

EaPGREEN

Partnership for Environment and Growth



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Practical application of SEA to the waste management sector of Georgia

Training workshop: assessment approaches and mitigation measures

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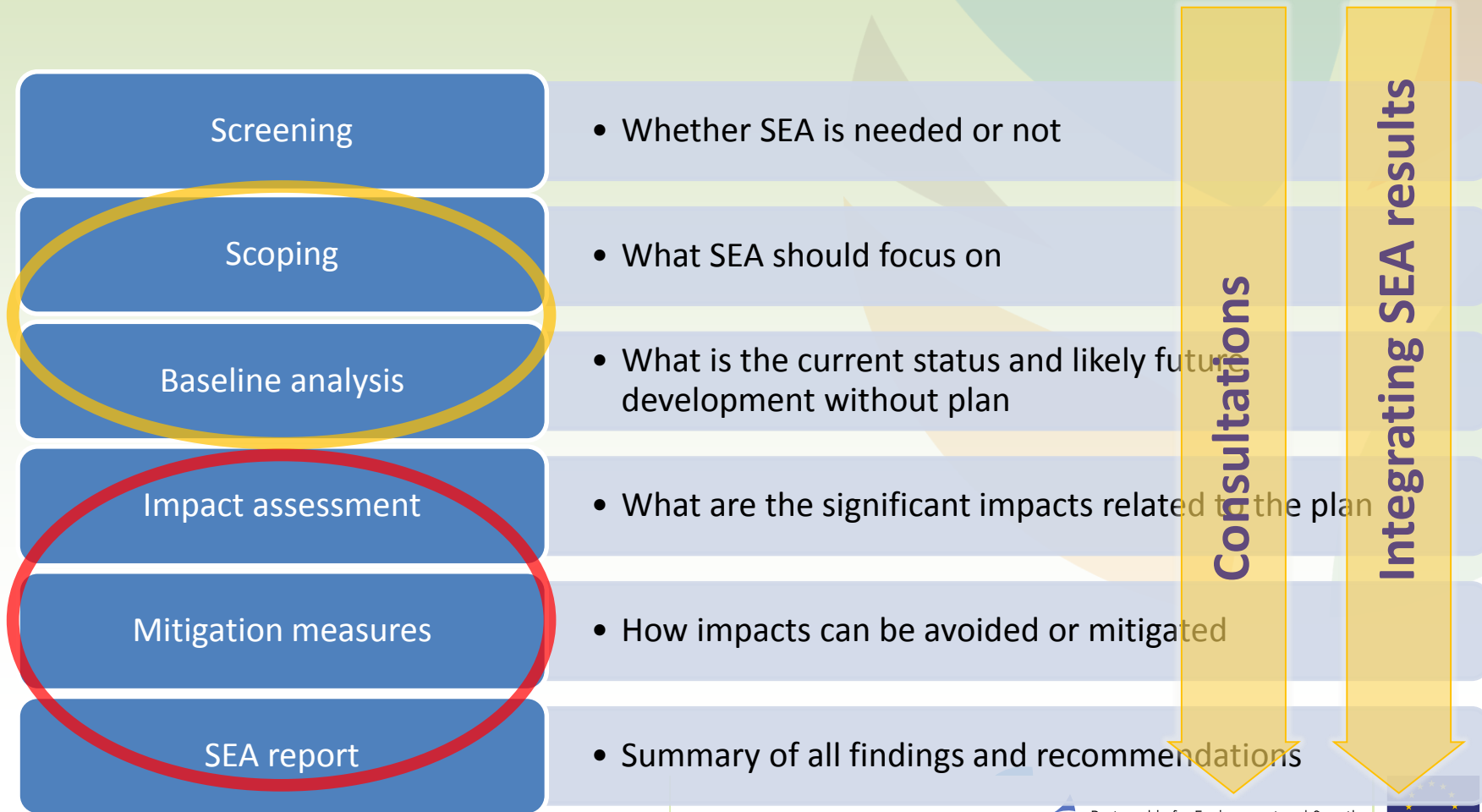
Scoping in SEA: Identification of the environmental and health issues to be addressed in the assessment, methods and tools

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Typical SEA stages and analyses



