, the NCEA advised in 2014 on the EIA reports for various airports. However, it was not possible to formulate new Airport Decisions within the specified time for all airports.

The environmental impact of the expansion of Rotterdam The Hague Airport, Den Helder Airport and the planned expansion of Schiphol Airport will be dealt with in EIA reports in 2015.



Health

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Health was assigned a more prominent role in EA in 2014. The NCEA attached greater importance to health not only in the advisory reports on ToR, but also in its advisory reviews. Where relevant, we review alternatives that reduce health effects or improve the health situation. If such information is missing, we recommend that it be supplemented.

The Health in EA fact sheet was updated, with special attention for soot as an important indicator for impact on health due to road traffic and livestock farming. The limitations of Health Impact Screening are also discussed in the fact sheet, as is the measurement of the burden of disease using *Disability-Adjusted Life Years (DALYs)*.



The NCEA aims to organise meetings to discuss health-related issues in 2015. The Guide to Health and Environmental Assessment is

a good starting point for this and combines practical and scientific knowledge on an informative website. The NCEA wants to use

this website to demonstrate the role of health information in the decision-making process.

Overnight mooring at Lobith



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The province of Gelderland conducted a site survey to identify the most suitable location for a new overnight mooring port for about 70 inland navigation vessels near the village of Lobith. This port is required to improve the safety of shipping operations on the Upper Rhine and Waal rivers. The NCEA was asked to review the site survey and make recommendations for the EIA report.

The site survey assessment is complete, with a proper description of the environmental impacts and useful alternatives. Some of the alternatives will result in a relatively large amount of environmental damage, for example at the Oude Waal site. Possible combinations with the existing port at the village of Tuindorp were also considered. The assessment shows that renovation of the existing port could mean that a smaller new port is required, which would cause less environmental damage and nuisance for local residents.

In its advisory report, the NCEA therefore recommended that the EIA report pays attention to various layout options for the port and opportunities for further limiting environmental damage and nuisance.

“

The NCEA proposed the idea of modernising the existing overnight mooring port for inland navigation operators (village of Tuindorp), so that the necessary, additional port at the village of Spijk could be smaller in size: this would be a sustainable, economical use of space with minimal stress for residents and the environment.

”

Josan Meijers, Dutch Labour Party representative, province of Gelderland



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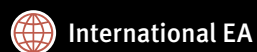


Knowledge &
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Vision for the future

Controversial dam in Benin and Togo



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Dutch Sustainability Unit

EIA mapping

According to Dr Sossoukpe, Director-General of the Environment Agency in Benin, the planning procedure for the Adjarala Dam illustrates the significant role played by environmental regulation in Benin today. Environmental assessments have been carried out here since the beginning of this century, but it is only very recently that projects and plans requiring an EA are being regularly rejected because the environmental assessment reports are not providing an adequate picture of the social and environmental risks.

The Adjarala Dam, on the border between Benin and Togo, is a controversial project. The construction of an earlier dam on the Mono River already resulted in loss of livelihoods for fishermen and farmers in the area. The construction of this dam will therefore benefit from a properly conducted environmental impact assessment. To evaluate the quality of the EIA report, the local authorities appealed to the independent expertise of the NCEA.

Our advisory report includes recommendations that the safety plan should be better substantiated, resettlement plans improved and expected climate impacts incorporated into the financial calculations. Based on our advisory report, the authorities have imposed additional requirements on the project developer for the EIA report. We hope that this leads to an improvement in the plan, as ultimately that is why we were called in.



“ Thanks to the presence and advisory report of the NCEA, a more conscientious commitment can be observed at the political level in Togo and Benin in connection with the development of the dam. ”

Dr Edmond Sossoukpe, Director-General of the Environment Agency of Benin



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Dutch Sustainability Unit

EIA mapping

The Netherlands applies the principle ‘from aid to trade’ as far as development cooperation is concerned. One result of this is an increase in the number of subsidised Dutch investments abroad. Many of these investments require an environmental impact assessment under the legislation of the country concerned. The EIA report not only outlines the risks involved in the investment, but also highlights the Dutch contribution to ‘green growth’.

Knowledge centre

Our EA Knowledge Centre draws on years of EA experience abroad to assist the Netherlands Enterprise Agency (RVO), which manages several investment funds. We screened more than 50 investment proposals in 2014, of which more than half required an EIA.

We also reviewed the quality of a number of EIA reports at the request of the Facility for Infrastructure Development (ORIO)/RVO. Many of these reports showed room for improvement, in particular with regard to the definition of the impact of local laws and regulations on investments. Environmental and Social Management Plans are also often lacking in quality: although the risks are described, the solutions are usually missing. For each point of criticism, we offer a recommendation on how to remove this shortcoming, in the hope to improve both the EIA report and the final project.



“The NCEA is a truly professional organisation and working with them is a pleasant and positive experience. I am glad that this organisation exists and that it shares its knowledge and skills with us.”

Tamar Schrofer, ORIO Programme Coordinator, Netherlands Enterprise Agency



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SEA in China and the Netherlands



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EIA mapping

A joint China – Netherlands publication in 2014 was one of the highlights of the three-year SEA cooperation between the two countries.

In this publication, Chinese and Dutch experts draw lessons from their SEA experiences. The Dutch authors, some of whom work at the NCEA, look back on 25 years of legislation and practice. For China, the many years of accumulated knowledge and SEA experience in the Netherlands is the main reason for entering into a cooperation agreement with this country.

SEA has been part of the regulatory framework in China since 2003 and is being applied more and more frequently. In the publication, the Chinese authors look specifically at their experiences with SEA during the development of so-called mega-regions with rapid industrial and population growth.

The future

The Netherlands and China will continue their knowledge exchange on SEA in 2015. The NCEA will coordinate these activities on behalf of the Dutch Ministry of Infrastructure and the Environment, the first of which is the arrival of a Chinese delegation in the Netherlands. The aim of the delegation is to learn more about SEAs for delta and urban development.



“

We hope that the China-Netherlands cooperation on SEA under the new agreement between our ministries, will continue to be mutually beneficial and rewarding as it has been in the past three years.

”

Li Tianwei, Deputy Director, Appraisal Center for Environment & Engineering, Ministry of Environmental Protection



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Oil and gas development in Zanzibar



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EIA mapping

How to develop oil and gas reserves to achieve the biggest contribution to sustainable development? This is a question facing the government of Zanzibar, ever since it discovered oil and gas reserves off its coast. The Zanzibar authorities see environmental assessment as an important tool for ensuring sustainable development, but its current EA practice is inadequate for dealing with the expected developments.

The Environment Department of Zanzibar therefore initiated a two-year cooperation project with the NCEA (2014-2015), funded by the Netherlands Enterprise Agency. The goal of this cooperation is the optimisation of EIA and introduction of SEA.

SWOT analysis

During a workshop, officials, consultants and scientists from Zanzibar jointly outlined the strengths and weaknesses of the EIA system (*EIA mapping*). This resulted in the identification of seven priority topics for improvement, including EIA legislation and the review and streamlining of EIA in conjunction with other decision-making procedures. Working on these priority topics will create a more robust EIA system, which will help the government formulate a regulatory framework both for the development of oil and gas and for environmental protection, on which other economically important sectors such as tourism and fishing are dependent. It will also improve the investment climate



due to the clearer definition of environment-related and social conditions applicable to entrepreneurs.



