

IAIA 2015 Conference Firenze, Italy, April 21, 2015

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IMPERIA Project

"Improving environmental assessment by adopting good practices and tools of Multi-Criteria Decision Analysis (MCDA)"

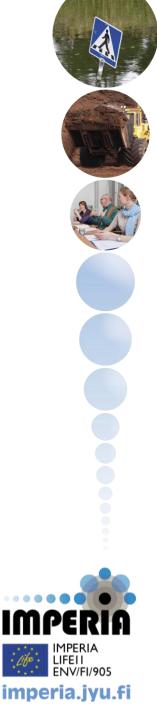
Active in August 2012 – December 2015

EU Life+ -project

- Total budget 1.292 M€, of which EU finances half
- Other financiers: Project partners, Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry

Project partners:

 Finnish Environment Institute, University of Jyväskylä, Thule Institute, Ramboll Finland, SITO



Multi-Criteria Decision Analysis (MCDA)

A general term for systematic approaches for analyzing complex problems involving multiple criteria

Objective to facilitate

- Structuring of the problem
- Systematic identification of the objectives
- Accommodation of incommensurable effects
- Consistent and transparent comparison of alternatives
- Identification of main trade-offs from different viewpoints

Various approaches and tools available

- Structuring tools
- Cause–effect diagrams
- Multi-attribute value theory





Main aim of IMPERIA to improve the quality and effectiveness of EIA with good practices and methods of MCDA

Identify, develop and report good practices for carrying out different phases of EIA process Develop
methods and
tools for impact
significance
assessment,
comparison of
alternatives and
participation

Familiarize and
educate
practitioners with
good practices
and new tools



Good practices, reports, tools, education



IMPERIA approach for impact significance assessment

Developed on the grounds of **best practices identified** in many international and national projects



Core of the approach is a structured framework based on

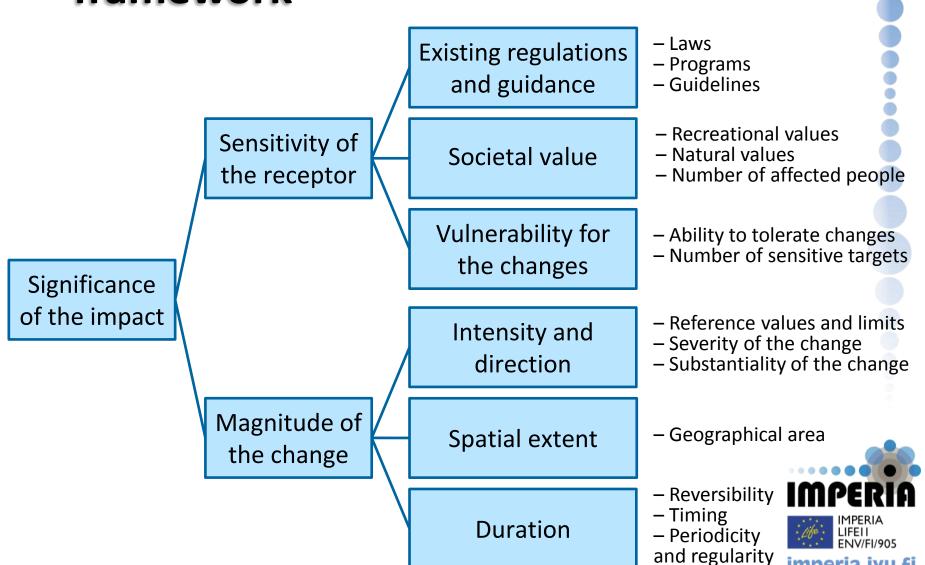
- Sensitivity of the target
- Magnitude of the change

Developed support material

- ARVI tool for helping the assessment
- Forms for the experts to support the use of the impact significance assessment framework
- Template scales for classifying different dimensions of various types of the impacts



Impact significance assessment framework



imperia.jvu.fi

Use of the framework on each impact

- 1. Assess all the lowest level characteristics
 - Scale: No impact Low Moderate High Very high
 - Classification scale templates available for helping the assessment
- 2. Assess **sensitivity** on the basis of its characteristics
 - Support material available for helping the assessment
- 3. Assess magnitude on the basis of its characteristics
 - Support material available for helping the assessment
- 4. Assess **impact significance** on the basis of sensitivity and magnitude
 - Utilization of sensitivity—magnitude matrix



Support material for the assessment

Guidance for how to derive sensitivity and magnitude on the basis of their characteristics

