


Process of Shaping E-learning



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Content



1. Background of the research

Latvian Presidency, context of e-learning

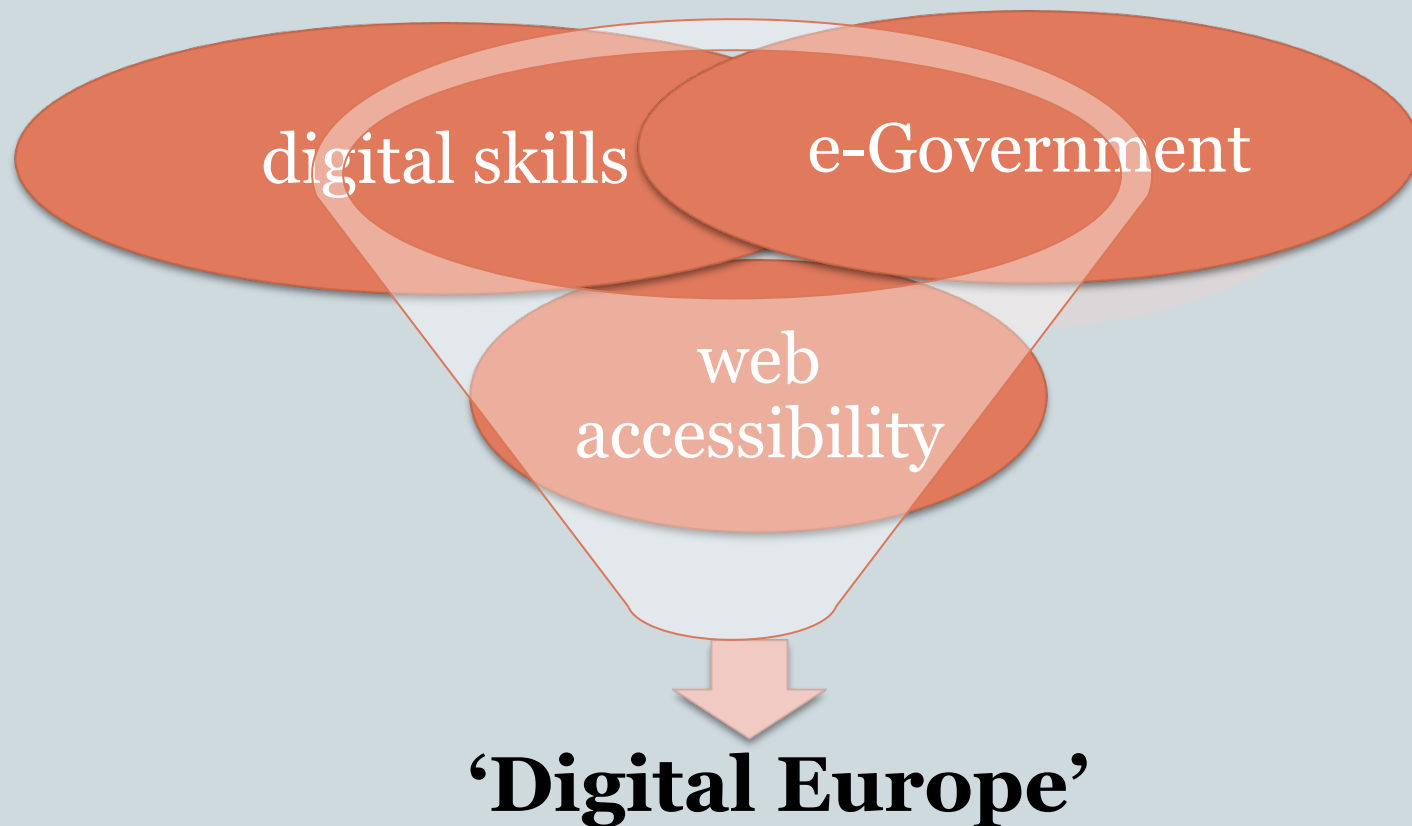
2. Models

Documentation to create Environmental Democracy Index and EIA Index

3. Conclusions

Model offered, examples

Latvian Presidency of the Council of the EU (01.15. – 06.15.)



In this context e-learning...



includes 'official' education (schools → universities)