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EIA mapping

The Netherlands has signed up to international climate agreements, and development aid is also expected to make a contribution. Examples are reductions in greenhouse gas emissions and the prevention of the negative consequences of climate change such as floods. In this context, we talk of *climate-smart development*.

In 2014, the NCEA prepared country climate profiles for embassies in partner countries and staff at the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs, together with its partners the Netherlands Water Partnership, the Centre for Development Innovation and the World Resources Institute. We also supported the various programme managers in incorporating this information into their activities. We will continue to assist the Ministry with climate policy in the coming year with the concrete implementation of this policy in practice and the mapping of the results achieved.

The Dutch Sustainability Unit, part of the NCEA since 2012, supports the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs and embassies in partner countries in the field of sustainable development.



“The people at DSU know what they are talking about, have strong communication skills and have an excellent ability to facilitate cooperation between the various parties such as the government, businesses and other interest groups.”

Jacob Waslander, Team Manager Inclusive Green Growth and Department Head Climate Team at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs



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EIA mapping: convenient analysis tool



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EIA mapping

Developed by the NCEA, the *EIA Mapping Tool* is an instrument that quickly and systematically maps the EIA system in a country, including the regulatory framework and practical implementation. Over a period of two days and based on about 500 questions, a group of experts from government, the business community and NGOs can improve their understanding of the working of the EIA system.

Watch the video to find out more about this tool.



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Knowledge & communication



Vision for the future

Knowledge & communication 2014 • The Netherlands

Since 2010, the NCEA has focused increasingly on its function as a knowledge broker, and it continued to do so in 2014. Its goals are to help competent authorities become more self-reliant and to improve the implementation of environmental assessment processes and the quality of environmental assessment reports. The NCEA achieves these goals through its website, newsletter, fact sheets, help desk and in case law. It also organises workshops and has an information stand at conferences.

Facts and figures

- Fourteen editions of the e-newsletter *OpMERkelijk* were published.
- Almost 238,300 web pages and nearly 263,500 documents were consulted on the website.
- Web visitors searched for 'case

law' 12,000 times. In addition, 51 new court judgements were added to the website, accompanied by conclusions for EA practice.

- There are 37 fact sheets available on the website. A fact sheet on invitation planning was added in 2014.
- A meeting was organised on the Flora and Fauna Act.
- A total of 105 press releases were issued, many more than the 12 press releases in 2013.

Whereas the NCEA only used to issue press releases for national projects, it now no longer made a distinction between national, regional and local projects but issues a press release for every advisory report.

- The NCEA tweeted about advisory reports, newsletters, case law and fact sheets.
- The helpdesk received 138 know-



ledge-related queries, mostly concerning the organisation of the EA process and the role of the NCEA in the process.

- The NCEA organised workshops and set up an information stand during Link Day (*an information day for employees in all branches of government*), the Day of the Environment and Planning Act

and National Environment Day.

- The corporate folder was completely renewed and the banner given a new look.
- Two videos were produced: in the first Kees Linse introduces himself as the new Chairman of the NCEA, and the second is about process-oriented advice.
- Six articles were published.



Knowledge & communication

Knowledge the Netherlands, presentations & publications

Knowledge International, presentations & publications



NCEA's main activities



EA in the Netherlands



International EA



Knowledge & communication



Vision for the future

Knowledge & communication 2014 • The Netherlands

Presentations in Dutch

- Lezing *Kwaliteitsborging in de Nederlandse m.e.r.-praktijk*, tijdens jaarvergadering van het Duits genootschap voor m.e.r. (Gesellschaft für Umwelt-verträglichkeitsprüfung), Bad Honnef, Duitsland
- *De Commissie m.e.r. – Hoe, wat en wanneer. Nu en in de toekomst*. Schakeldag, Utrecht
- Basiscursus *Milieu-effect-rapportage deel 2 (inhoud milieueffectrapport en praktijk)*, Schakeldag, Utrecht
- Workshop met l'Autorité Environnementale van de Franse overheid, oktober 2014, Utrecht
- Bijdrage aan rondetafelgesprek over de *Omgevingswet* in de Tweede Kamer, Den Haag
- Cursus *M.e.r. voor plannen en projecten*, Geoplan, Utrecht
- Basiscursus *Milieurecht*, onderdeel milieueffectrapportage, Geoplan, Utrecht
- Cursus *M.e.r.-beoordeling*, Berghauser Pont, Utrecht
- *M.e.r. voor beginners*, in-companytraining voor de Raad van State, Den Haag
- *M.e.r. voor gevorderden*, in-companytraining voor de Raad van State, Den Haag
- *Actualiteiten rond m.e.r.*, Actualiteitendag Vereniging voor Milieurecht, Utrecht

Publications in Dutch

- 'De Commissie is niet roomser dan de Paus', interview met Kees Linse. *Toets* (3/4) 2014, p. 12-15
- 'Kwaliteit en onafhankelijkheid staan voorop', interview met Veronica ten Holder. *Toets*, (2) 2014, p. 27-30
- Periodieke annotaties m.e.r.-jurisprudentie voor *Jurisprudentie Milieurecht*. Den Haag: SDU, 2014
- 'Kroniek M.e.r.-regelgeving.'
- Hoevenaars, G. *Milieu & Recht* (4) 2014, p. 246-255
- 'M.e.r.-arresten van het Europese Hof: best belangrijk.' Hoevenaars, G. *Jurisprudentie Milieurecht* (5) 2014, p. 489-496
- 'M.e.r.-arresten van het Europese Hof: best belangrijk.' Hoevenaars, G. *Jurisprudentie Milieurecht* (6) 2014, p. 617-625



Knowledge & communication

Knowledge the Netherlands, presentations & publications

Knowledge International, presentations & publications



NCEA's main activities



EA in the Netherlands



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Providing access to information on environmental assessment in developing countries is a vital part of the NCEA's activities. For this purpose, it maintains a separate website featuring news, publications, country profiles and advisory reports. The NCEA also develops new methods for mapping and monitoring EA systems, publishes articles about its work and contributes to third-party publications.

Facts and figures

- Publication on NCEA's approach to effective EIA/SEA systems, based on 20 years of experience.
- Publication on the financing of government EA tasks. Although very little has been published on this subject so far, it is essential for implementing a good EA system.
- Launch of a new [DSU website](#).
- More than 36,500 web pages

viewed by over 7,000 visitors.

- Production of a short video on *EIA mapping*.
- More than 25 presentations worldwide on EA-relevant themes and sectors.
- Contributions to five scientific publications.
- Four editions of an English-language newsletter circulated among more than 1,250 subscribers.
- More than 2,500 references on international EA in the [online catalogue](#).

Presentations

- Various presentations and workshops during the *International Association for Impact Assessment (IAIA)* conference 2014, Viña del Mar, Chili:
 - New IAIA SEA performance criteria: bringing SEA to the next level?

