



Practical application of SEA to the waste management sector of Georgia

SEA Training Workshop 2: Effect Assessment, Mitigation and Monitoring

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SEA process: key elements and actors

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What is SEA

SEA is a systematic & anticipatory process, undertaken to analyse environmental (& health) effects of proposed plans, programmes & other strategic actions and to integrate findings into decision-making



Main tasks for SEA

- To analyse the environmental and health effects of proposed development
- To suggest measures to mitigate likely adverse effects / enhance likely positive effects
- To bring stakeholders' opinions/input into planning
- To inform planners, decision-makers and other stakeholders of likely effects / issues



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Why we need SEA

- To support the preparation (i.e. planning) and implementation of good quality planning documents
- To ensure that sustainability considerations inform & are integrated into planning and decision-making
- To ensure that economic planning is consistent with environmental obligations and policies (e.g. regarding climate change, air quality, biodiversity)



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Guiding principles for SEA application

- Undertaken by the authority responsible for planning
- Applied as early as possible in decision-making process
- Focused on key issues
- Evaluates reasonable range of alternatives
- Provides appropriate opportunities for involvement of key stakeholders & the public
- Carried out with appropriate, cost-effective methods & techniques of analysis
- Individual **SEA adjusted** to the PP assessed, considering its **focus, planning process, structure of the document, governmental agencies and other stakeholders involved** etc.

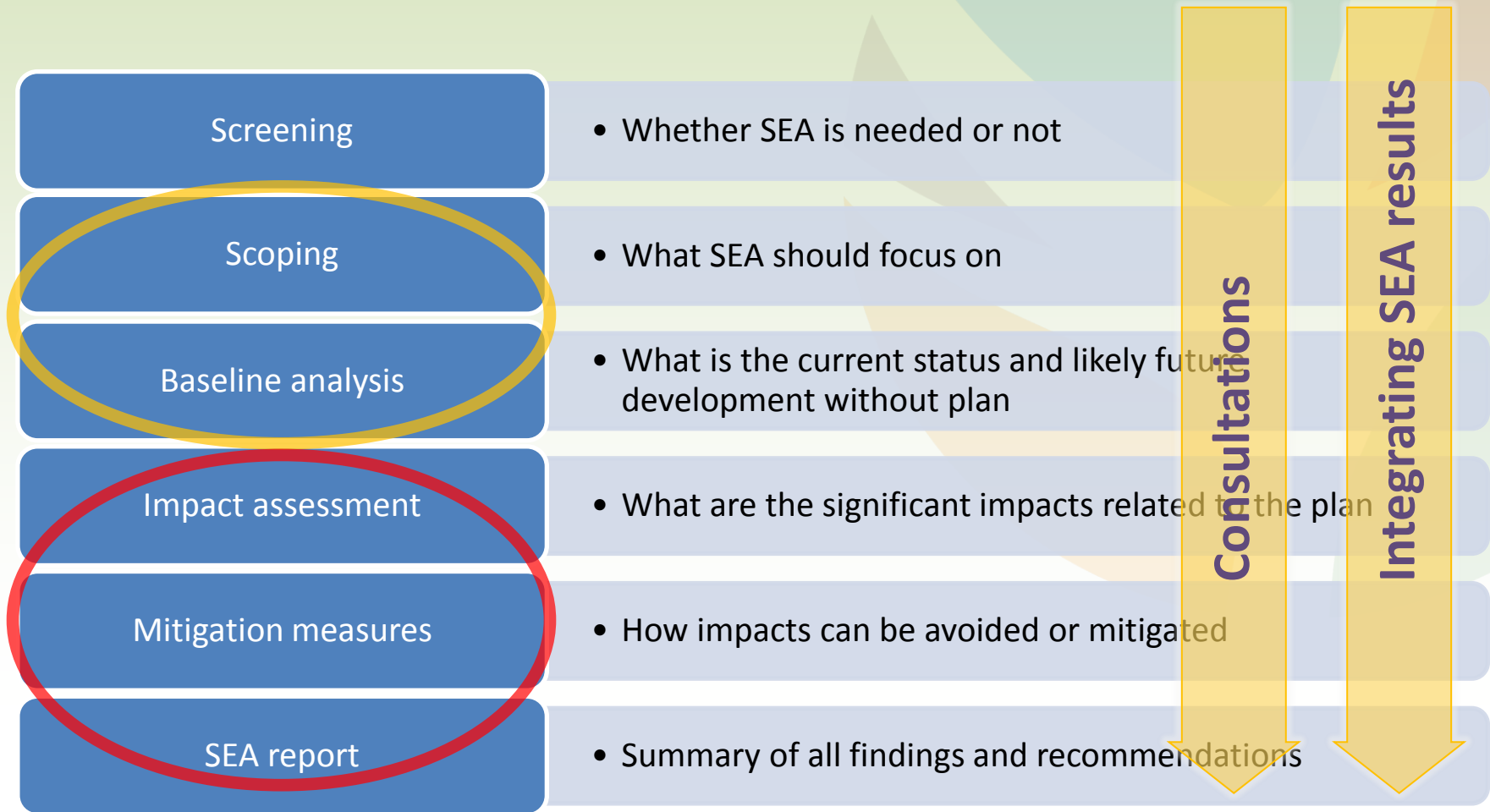
SEA and EIA

SEA is not a mega-EIA, it should not duplicate EIAs. It ideally covers strategic issues of concern that cannot be effectively addressed through project-level decision-making

SEA should support efficient EIA application by providing guidelines for subsequent EIAs e.g.

- Identify **specific issues** to be investigated in detail within EIA
- **Propose optimal location** (or “no-go areas”) within wider territory
- Highlight likely **cumulative impacts** with other projects to be considered within EIA

Typical SEA stages and analyses



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Impact assessment:

To identify and evaluate **risks, opportunities and/or likely effects** related to the strategic document

To evaluate alternatives

Mitigation measures:

To develop measures to **avoid, minimise or compensate** likely adverse effects and to enhance likely positive effects

Monitoring measures:

To propose indicators for the monitoring of likely significant effects of the PP implementation over time

Optimally, outputs (i.e. mitigation measures, monitoring measures) should be integrated in the document assessed

Main actors in SEA

- **Sectoral authorities = planning agencies**
- **Environmental and health authorities**
- Other governmental institutions
- Consultants and experts
- Public, civil society and non-governmental organization



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Options to ensure SEA in conducted

In-house: by the plan-makers themselves (optimally with an independent review or audit at the key SEA stages)

In-house but remote: by officials in the same authority, but not involved directly in the plan preparation process (optimally with an independent review or audit at the key SEA stages)

In-house and external: certain parts of assessment undertaken externally (by consultants, academics, environmental authorities), the rest internally

Fully external: the whole SEA is undertaken externally by independent consultants, academics, etc.



Questions or comments?

Thank you for your attention!