comprehends lifelong learning


is an integral part of the e-government

and enables e-participation

Historic Development



**Rio Declaration (1992) –
principle 10 (principle 17)**



**Aarhus Convention (1998):
three pillars**

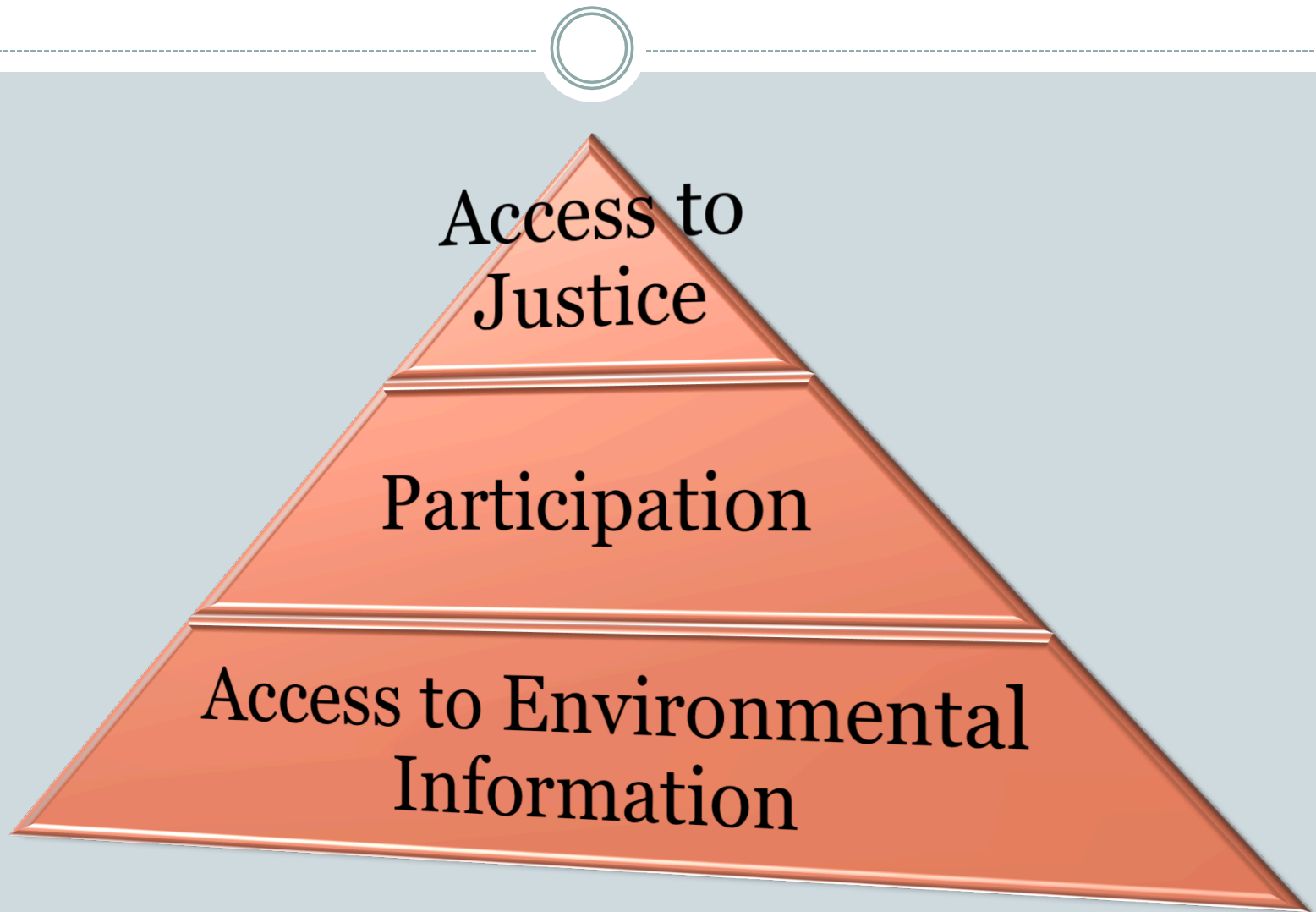


Bali Guidelines (2010)



**Environmental Democracy
Index (2014)**

Three Pillars of Aarhus Convention



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#IAIA15: Florence
April, 2015

Environmental Democracy Index (EDI)



- measures the quality of laws and other legally-binding rules at the national level in providing and protecting the rights of three Aarhus Convention pillars;
- does this through indicators developed under the framework of the United Nations Environment Programme's (UNEP) – Bali guidelines.

Results of Latvia (EDI 2014)