- Inclusive assessments: integrating gender equality and excluded groups
- SEA distance learning in Bolivia
- A resource on funding government tasks in EA
- Climate change and impact assessment, good practice cases (e.g. from the Netherlands)
- IA and climate change, next steps: 2013 and beyond
- EIA cases from Georgia and Ghana
- Workshop on EA and the NCEA for project advisors of the Netherlands Enterprise Agency; the Hague
- Presentation on NCEA's systems approach to effective SEA, *NEMA SEA Seminar*; Nairobi, Kenya
- Presentation on the NCEA and SEA in the Netherlands for the delegation of the Environment Agency of West Java, Utrecht
- Presentation on the NCEA and SEA in the Netherlands, part of International SEA ITC/UT course, Zwolle
- Presentation on SEA during the *Current Trends and Future Perspectives - National Seminar Environmental Permit Policy conference*, Tbilisi, Georgia
- Presentation on the NCEA and SEA for the Inter-ministerial EA Commission, Bamako, Mali
- Presentation and interview on EA and observations of the NCEA, live on national television, Benin
- Various presentations during ministerial visit from Burundi to the NCEA, Utrecht
- Workshop on the review of the EIA obligation (screening) and developing public participation in EA in Burundi, Bujumbura, Burundi



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- *EIA mapping* - workshop in West Africa, Ouagadougou, Benin
- *EIA mapping* - workshops in Pakistan, Islamabad/Karachi, Pakistan
- *EIA mapping* - workshop in Zanzibar, Stone Town, Zanzibar
- Various presentations on EA legislation and regulations, the review and streamlining of the permit process, Stone Town, Zanzibar
- Two presentations during three-year Chinese-Dutch cooperation project, Beijing, China:
 - 1) SEA for *Good City Models*
 - 2) Status update on SEA in the Netherlands
- Presentation on NCEA's systems approach to effective SEA for ITP/SIDA programme directors, Stockholm, Sweden
- Presentation and group assignments relating to a systems-based approach to SEA for 30 participants from the energy sectors in Kenya, Mozambique, Rwanda, Tanzania and Zanzibar (ITP SEA programme), Gothenburg, Sweden
- Presentation on the quality of four EIA review reports for the oil/commodities sector, EIA-Tool *Impact Enhancement Project*, Buea, Cameroon
- Presentation on the approach and international activities of the NCEA, SIFEE Conference (International Association of French-speaking EA Professionals), Brussels, Belgium
- Presentation on the funding of EIA systems, SIFEE Conference, Brussels, Belgium
- Presentation *Towards implementation of the Delta approach: the added value of strategic environmental assessment*, during international *Deltas in Times of Climate Change II* conference, Rotterdam, the Netherlands
- Various presentations, workshops and training courses on environmental assessment for the Tunisian State Secretariat for the Environment, Environmental Protection Agency and Centre for Environmental Technology, within the framework of the two-year *twinning* programme of the European Union, Tunis, Tunisia
- Presentation on the integration of gender equality and climate change adaptation in EA at the annual international SEEAC conference, Buea, Cameroon
- Guest lectures on SEA and EA at UNESCO-IHE in Delft, Leiden University and Utrecht University
- *Strategic environmental assessment effectiveness: learning from experience in China and the Netherlands*. Beijing, China: NCEA & ACEE, 2014
- Contribution by B. Schijf and R. Verheem to: *Good city models under the concept of ecological civilization and urbanization development pattern and institutional research in the context of ecological civilization. CCICED special policy study report*, 2014
- Video *Capacity development for environmental impact assessment in Central Africa*. Utrecht: NCEA, 2014
- Video *Introducing EIA mapping: a tool to analyse environmental impact assessment and environmental approval in a country*. Utrecht: NCEA, 2014

Publications

- *A systems approach to SEA effectiveness*. Utrecht: NCEA, 2014
- *A systems approach to EIA effectiveness*. Utrecht: NCEA, 2014
- *Financing EIA: Funding governmental tasks in environmental and social impact assessment and environmental approval*. Utrecht: NCEA, 2014 (also in French)
- *Evolution of environmental assessment report systems in Central Africa: The role of national professional organisations*. Bitondo, D., R. Post and G.J. van Boven. Yaounde, Cameroon: SEEAC, 2014



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Named as author in the context of the NIAP programme:

- *Environmental impact assessment handbook for Pakistan.* Fischer, T.B., et al. Islamabad: IUCN Pakistan, 2014

Contribution in the context of the NIAP programme:

- *Initial environmental examination and environmental impact assessment rules* (draft). Islamabad: Hagler Bailly Pakistan (Pvt) Ltd., IUCN Pakistan, 2014
- *Strategic environmental assessment rules* (draft). Annandale, D.D. (ed.). Islamabad, IUCN Pakistan, 2014
- *Strategic environmental assessment for hydropower sector planning – Guidance material.* Annandale, D.D. Islamabad: Hagler Bailly Pakistan (Pvt) Ltd., IUCN Pakistan, 2014
- *Strategic environmental assessment of hydropower development in Azad, Jammu and Kashmir.* Annandale D.D. Islamabad:

Hagler Bailly Pakistan (Pvt) Ltd., IUCN Pakistan, 2014

- *Environmental impact assessment guidance for coal fired power plants in Pakistan.* Coutinhou, M. and H. Butt. Islamabad: IUCN Pakistan, 2014
- *Accreditation for EIA consultants.* Islamabad: Hagler Bailly Pakistan (Pvt) Ltd., IUCN Pakistan, 2014
- *Review mechanism for environmental assessment.* Islamabad: Hagler Bailly Pakistan (Pvt) Ltd., IUCN Pakistan, 2014



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Invitation planning

How can environmental assessment bridge the gap between the desired flexibility in invitation planning and a carefully-considered description of environmental impacts? In 2014, we listed all the options with the help of input from various parties, which we described in a fact sheet. Subsequently, in 2015, we plan to invite a broad target group to discuss and complete these ideas. Where our ideas require a specific interpretation of the new *Environment and Planning Act*, we will request the Ministries and the Parliament to pay attention to this.

Health

We will continue to pay explicit attention to the topic of health in EA in 2015. Together with parties such as the regional Public Health Services and the National Institute for Public Health and the Environment, we will draw up online guidelines on how to deal with the topic of health in EA. The implementation of these guidelines in EA practice will be supported through workshops.


Streamlining

The introduction of rates for all our advisory products in July 2014 proceeded smoothly in terms of administration. In 2015, we will look where further improvements can be made to our work processes to ensure that advisory procedures proceed even more smoothly and at the lowest possible cost. Needless to say, the quality of the advisory reports remains our highest priority.



“As always, our priority is the quality of our recommendations, even now that we have to work on cost-recovery basis.”

Veronica ten Holder, Director of the Netherlands Commission for Environmental Assessment

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Private sector

We will further develop our EA support for private sector programmes in development cooperation in 2015. We currently provide support for the ORIO/DRIVE programme and look forward to doing the same for the Sustainable Water Fund, Facility for Sustainable Entrepreneurship and Food Security, and the Dutch Good Growth Fund. Since the beginning of 2015, we provide this support not just in the 18 partner countries, but in each of the 66 countries covered by the funds.