Classification scale templates for various impact types

- 18 different impact types
 - E.g. noise, landscape, nature, water, etc.
- Scales for both sensitivity and magnitude
 - Characteristics of these identified with different colors
- Templates are only general guidelines
 - Cases and case types can vary considerably from each other
 - → Should be adapted to each case separately to meet its characteristics











Example classification on sensitivity – Surface water

| Very high | There are Natura 2000 areas in the project area. The area is strictly protected by the water legislation. There are very important protected species in the area. The area has great national recreational value (e.g. fishing, ecotourism, etc.) Water is largely used for household water or excellent quality water for industry. |
|-----------|---|
| | Size of the catchment area is under <xx km<sup="">2. Retention time of the water is very long (XX–YY months). Aquatic organisms are very vulnerable for any changes in water quality. The ecosystem recovers very slowly from any changes.</xx> |
| High | There are Natura 2000 areas in the project area. The area is protected by the water legislation. There are important protected species in the area. The area has national recreational value (e.g. fishing, ecotourism, etc.) Water is largely used for household water or high quality water for industry. Size of the catchment area is between XX–YY km². Retention time of the water is long (XX–YY months). Aquatic organisms are vulnerable for any changes in water quality. The ecosystem recovers slowly from any changes. |
| Moderate | ••• |

Existing regulations and guidance, Societal value, Vulnerability for changes

Assessment of impact significance

| Impact significance | | Magnitude of change | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------|-----------|---------------------|-----------|----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|----------|-----------|-----------|
| | | Very high | High | Moderate | Low | No change | Low | Moderate | High | Very high |
| the | Low | High* | Moderate* | Low | Low | No impact | Low | Low | Moderate* | High* |
| of | Moderate | High | High* | Moderate | Low | No impact | Low | Moderate | High* | High |
| Sensitivity of receptor | High | Very high | High | High* | Moderate* | No impact | Moderate* | High* | High | Very high |
| Sen | Very high | Very high | Very high | High | High* | No impact | High* | High | Very high | Very high |

^{*} Especially in these cases, significance might get a lower estimate, if sensitivity or magnitude is near the lower bound of the classification

General guideline: High or very high significance implies that the project cannot be implemented without mitigation measures

 Only general guideline – varying legislations on difference impacts should be considered

Advantages of structured framework

Systematic assessment

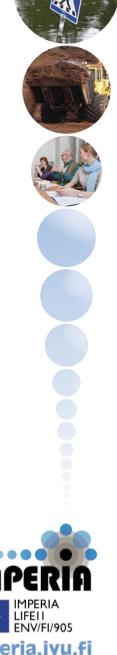
 All the various dimensions of the impact will be considered

Consistency

Different impacts will be assessed on the basis of the same principles

Illustration of the reasoning

- The grounds for the assessment will be presented transparently
- The chain of judgments on which the assessment is based on will be clearly illustrated





ARVI tool

Support for applying the **impact significance** assessment framework in practice

Familiar Excel-based interface for

- Facilitating the collection of assessment information from the experts
- Producing various charts and tables to illustrate the results

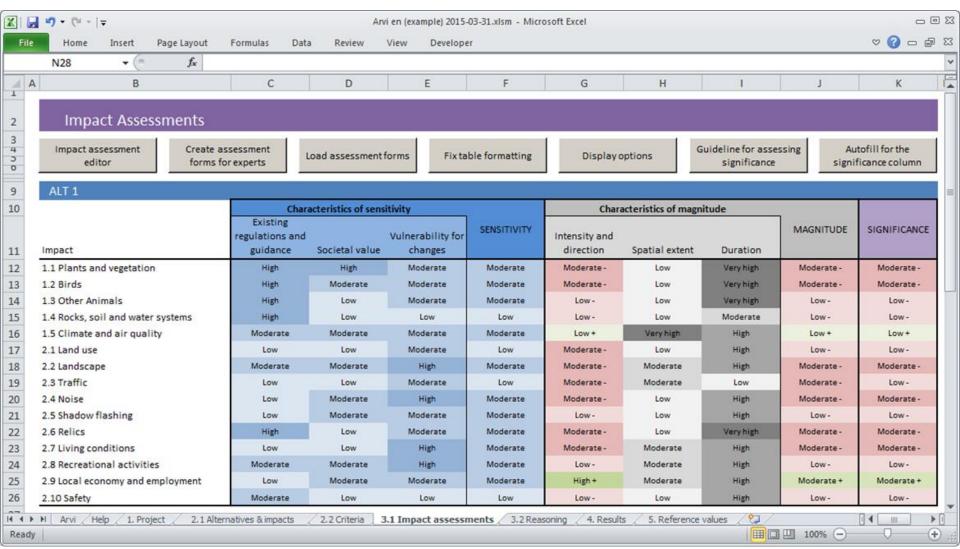
Will be freely available at imperia.jyu.fi