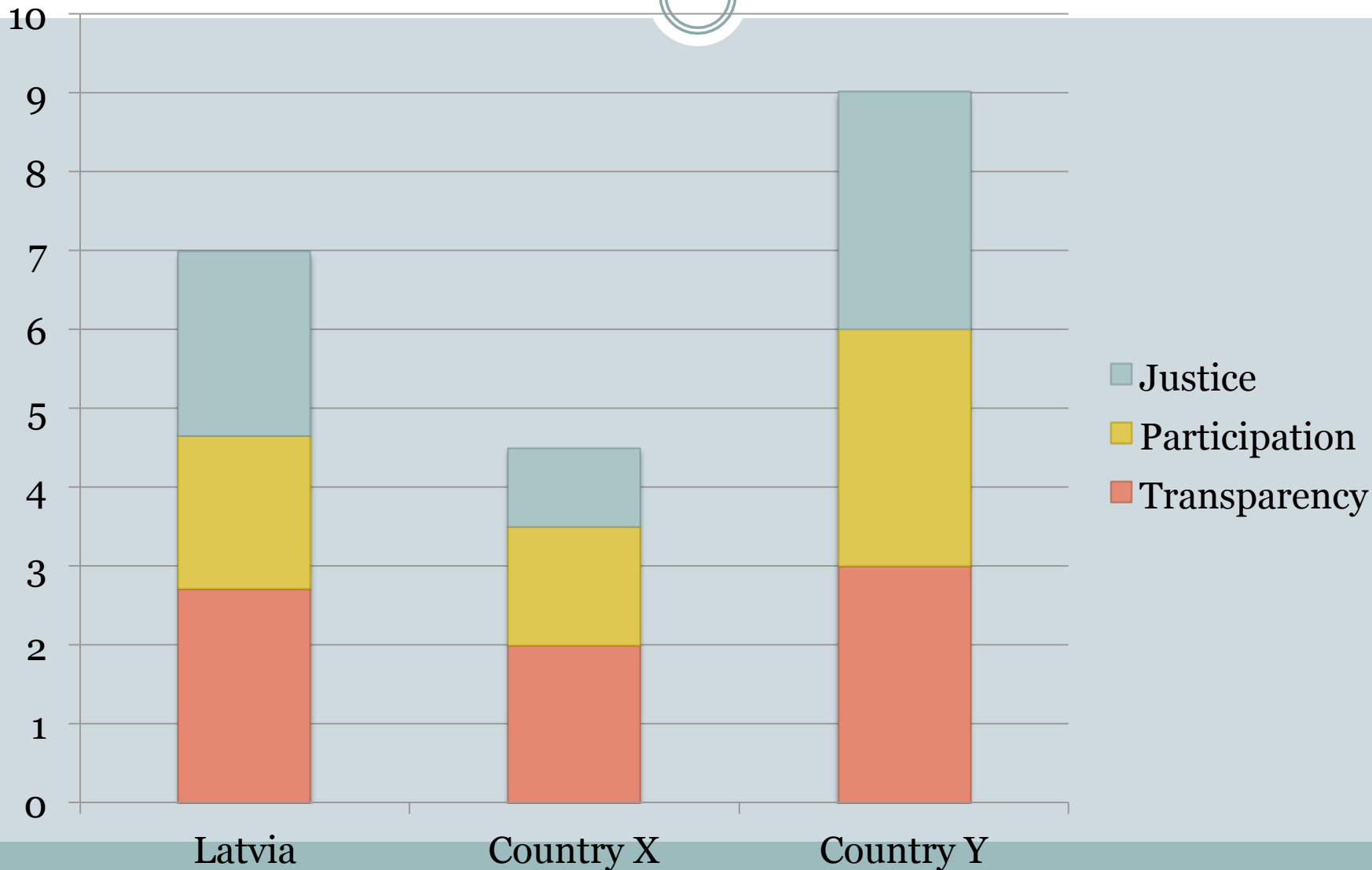
- **Transparency Score: 2.71 out of 3**
- **Participation Score: 1.94 out of 3**
- **Justice Score: 2.33 out of 3**
- **Overall score: 2.33 out of 3**

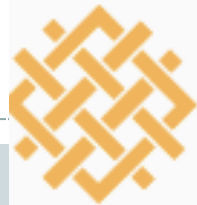
Data of other countries will be available on website:
environmentaldemocracyindex.org from 20 May 2015.

Overall EDI in comparison



Comparison of three pillars





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**ENVIRONMENTAL
DEMOCRACY INDEX**

The
Access
Initiative

Save the Date!

The Environmental Democracy Index Launch

A right to know, a right to be heard, a right to access justice

May 20, 2015

9:00-11:00am EST

National Press Club

529 14th St. NW, 13th Floor

Washington, DC 20045

Main characteristics of EDI



- providing a platform for learning, dialogue and advocacy,
- assessing law and implementation,
- results that can be translated easily into action,
- **adaptable to sectoral research:** EDI can be adapted to evaluate environmental democracy rights for specific sectors to assess.

Application to EIA cases in e-learning process



Characterization	EDI	EIA (SEA, SA)
Sphere	Environmental law	Case studies
Indicators, total:	99	
De jure	75	Some
De facto	24	Rather
Three pillars	Yes	Yes
Form	Indaba platform	Indaba platform
Involved staff	experts	PhD students, master students

Three pillars adopted to E-learning in EIA



- Access to information:
 - Accessibility, information collection and management, early warning
- Public participation:
 - Early, proactive, informed public participation, due account of public comments
- Access to justice:
 - Possibilities of appeal, broad standing, prompt effective remedies, alternative dispute resolution

Example of question No. 1



- **To what extent was the information provided timely during the EIA?**
 - 1. The information was provided earlier than it is requested by law (score 3).
 - 2. All the information was provided in deadlines as requested by the law (score 2).
 - 1. Some parts of information was provided later than requested by the law (score 1).
 - 0. There were considerable delays in providing the information or it was not provided at all (score 0).

Example of question No. 2



- **To what extent was the public involved proactively during the EIA?**
 - 1. There were many proactive efforts during the EIA (score 3).
 - 2. There were some proactive efforts (score 2).
 - 1. There was one temptation to seek proactively the public engagement (score 1).
 - 0. No, there were no proactive efforts (score 0).

Conclusions



- Adaptation and transformation of EDI into the EIA index.
- The use of EIA index both for e-learning and improvement of EIA practice and laws.
- Limitations of EIA index:
 - The scope of EIA index;
 - The particularities of the countries (e.g., lack of a central portal of EIA).



Thank You for Your Attention!