DSU

The Dutch Sustainability Unit will continue to assist embassies and departments at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs on climate issues, such as climate-smart agriculture and analysis of the effects of climate programmes. At the same time, we will also continue to offer our support in 2015 for the integration of green growth and sustainable development: both within country programmes such as the water programmes in South Sudan and in concrete projects such as the Sounda Gorge Dam in Congo-Brazzaville.

Environmental assessment

In addition to the above – relatively new – activities, we will continue to focus on reinforcing local EA systems. In 2015, we intend to do this primarily in Burundi, Rwanda, Uganda, Myanmar, Benin and Mali. Financed by the Netherlands Enterprise Agency, we will also carry out activities in non-partner countries such as Zanzibar and Georgia.



“ Environmental assessment can serve as the link between economic growth, environmental quality and social objectives. ”

Rob Verheem, Director International of the Netherlands Commission for Environmental Assessment

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Finance and personnel

Financial accountability in 2014

Until 1 July 2014, the NCEA received subsidies from the Ministry of Infrastructure and the Environment, the Ministry of Economic Affairs and the Ministry of Education, Culture and Science for statutory tasks in the Netherlands and to maintain its function as knowledge broker. Since July 2014, the operating costs for all Dutch activities have been covered by the pricing of advisory reports. The NCEA's international activities are financed by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Total expenditure in 2014 amounted to 6.4 million euros. Of this, 4.6 million euros was spent in the Netherlands and 1.8 million euros on international activities. A summary of the 2014 financial statements will be posted on the website once they have been finalised and audited (May 2015).

Staff details 31 December 2014

	The Netherlands	International	Total
Number of staff	41	13	54
Fte	25	12	37
Men	17	5	22
Women	24	8	32
New employees	4	1	5
Employees who left in 2014	7	2	9

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Employees per December 2014

Consultative body of chairpersons

chairman

Mr C.A. Linse (Kees)

deputy chairpersons

Mr F.W.R. Evers (Frans)

Mr J.J. de Graeff (Jan Jaap)

Mr R. Rabbinge (Rudy)

Ms J.G.M. van Rhijn (Marieke)

Mr C.Th. Smit (Tom)

Ms M.A.J. van der Tas (Marja)

Mr L.H.J. Verheijen (Lambert)

Mr J. van der Vlist (Hans)

Directors

Ms V.J.H.M. ten Holder (Veronica)

Mr R.A.A. Verheem (Rob)

Board of governors

chairman

Mr C.A. Linse (Kees)

secretary/treasurer

Ms J.G.M. van Rhijn (Marieke)

board of governors

Ms T.A. Maas-De Brouwer (Trude)

Mr J. van der Vlist (Hans)

Mr H.H.F. Wijffels (Herman)

Authorised representative

Ms V.J.H.M. ten Holder (Veronica)

Administrative and domestic services

secretaries the Netherlands

Ms A.J.C. van Asperen (Angelina)

Ms B.C. Benkers (Linda)

Ms H.J. Bijvank (Heleen)

Ms G. Lesman (Greet)

Ms J. Raaben (Jacqueline)

Ms G.W. Takken (Bep)

Ms M.E.C. van den Tempel (Marijke)

secretaries International

Ms V.M. Fortes (Vanda)

Ms L.M. Wildenburg (Liduina)

Ms J.W. Zomer (Jamila)

reception desk/ helpdesk

Ms A.M.E.M. Evers (Margareth)

Ms M. Verbon (Mirelle)

Ms W. Visser (Nanny)

domestic services

Ms J.H.M. Lammers-Zieltjes (Janny)

Organisation

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Members and advisors

Technical secretaries

International

Ms G.J. van Boven (Gwen)

Mr A.J. Kolhoff (Arend)

Mr S.G. Nooteboom (Sibout)

Mr R.A.M. Post (Reinoud)

Ms B. Schijf (Bobbi)

Ms I.A. Steinhauer (Ineke)

Technical secretaries

the Netherlands

Mr B. Barten (Bart)

Mr B.F.M. Beerlage (Bart)

Ms J.M. Bremmer (Marijke)

Mr G.P.J. Draaijers (Geert)

Ms M. van Eck (Marja)

Mr S.J. Harkema (Sjoerd)

Mr G.A.J.M. Hoevenaars (Gijs)

Mr P.J. Jongejans (Pieter)

Mr J.F.M.M. Lembrechts (Johan)

Mr R. Meeuwsen (Roel)

Ms J.P. Siedsma (Jeltje)

Ms W. Smal (Willemijn)

Ms C.T. Smit (Corrie)

Ms A. Wagenmakers (Annemarie)

Knowledge and information

Ms H.M.E. Boerman (Heleen)

Ms G.L. Buit (Gerlinde)

Ms A.T. Hardon (Anne)

Ms V.G.J. van Stokkom (Véronique)

Finance department

Ms W.M.G.B. Lucassen (Willeke)

Mr A. Roelofsen (Aleks)

IT department

Mr P. Kop (Peter)

Ms A.M. Voogt-van Hamersveld (Astrid)

Mr M.J.F. Wagenbuur (Mark)



NCEA's main activities



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Members and advisors who participated in NCEA's working groups in 2014

The Netherlands

Members

- Mr H.G. van der Aa
- Mr B.J.M. Ale
- Mr E.J.M.M. Arts
- Mr J.J. Bakker
- Mr C.J. Bastmeijer
- Mr A. van Beek
- Mr D.J.F. Bel
- Mr J.H. van den Berg
- Mr L. Bijlmakers
- Mr G.J. van Blokland
- Mr P.L. de Boer
- Mr S. Bokma
- Mr D.A. Boogert
- Mr P. van der Boom
- Ms T.B.J. Bremer
- Mr M.J. Brolsma
- Mr N.M.J.A. Dankers
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- Mr J.A.M. van Dijk
- Mr W.J. van Doorn
- Mr H.H. Ellen
- Mr F.H. Everts
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- Mr J.M. van der Grift

- Mr J.H.J. van der Gun
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- Mr R.E.C.M. van der Heijden
- Mr D.L.J. Heikens
- Mr Hemker
- Mr H.J.M. Hendriks
- Mr P. Hoekstra
- Mr J.A. Huizer
- Mr R.P.M. Jansen
- Mr S.R.J. Jansen
- Mr L.M. de Jong
- Mr W.H.A.M. Keijzers
- Mr R.J. van Kerkhoff
- Mr R.J.M. Kleijberg
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- Mr M.A. Kooiman
- Mr J.A.M.M. Kops
- Mr P.A. Kroeze
- Mr J.E.M. Lax
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- Mr J.J.A. van Leeuwen
- Mr R.S.E.W. Leuven
- Mr M.J.P. van Lieshout
- Mr E.A.J. Luiten
- Ms Y.J. van Manen