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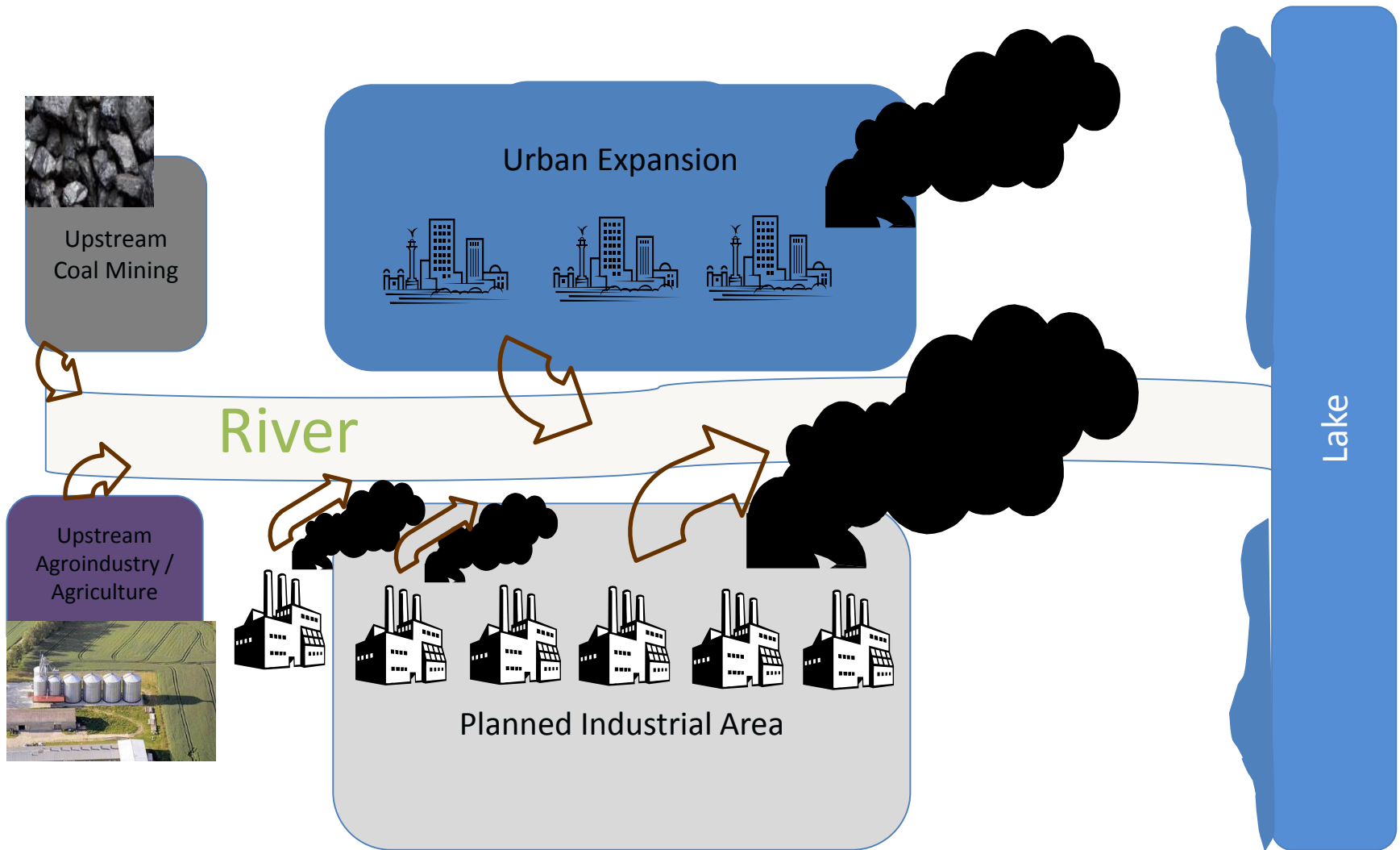
Scoping

- Simply a structured method for identifying key sustainability risks or issues related to the Plan or Program (PPP) under preparation
- Scoping shall identify relevant environmental and health issues, which should be further considered within the SEA and (as far as possible) also:
 - To define territorial dimension of the assessment
 - To identify stakeholders to be involved
 - To suggest suitable environmental proposals (or specific questions, potential alternatives/options to be further elaborated in SEA and/or planning) that will guide analyses within the SEA process.
- It is important for efficiency of SEA process, since it should ensure the SEA focuses only on the likely significant effects, which are relevant for the proposed plan or program

Key Scoping Principles

- Use important baseline data from the PPP (area); and the combination of preliminary analysis and consultation to consider the main priorities elaborated by a PPP
- Identify key issues through appropriate levels of preliminary analyses, case examples, literature review etc.
- Keep the scope of SEA flexible – in order to allow additional or new information that could lead to:
 - the discovery of new issues or risks
 - further define the importance or insignificance of an identified issue

Illustration: Cumulative Air and Water Quality Strategic risks



Scoping approach

- SEA experts should, in consultations with relevant environmental authorities, identify key environmental and health issues that are relevant to the planning document and for each issue to define:
 - Geographical areas of concern
 - Stakeholders to be consulted
 - Sources of data and information
- In addition
 - Relevant environmental protection objectives should be identified and described
 - Topics/Guiding questions for further analyses shall be formulated

Scoping tools and methods

- Many variations of analysis or ranking matrices e.g. Rapid Impact Assessment Matrix
 - Used typically for expert and Delphi approaches to scoping and effective for
 - organizing scoping analyses,
 - and prioritizing issues
- Maps and GIS mapping overlay
 - Used typically for expert and Delphi approaches to scoping and effective for
 - quickly reviewing large amounts of spatial information
 - quickly identifying possible areas of concern
- SWOT
 - Most often applied for policy scoping
- Others:
 - Decision Trees / Networks
 - Decision Support System

What is Good SEA Scoping?

- Allowing further assessment to focus only on the key sustainability issues which may be significantly affected by the plan or programme
- Providing the input for decisions on the appropriate methods and analytical tools for further analyses of the key sustainability issues of the PPP
- Ensuring that further SEA process reflects opinions of relevant stakeholders (i.e. consultations therefore should be a part of the scoping)
- Limitations of scoping:
 - It is usually based on a limited data / general analysis
 - It does not need (and it is not intended) to be detailed
 - results should be verified through further analysis, especially where PPP mitigation development requires more detailed input

Questions, comments?

Thank you for your attention!

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