English version in September 2015

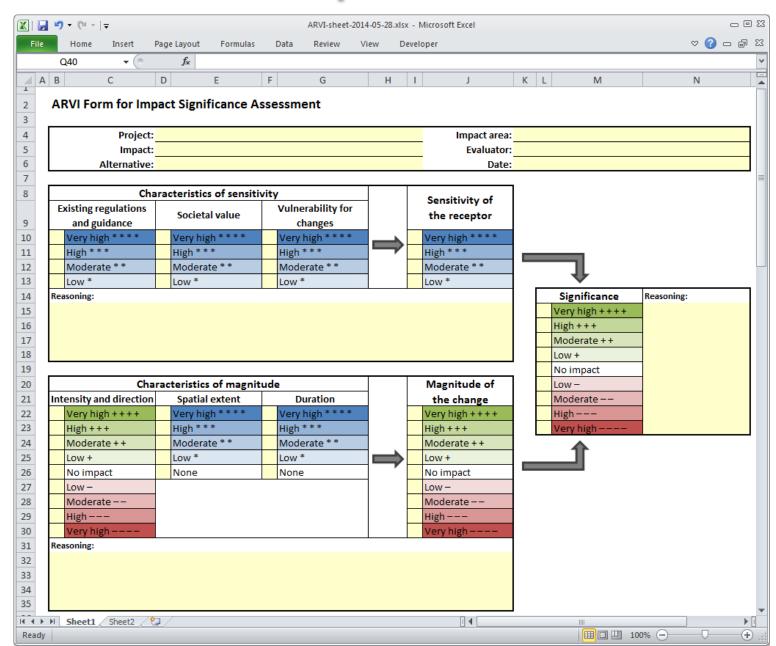




ARVI main window



ARVI sheet for experts



ARVI and MCDA tested in pilot projects

Eight pilot and mini-pilot projects including

Wind farm of Piiparinmäki-Lammaslamminkangas

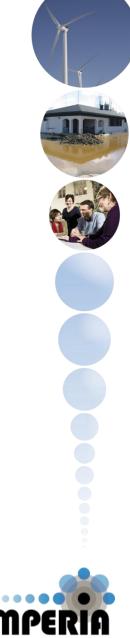
Testing the preliminary version of ARVI tool

Wastewater refinery of Vihti municipality

- Utilization of cause–effect diagrams
- Testing of ARVI tool

Natural gas pipeline Balticconnector between Finland and Estonia

- English material
- Testing of ARVI tool





Examples of ARVI outputs

Significance Alternative 1

Alternative 2

| | Significance | Aiternative 1 | Alternative Z | | | |
|---------------------|--------------|--|---|--|--|--|
| | Very high | | | | | |
| Š | High | | | | | |
| SIC | Moderate | - Local economy/employment | | | | |
| 5 | Low | - Climate and air quality | - Local economy/employment | | | |
| \ | No impact | | | | | |
| Negative ↔ Positive | Low | Other Animals Rocks, soil and water systems Land use Traffic Shadow flashing Recreational activities Safety | Plants and vegetation Birds Rocks, soil &water systems Climate and air quality Land use Traffic Shadow flashing Relics Living conditions Recreational activities Safety | | | |
| | Moderate | Plants and vegetationBirdsLandscapeNoiseRelicsLiving conditions | - Other Animals - Landscape - Noise | | | |
| | High | | | | | |
| | Very high | | | | | |

Significance of plants and vegetation

| Significance | - 0 | ıμ | ıaı | 112 |
|-----------------------|----------------|----------|------|-----------|
| Magnitude Sensitivity | Low | Moderate | High | Very high |
| Low | В | | | |
| Moderate | | Α | | |
| High | | | | |
| Very high | | | | |

Scale for significance = Low = Moderate = High = Very high

A = Alternative 1

B = Alternative 2



Experiences of using IMPERIA framework and ARVI

Advantages

- "Helps to understand the reasoning behind the assessment"
- "Helps to distill and visualize the impacts"
- "Does not necessarily save time, but increases the quality of the assessment"

Challenges

- "Possible resistance among the experts"
- "Lack of time and resources The profits obtained from EIA projects are low due to price competition"
- "Learning takes time"











Thank you!