- Mr dr. H.J. Meurs
- Mr G.W.N.M. van Moorsel
- Mr L. Oprel
- Mr H. Otte
- Mr M.J.F. van Pelt
- Mr B.P.A. Peters
- Mr M.M.J. Pijnenburg
- Mr A.J. Pikaar
- Mr C.C.D.F. van Ree
- Mr J. Renes
- Ms M.B. Schöne
- Mr K.A.A. van der Spek
- Mr H.E.M. Stassen
- Mr G. van der Sterre
- Mr J. Termorshuizen
- Mr F. ten Thij
- Mr C.T.M. Vertegaal
- Mr R.L. Vogel
- Mr H.J. de Vriend
- Mr N.P.J. de Vries
- Mr R.F. de Vries
- Mr P.P.A. van Vugt
- Mr J.J. van der Vuurst de Vries
- Mr K. Wardenaar
- Mr G.P. van Wee

- Mr R.B. van der Werff
- Mr H.A.T.M. van Wezel
- Mr F. Wijnants
- Mr J. van der Winden
- Mr Th.G.J. Witjes
- Mr R.A.M. van Woerden
- Mr F. Woudenberg
- Mr E. Wymenga
- Mr J.H. de Zeeuw
- Mr G. de Zoeten

Advisors

- Mr W. Beekman
- Mr E.H.A. de Beer
- Mr G.C. Bergsma
- Ms L. Besselink
- Mr J. den Boeft
- Mr A. J. F. Brinkmann
- Mr H.S. Buijtenhek
- Mr F.A.M. Claessen
- Ms E.E.M. Coopmann- van Overbeek

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Members and advisors

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- Mr S. Dirksen
- Mr R. During
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- Mr Th. Fens
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- Mr H. Nijenhuis
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- Ms M.L. Verspui
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- Mr H.W. Waardenburg
- Mr R.N. Walter
- Mr J. Wesseling

International

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- Mr G. Alé
- Mr D. Annandale
- Mr N.J. Bech
- Mr E. van Beek
- Ms C.L.M. Bentvelsen
- Mr D. Bitondo
- Ms J.S. Clancy
- Mr I.E.M. Dankelman
- Mr F.D. Deodatus
- Ms A.H. Gosses
- Mr G.J. de Graaf
- Ms V. Groverman
- Mr B. Hagin
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- Mr J.J. Kessler
- Mr P.D. de Koning
- Mr P.C. Letitre
- Mr H.R.J. van Maanen
- Mr M. Marchand
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- Ms T.A.J.M. van Osch
- Mr A. van der Velden
- Ms A.V. de Vreede
- Ms M. Reinders
- Mr P. Robinson
- Mr K. Samoura
- Mr H.M.C. Satijn
- Mr R. Slootweg
- Ms K.K. Pereira Taela
- Mr P. van der Zaag
- Mr L. Zwarts



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Advisory reports on Terms of Reference

2300 Ontwikkeling Bloemendalerpolder
2668 Noordoostcorridor
2842 Nationaal programma beheer radioactief afval en verbruikte splijtstoffen
2854 Bufferzones Bargerveen
2866 ZuidasDok
2871 Waterbeheerplan Aa en Maas
2872 Bestemmingsplan stortplaats Nauerna, Zaanstad
2875 Nieuwe sluis Terneuzen
2877 Bepalen voorkeurslocatie(s) drinkwaterwinning Twente-Achterhoek
2881 Vismigratierivier Afsluitdijk
2884 GREEN+ productiegasbewerking en Syngas/Waterstofproductie, Heveskes Energy Delfzijl
2885 Bestemmingsplan Rotterdam The Hague Airport
2888 Structuurvisie Schaliegaswinning
2890 Luchthavenbesluit Rotterdam The Hague Airport
2898 Aanpassing N207 zuid, provincie Zuid-Holland
2908 Versterking Houtribdijk tussen Lelystad en Enkhuizen
2913 Bestemmingsplan bedrijventerrein Kleefse Waard - Koningspleij Noord, Arnhem

2924 Zinkfabriek Nyrtstar, Budel
2925 Vervanging Steekterbrug, Alphen aan den Rijn
2935 Helikopterstart- en -landingsplaats, Eemshaven
2940 Agrarisch bedrijf Koemkolkweg 8, Oosterwolde
2955 Herstructurering Wind op Land, provincie Noord-Holland
2957 Windpark de Veenwieken, Hardenberg
2963 Bestemmingsplan Hoekse Lijn
2964 Uitbreiding Hydrocracker-installatie ExxonMobil-raffinaderij, Rotterdam
2965 Kavelbesluiten Windenergie op Zee, Borssele
2978 Transferium De Punt, Tynaarlo
2980 Omgevingsvisie provincie Groningen 2015-2019
2982 Offshore windpark Q4
2984 Ontwikkeling bedrijventerrein Dordtse Kil IV
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2991 Verdieping Nieuwe Waterweg

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1258 Luchthavenbesluit luchthaven Volkel
1826 Verruiming vaargeul Eemshaven-Noordzee
1882 Natuurpakket Westerschelde - Het Zwin
2052 Ontwikkeling Flevokust, Lelystad
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2236 Recreatiegebied Voorland Stichtsebrug
2323 380 kV Hoogspanningsverbinding Doetinchem-Voorst
2328 Logistiek Park Moerdijk
2337 Bestemmingsplan Peka Kroef bv, Odiliapeel
2367 Dijkversterking Spui Oost, Hoeksche Waard
2383 A1 Apeldoorn-Zuid - knooppunt Beekbergen
2423 Inrichtingsplan Oude Willem, Nationaal Park Drents-Friese Wold
2509 Bestemmingsplan Piekberging Haarlemmermeer
2525 Zeetoegang IJmond
2555 Bestemmingsplan herinrichting Schoonebeekdiep, Emmen
2581 Luchthavenbesluit Twente
2584 Windpark Krammer, Zeeland
2595 Zandhonger Oosterschelde

2616 Zuidelijke Randweg Borne
2617 Uitbreiding opslagvoorzieningen radioactief afval bij COVRA, Vlissingen-Oost
2626 DOW/Mosselbanken en 'Maintenance Value Park', Terneuzen
2631 Pluimveehouderij Roffert 21, Castenray
2636 Structuurvisie Windenergie op Land
2647 Bestemmingsplan buitengebied, Tubbergen
2649 Windpark Nieuwe Waterweg, Hoek van Holland
2661 Dijkversterking Hoeksche Waard Zuid
2663 Luchthavenbesluit militaire luchthaven Eindhoven
2671 Realisatie regionaal bedrijventerrein Werkendam
2681 Dijkversterking Capelle aan den IJssel
2687 Optimalisatie hoogwatergeul Lomm
2689 Gebiedsontwikkeling Havikerwaard-Zuid, Rheden
2696 Omgevingsvisie provincie Gelderland
2697 Oprichting Lube Oil Hydrocracker door, Kuwait Petroleum Europoort BV

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2706 Provinciaal Omgevingsplan Limburg 2014	2853 Bestemmingsplan Hoef en Haag, Vianen	2880 Structuurvisie Waalwijk 2025	2942 Bestemmingsplan buitengebied Werkendam
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2718 POL-aanvulling N266-Randweg Nederweert	2856 Bestemmingsplan buitengebied Opsterland	2883 Bestemmingsplan Katwoude Hoogedijk 24, Waterland	2947 Uitbreiding Varkenshouderij Kreiel 14, Wintelre
2728 Melkveehouderij Klaverkoe te Winkel, Hollandse Kroon	2858 Bestemmingsplan buitengebied Neerijnen	2889 Provinciaal inpassingsplan bedrijventerrein Medel, provincie Gelderland	2949 Overnachtingshaven Beneden-Lek, Bergambacht
2742 Grenscorridor N69	2859 Bestemmingsplan buitengebied Littenseradiel	2891 Uitbreiding melkrundveebedrijf Hilhorst, Baarn	2950 Bestemmingsplan buitengebied Roosendaal-Nispen
2749 Bestemmingsplan buitengebied Heerhugowaard	2861 Structuurvisie Pijnacker-Nootdorp	2899 Spitsstrook A7/A8	2951 Toverland Horst aan de Maas
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2771 Visie Ruimte en Mobiliteit Zuid-Holland	2863 Bestemmingsplan buitengebied Zelhem	2905 Bestemmingsplan Dorado Beach, Olburgen, Bronckhorst	2955 Herstructurering Wind op land, provincie Noord-Holland
2775 Windenergie op Zee	2864 Bestemmingsplan buitengebied Bladel	2911 Bestemmingsplan buitengebied Epe (2014)	2958 Eiland van Schalkwijk en 't Goy e.o.
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2807 Verdiepte ligging Vaesrade	2869 Bestemmingsplan landelijk gebied Schermer	2923 Herinrichting De Bijlandse Waard	2961 Uibreiding intensieve veehouderij Gendringseweg 9, Aalten
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2835 Glastuinbouwgebied Koekoekspolder, Kampen	2878 Rijksstructuurvisie Grevelingen Volkerak-Zoommeer	2933 Bestemmingsplan buitengebied Halle Heide	2971 Pluimveehouderij Duinkerken-Haanstra, De Wolden
2847 Hof van Cranendonk, Soerendonk		2934 Windvisie Gelderland	2972 Bestemmingsplan buitengebied Skarsterlân, De Friese Meren
2848 Windturbines A15 Nijmegen		2938 Bestemmingsplan buitengebied Bergen op Zoom-Zuid	
2850 Windpark Wieringermeer			



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- 2973 Tussentijdse wijziging
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- 2975 Woningbouwlocatie De Del,
Rozendaal
- 2976 Gestuurde waterberging
Valkenswaard-Zuid

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- 1258 Luchthavenbesluit luchthaven
Volkel
- 1826 Verruiming vaargeul
Eemshaven-Noordzee
- 1882 Natuurpakket Westerschelde -
Het Zwin
- 2328 Logistiek Park Moerdijk
- 2423 Inrichtingsplan Oude Willem,
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- 2525 Zeetoegang IJmond
- 2607 Bestemmingsplan westelijk
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- 2616 Zuidelijke Randweg Borne,
provincie Overijssel
- 2636 Structuurvisie Windenergie op
land
- 2647 Bestemmingsplan buitengebied
Tubbergen
- 2663 Luchthavenbesluit militaire
luchthaven Eindhoven
- 2696 Omgevingsvisie Provincie
Gelderland
- 2697 Oprichting Lube Oil
Hydrocracker, Kuwait
Petroleum Europoort BV
- 2742 Grenscorridor N69

- 2771 Visie ruimte en mobiliteit
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- 2775 Windenergie op zee
- 2792 Luchthavenbesluit Lelystad
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- 2818 Tramverbinding Vlaanderen-
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- 2835 Glastuinbouwgebied
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- 2863 Bestemmingsplan buitengebied
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- 2864 Bestemmingsplan buitengebied
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- 2874 Harvesta Green Goods Farm,
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- 2883 Bestemmingsplan Katwoude
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- 2889 Provinciaal inpassingplan
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- 2930 Bestemmingsplan buitengebied
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- 2933 Bestemmingsplan buitengebied
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- 2934 Windvisie Gelderland
- 2941 Pluimveehouderij Van Deurzen,
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- 2975 Woningbouwlocatie De Del,
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- 2505 Ring Utrecht tweede fase,
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- 2511 Renovatie RWZI Treurenburg
's-Hertogenbosch
- 2737 Overnachtingshaven Lobith
- 2796 Monitoring aardgaswinning
onder de Waddenzee vanaf
de locaties Moddergat,
Lauwersoog en Vierhuizen
- 2852 Opzet monitoring zoutwinning
Frisia, havenmond Harlingen
- 2878 Rijksstructuurvisie Grevelingen
Volkerak-Zoommeer
- 2892 Windpark Slufterdam
- 2902 N358, grens Fryslân/Groningen
- 2922 Regieplan/Structuurvisie
Eemsmond-Delfzijl
- 2928 Monitoring aardgaswinning
onder de Waddenzee vanaf
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Lauwersoog en Vierhuizen,
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2013
- 2977 Verbinding A8/A9

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Advisory reports on complex projects and plans

- O98 Advisory review of the EIA and Gender Action Plan for the Main River Flood and Bank Erosion Risk Management Programme, Bangladesh
- O99 Avis sur l'examen de la qualité de l'EIES, Barrage hydroélectrique d'Adjarala, Benin
- O100 Avis d'examen sur l'Étude d'Impact Environnemental et Social (EIES) pour le projet Clean and Waste Free Bujumbura, Burundi
- O101 Advisory report Terms of Reference EIA Bagan River Multipurpose Beautification Project, Myanmar

Advisory reports by the secretariat

- 2014-01 Appraisal of EIA requirements for Ghana Wash Window 2013
- 2014-02 Évaluation de la collaboration entre le MEEATU et la CNEE 2011-2013
- 2014-03 Capacity Development for EIA in Central Africa – Concluding Programme Implementation report
- 2014-04 Capacity Development for EIA in Central Africa - Concluding Financial Report
- 2014-05 Advice on Informal Draft Inception Report Zambezi Multi-Sector Agenda/SEA
- 2014-06 Advice on Draft Inception Report Zambezi Multi-Sector Agenda/SEA/PEOTT
- 2014-07 Appraisal of EIA requirements for Ghana Wash Window 2014, second call
- 2014-08 Instructions pour l'auteur de la révision du cadre légal de la procédure d'EIES au Burundi (version finale 14-07-2014)
- 2014-09 Appraisal of EIA requirements under the Sustainable Water Fund (FDW)

- 2014-10 Avis sur l'approche de procédure du Ministère du Développement Rural pour l'Étude Environnementale Stratégique (EES) pour la définition du Plan d'Aménagement Hydro Agricole (PAHA)
- 2014-11 Quick Scan (Review) of the Draft ESIA Report on Greater Maputo Water Supply Project, Corumana System, Mozambique (ORIO-project 11/MZ/23)
- 2014-12 Quick Scan (Review) of the ESIA Report on the Project ORIO/11/BZ/22 'Supporting the rehabilitation of the health system in Burundi through the building of two hospitals in the districts of Vumbi and Busoni, Kirundo province', Burundi
- 2014-13 Quick Scan (Review) of the ESIA Report on Drinking Water Supply Bujumbura, Burundi (ORIO-project 12/BI/01)
- OS30-To17 Check of the 2nd version of the ESIA Report on Drinking Water Supply Bujumbura, Burundi (ORIO-project 12/BI/01)

- 2014-14 Quality check of 4 EIA Review Reports in the Oil and Mineral Resources Sector from Cameroon and Uganda in the Framework of the EIA-Tool Impact Enhancement Project
- 2014-15 Comments on ToR for SEA power sector in Georgia
- 2014-16 Le Tri-préliminaire et la participation publique dans la procédure de l'EIES au Burundi - Rapport de l'atelier
- 2014-17 Quick Scan (Review) of the ESIA Report on the project ORIO10/SN/01 'Development of the Port of Ziguinchor', Senegal
- 2014-18 Advice on Phase 1 Products Zambezi Multi-Sector Agenda/SEA/PEOTT
- 2014-19 Observations on updated regulations for EIA in Uganda
- 2014-20 Rapport d'analyse des résultats des graphiques: forces et faiblesses du système d'EIE

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Capacity development countries/regions

Africa

- Benin
- Burundi
- Kenya
- Mozambique
- Rwanda
- Tunisia
- Zanzibar
- Central-Africa (SEEAC/CEEAC)
- West-Africa (WAAEA)

Asia

- China
- Indonesia
- Pakistan

Europe

- Georgia

EIA mapping workshops

- Benin
- 7 x Pakistan (Azad Jammu en Kashmir, Balochistan, Federal Capital Territory, Gilgit Baltistan, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Punjab, Sindh)
- Zanzibar

Advisory reports Dutch Sustainability Unit (DSU)

- SU01-37 Integrating gender equality in climate-smart development, DGIS
- SU01-38 DGIS Workshop on integration of cross-cutting issues into water and food Security programmes in Sub-Saharan Africa
- SU01-10 ToRs Sustainability Framework & FIETS - fase II, DGIS
- SU01-44 Gender mainstreaming in CBI programmes, DGIS
- SU01-45 Gender mainstreaming into Green Climate Fund Programme, DGIS
- SU01-46 Climate change screening of embassies' Water and Food Programmes
- SU01-47 Environmental assessment of Securing Water For Food (SWFF) proposals under the Water Grand Challenge, DGIS
- SU01-48 Review draft Multi-Annual Strategic Plan DGIS-DME
- SU01-49 Climate change screening DME Water Programmes, DGIS
- SU01-50 Assessment of results fiches DME, DGIS
- SU01-51 Climate screening DME Food programmes, DGIS

- SU01-53 Contribution to DME Climate Change E-course, DGIS
- SU01-55 MFA Climate Smart Programme 2014-2015, DGIS
- SU01-58 International Reporting Obligation (Phase I), DGIS
- SU01-59 Analysis of proposed changes to the World Bank's safeguard policies: Briefing paper, DGIS
- SU04-40 Guidance note on gender equality and women's rights, EKN Mozambique
- SU04-41 Analysis of SRHR policy and portfolio: gender equality, environment and climate change analysis of the SRHR spearhead of EKN Mozambique
- SU04-42 Integration of gender equality, climate and environment in water and food security result fiches of EKN Mozambique
- SU15-43 Inga Basse Chute and mid-size hydropower development TA project. Advice on the adequacy of the information underlying decision making, DGIS

- SU07-60 Sustainability check of inception report water for Eastern Equatoria State, EKN Zuid-Soedan
- SU07-61 Sustainability check of inception report water for Lakes State, EKN Zuid-Soedan
- SU12-52 Peer review of the HoA CC Partnership Programme HoA-REC&N, DGIS

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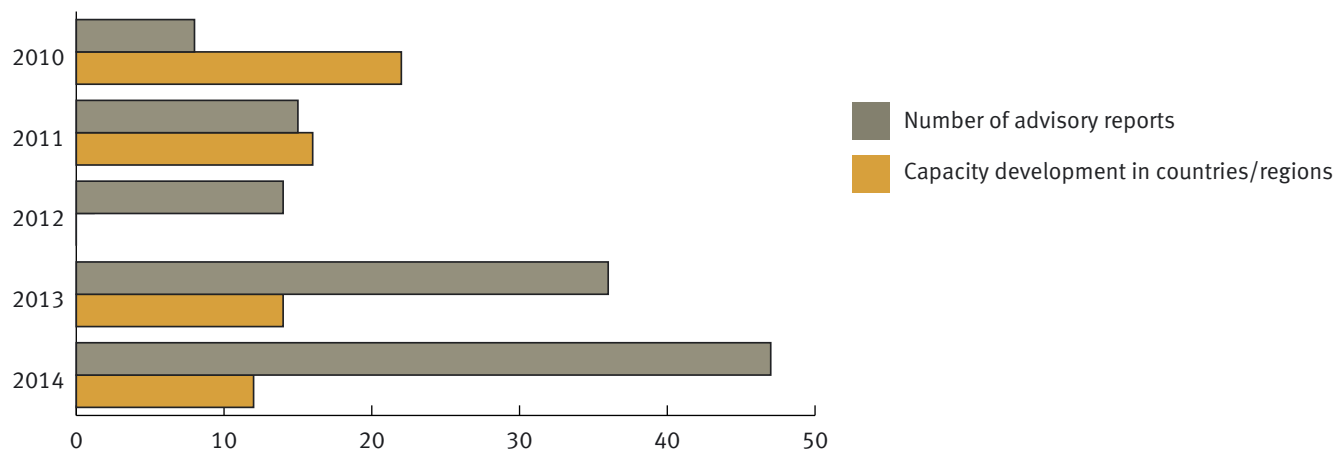


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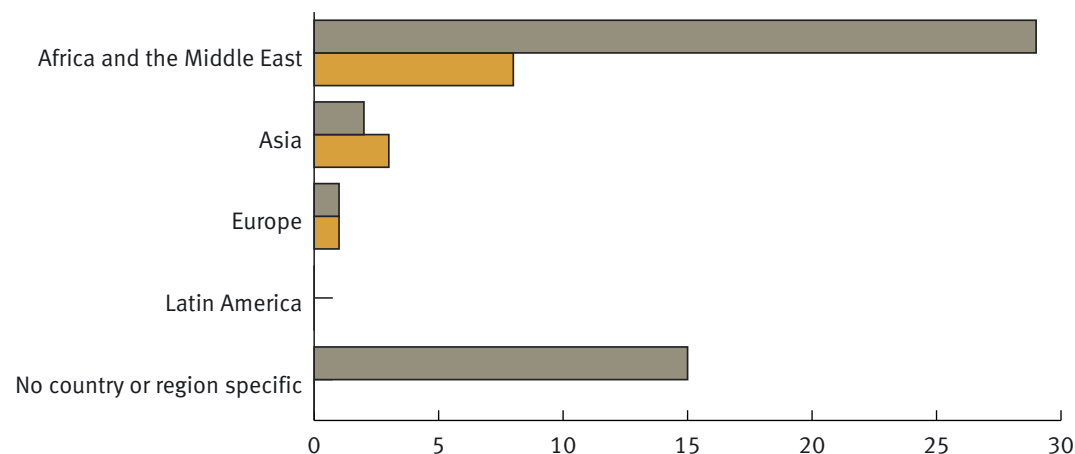


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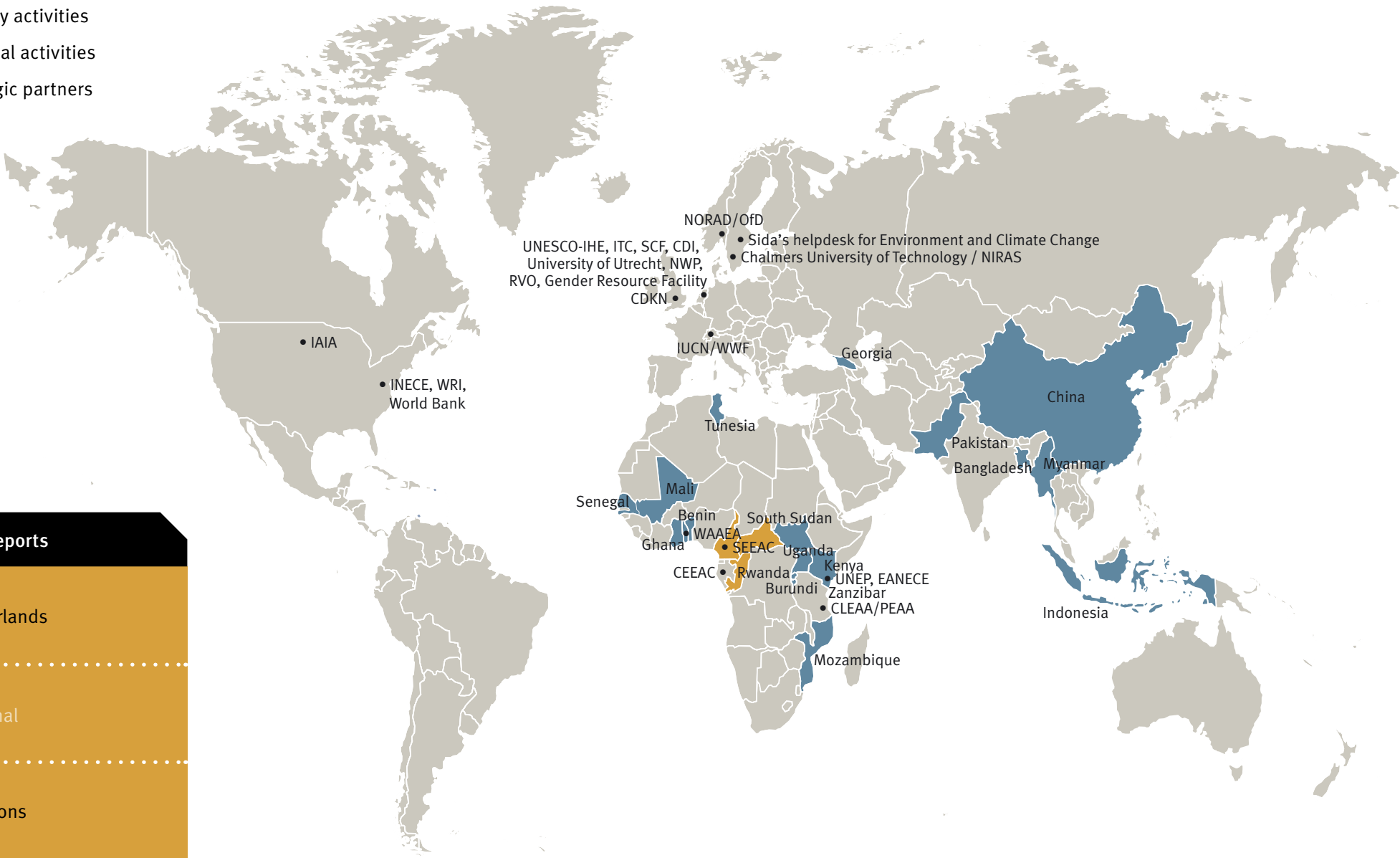
- Country activities
- Regional activities
- Strategic partners

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ARCOS	Albertine Rift Conservation Society
CBI	Centre for the Promotion of Imports from developing countries
CDI	Centre for Development Innovation
CDKN	Climate & Development Knowledge Network
CEEAC	Communauté Economique des Etats de l'Afrique Centrale
CLEAA	Capacity Development and Linkages for Environmental Assessment in Africa
DGIS	Directorate General International Cooperation
DME	Directorate Climate, Environment and Water
DSU	Dutch Sustainability Unit
EANECE	East African Network for Environmental Compliance and Enforcement
EIE(S)	Études d'Impact Environnemental (et Social)
EKN	The Embassy of the Kingdom of the Netherlands
E(S)IA	Environmental (and Social) Impact Assessment
FDOV	Facility for Sustainable Entrepreneurship and Food Security (Netherlands Enterprise Agency)
FDW	Facility for Sustainable Water (Netherlands Enterprise Agency)
GWW	Ghana WASH Window (Netherlands Enterprise Agency)
HoAREC&N	Horn of Africa Regional Environment Centre and Network
IAIA	International Association for Impact Assessment
IFC	International Finance Corporation
INECE	International Network for Environmental Compliance and Enforcement
ITC	International Institute for GEO Information, Science and Earth Observation
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
IWRM	Integrated Water Resources Management
MFA	Ministry of Foreign Affairs

NCEA	Netherlands Commission for Environmental Assessment
NIAP	National Impact Assessment Programme (Pakistan)
NORAD/OfD	Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation/ Oil for Development
NWP	Netherlands Water Partnership
ORIO/DRIVE	Development-related Infrastructure Facility/ Developmentally Relevant Infrastructure Investment Vehicle (Netherlands Enterprise Agency)
PAANEEAC	Programme d'Appui aux Associations Nationales pour l'Évaluation Environnementale d'Afrique Centrale
PEAA	Partnership for Environmental Assessment in Africa
PEOTT	Plano Especial de Ordenamento Territorial da Província de Tete
PPP	Development-related Infrastructure Facility/ Developmentally Relevant Infrastructure Investment Vehicle (Netherlands Enterprise Agency)
RVO	Netherlands Enterprise Facility
SCF	Sustainability Challenge Foundation
SEA	Strategic Environmental Assessment
SEEAC	Secrétariat pour l'Évaluation Environnementale en Afrique Centrale
SRHR	Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights
SWOT-analysis	Strengths Weaknesses Opportunities Threats
ToR	Terms of Reference
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNESCO-IHE	Institute for Water Education
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
WAAEA	West African Association for Environmental Assessment
WRI	World Resources Institute
WWF/WNF	World Wildlife Fund/Wereld Natuur Fonds

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Mission statement

The Netherlands Commission for Environmental Assessment (NCEA) is an independent advisory body of experts that advises government at home and abroad on the quality of environmental assessment and makes its extensive knowledge of environmental assessment available to all.

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